The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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200 pairs extra quality, at 95 cts.; worth $1.50.

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174 & 176 State-st.,
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LEADING
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"Parisian Suit Co."

Call the attention of their customers to five different qualities of

Cloth Dresses

THAT ARE

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The above comprises over three hundred Ladies' Suits, bought from a prominent New York manufacturing concern closing up their spring business, at about one-half the price it would cost us to manufacture the same:

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Consists of 50 All-Wool Flannel Dresses at $8.00; our regular retail price would be $15.00; sizes from 32 to 38 bust. The rush for these will be so great that we cannot promise to fit them; they will have to be sold by the size.

Lot 2

Is a Fine All-Wool Ladies' Cloth Suit, and we will make all needful alterations without charge and warrant a perfect fit. Price, $6.00.

Lot 3

Is a tailor-finished Suit of Albatross Cloth, in a great variety of colors, for $10.00.

Lot 4

Is the greatest value of all, consisting of over one hundred strictly tailor-made Dresses, manufactured from fine Tricot Cloths costing $1.25 per yard, for the unprecedented low price of $12.00. Compare them with so-called bargains in Suits and note the difference.

Lot 5

Comprises a small assortment of Fine Broadcloth Dresses, all made by men tailors, costing as high as $35.00, will be sold for one uniform price, viz: $18.00.

We confidently assert that no such values in Ladies' Dresses as the above five lots was ever before shown in this city.

These goods will be placed on sale today, May 7th.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

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Under Palmer House, Chicago.

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Songs contributed by fifty Colleges.
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Two first-class masses.
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The Mandoline is much like a guitar.
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Eighteen appropriate songs and hymns.
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Nine good Quartets, Choruses, &c.
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A most valuable book for music students.
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176 pages. 26 of the very best Quartets.
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Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 1, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $200, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same at advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $600 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to

MRS. M. J. RUSSELL,
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Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

For the Liberal Education of Women.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held during the first week in June in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Applicants must notify the President before May 24, who will furnish catalogues and required information.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15, 1884.

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JUST RECEIVED,
1,500
Embroidered Robes,
At $4.95,
At $7.45,
At $8.45.

None worth less than $10, some worth $12, and many cost $15 each to land.

In connection with this splendid offer we will place on sale in the same department

10,000
Real Irish Crochet Collars,
HAND MADE,
45c Each,

Worth 75c and $1.00.

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A large stock always on hand, comprising all styles of DECKER BROS., MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON, and ESTEY & CAMP

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And the celebrated ESTEY and the CAMP & CO.

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Low prices for Cash or on Time. Instruments rented, and part of rental applied on purchase. Orders by mail given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. A Five Years' Warranty with each instrument.

ESTEY & CAMP,

188 and 190 State-st.,
CHICAGO.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134 and 136 Wabash-av.

Proposals for Court-House.

The Board of Supervisors of Marshall County, Iowa, will receive proposals for the erection of a new Court-House to be built in Marshalltown until 2 o'clock p. m. May 21, 1884.

Proposals must be addressed to A. N. French, County Auditor, Marshalltown, Marshall County, Iowa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Auditor's office in Marshalltown, and at the office of J. C. Cochrane, Architect, 79 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Detailed instructions, form of proposal, amount of bond, etc., etc., can be had upon application to the Auditor or Architect.

Signed. J. M. GILCHRIST,
GEO. A. TURNER,
E. G. SWIFT,
Board of Supervisors.

A. N. FRENCH, Auditor.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

The direct line, LIVERPOOL to LONDON, shortest and quickest route, is by the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Commodious Hotel at the Liverpool Terminus. All information and Tickets can be obtained from the Company's Agent, L. J. THOWBRIDGE, 55 Broadway, New York.

MATCH MACHINERY.

Entire plant, latest improvement, 20 gross a day. Address Match, P. O. Box 1268, Philadelphia.

ATWOOD

FINDS THAT SOME PEOPLE

DON'T BELIEVE IN GIFTS.

VERY SENSIBLE! NEITHER DO WE, FOR IT'S COSTING US LIKE THE VERY MISCHIEF. THIS GIVING AWAY SO MUCH STUFF WITHOUT ONE SINGLE SOLITARY ADVANCE IN PRICE ON ANY OF OUR GOODS TO OFFSET IT, AS OTHERS HAVE DONE. BUT OUR PREFERENCES MUST YIELD TO OUR INTERESTS WHEN REPUTABLE NEIGHBORS OFFER THIS SORT OF COMPETITION. YOU WON'T REFUSE A

CASH DISCOUNT

FROM OUR ALREADY LOW PRICES, WILL YOU? TO MAKE OUR PROPOSITION PERFECTLY STRAIGHT, LEGITIMATE, AND FAIR DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF OUR NEW DEPARTURE WE SHALL MAKE THIS CERTAIN CASH CONCESSION TO EVERY CUSTOMER WHO BUYS OF US $10 WORTH OF CLOTHING OR MORE, OR IF YOU PREFER WE'LL GIVE YOU A WATERBURY STEM-WINDING WATCH, LATEST DESIGN, SERIES C, OR AN ANSONIA PEEP O'DAY ALARM CLOCK, OR A BOX OF ROGERS BROS.' TRIPLE-PLATED SILVERWARE, AND WHATEVER YOUR CHOICE YOU GET HERE WITH EACH PURCHASE OUR WELL-KNOWN LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE, WHEREIN WE WARRANT OUR PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST ON EQUALLY GOOD GOODS, ALSO THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING AND GETTING YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT PERFECTLY SATISFIED, FOR, MIND YOU, AND THIS POINT WE WANT TO EMPHASIZE, WE HAVE NOT CHANGED OUR PRICES ONE CENT SINCE THIS TROUBLE BEGAN.

F. M. ATWOOD,

104 & 106 Madison-st.
C. O. D. Clothier and Tailor.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS

Have stood the Test of Fifty Years and are not surpassed by any in the world.

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THE PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS APPLIED ON ALL

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113 & 115 State-st.,

Thoroughly protect all the usually weakest parts of the garment.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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ENGRAVED OR PRINTED.
Best Styles. Moderate Prices.
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(Daily, Weekly, and Monthly), with job rooms and bindery, situated in a thriving, little Illinois manufacturing city of 7,000 population. Profits eight to ten thousand dollars per annum. Price $30,000 cash. Only reason for selling, the ill-health of the manager. Address G., Tribune office.

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Adopted only by the C. Y. TRANSFER CO. None but experienced men accustomed to the handling of Fine Furniture employed. Office, 145, 147, and 147 Michigan-av. Telephone No. 1,374.

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WATER (Crescent Spring). CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. DELIVERED,
10 Gallons for $1.00.
AGENCY..... 175 Wabash-av.
Telephone 1358.

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BE ON YOUR GUARD.

POLICE.

We shall be compelled to call upon you soon if the public of Chicago and the entire Northwest continue to so appreciate our Immense Bargains as to throng and pack our stores,

POLICE!
REVELL,

Cor. 5th-av. and Randolph.

making it almost impossible at times to complete orders. But if the people come as early in the day or as late in the afternoon as possible we shall be able to get along another week without troubling you. Therefore, be on your guard.

REVELL'S,

Corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

25 Departments OF Bargains.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Desks, Mirrors, Store Fixtures--in fact, anything and everything.

POLICE. POLICE. POLICE.

Fashionable Spring Overcoat.

Dark Gray and Brown Mixtures Cassimere..... $13.00
Light Brown Mixtures Cassimere..... 14.00
Dark Brown Mixtures Cassimere..... 15.00
Light and Dark Meltons and Black Diagonal..... 18.00
Corkscrews, in brown, gray, green, and black, all shades..... 22.00
Foreign fabrics, all colors and shades.. 23.00
" " " " .. 25.00
Kerseys and Cloths, all col's " .. 28.00
" " " "
Silk lined..... 35.00
Blue Corkscrew, silk lined, very fine.. 38.00

TO ORDER.
Price, from $16.00 to $50.00.

A Desirable Sack Coat

Is the proper style for business.

Comfort, durability, and ease of movement secured by buying this style.

Large assortment of Mixtures, in medium and light colors, all shades, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00.

In Corkscrews, Diagonals, and Tricots, all colors and shades, blue, brown, green, wine, dahlia, and peacock blue, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00, and $35.00.

Youths' sizes $2.00 less.

To order, from $20.00.

Dusters in Mohairs, Alpacas, and Linens, $2.00 to $10.00.

Sack Coats in Mohairs, Alpacas, and Linens, $1.00 to $12.00.

Fashionable English Top Coat.

This Coat is very showy. It is made principally in English Drabs, and medium and light shades of Cassimeres. Only a few affect this Coat, still we find it desirable to carry in stock. The prices range from $18.00 to $38.00, according to goods and linings.

TO ORDER.
Price from $22.00 to $40.00.

Four-Button Cutaway Knickerbocker Suit,

For Street, Walking, and Evening Wear.

A notable style that is increasing in popular favor.

Trousers different if desired.

In Cassimeres, all colored mixtures, $20.00 to $35.00.

In plain colors, blue, black, wine, dahlia, green, mulberry, brown, Corkscrews, Diagonals, and Tricots, $20.00 to $40.00 for complete suit.

To Order, $25.00 to $50.00.

Trousers in fancy striped and checked Cassimeres, all the latest and choicest patterns, both Foreign and Domestic, $5.00 to $11.00.

Trousers in Diagonals and Fancy Worsteds, $7.50 to $11.00.

Trousers in blue and black Tricot, $8.00.

HARVEY,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER,
84 and 86 State-st.

Only Garments of Excellent Quality.

Pants $10.00,
Pants WORTH
Pants $12.00
Pants AND
Pants $14.00.

J. B. HALL & CO.,
TAILORS,
128 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 67 and 69 Dearborn-st., size 50x80, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 342 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

No. 22 Michigan-av., a 3-story and basement brick residence, to private family only.

THREE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double-deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 49 Dearborn-st.

To Rent, from May 1,

Steam Heat, Elevator, and Power,

For Manufacturing Purposes,

Second, Third, and Fourth Floors of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., or parts of same. Also other splendidly-lighted Rooms in the building.

Rent and power low.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.

In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.

In City National Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.

In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices.

Apply to
HIGGINS & FURBER,
157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TO RENT.

All or part of Store 113 Dearborn-st.
McDONNELL BROS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARDWARE FOR THE NEW BOARD TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Real Estate Managers at their office, 211 La Salle-st., up to noon of Saturday, May 24, for the necessary furnishings for the New Board of Trade Building, in accordance with detailed specifications on file at the office of W. W. Boyington, Architect, 157 La Salle-st. The Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids offered.

R. S. WORTHINGTON,
Secretary.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

The ENTIRE STOCK of a large New York Importer and Manufacturer, consisting of

750 DOZ. (8,400)

HATS,

Of Ladies' Untrimmed and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, purchased by us, and offered Wednesday at about ONE-THIRD their actual value.

.75 to $1.00 Hats at 25c
$1.00 to 1.25 " 35c
1.25 to 1.50 " 50c
1.50 to 2.25 " 65c

Our force of Salesladies and space allotted to the department have been doubled in order to accommodate and facilitate the inevitable rush of business this "Unsurpassed BARGAIN SALE" will bring to us. This will give every one an unequaled opportunity to buy the

Newest Shapes,
Newest Shades,
Best Materials,

At the beginning of the season at what is usually designated at the end of the season as "CLOSING-SALE PRICES."

Tips, Feathers, Flowers, and Materials at extremely low prices.

Take the Elevator to the SECOND FLOOR.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to Art. 4, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of said Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. R. CABLE,
President.

F. H. TOWS,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Chicago Democrats in Search of a Delegate-at-Large—Tickets to the Republican Convention.

Baseless Reports Regarding the Possible Action of the Illinois Delegates.

The Popular Demand for Blaine's Nomination—Municipal Elections in Indiana.

DELEGATE-AT-LARGE.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS EXPECTED TO NAME ONE—THE CANDIDATES MENTIONED.

Though the State Convention is several weeks distant local Democrats are becoming disturbed over the selection of the delegate-at-large to the National Convention which will be conceded to Cook County. Throughout the State the feeling is that the Chicago people must settle on the man they want and let the rest of the counties ratify it without asking them to mix in the fight. Hence there is some very pretty figuring going on to determine who shall be the lucky man.

Besides Mayor Harrison the prominent Democrats mentioned as possibilities are Lyman Trumbull, W. C. Goudy, Melville W. Fuller, F. H. Winston, and J. W. Doane. There is also a whisper that Joseph Chesterfield Mackin would not refuse to add dignity to the collective wisdom of the National Democracy by sitting as a delegate. Mr. Mackin, however, cares more to knock Harrison out than to get the honor for himself, and the machine is being used to boost some highly-respectable Democrat whose candidacy for the position will emphasize the necessity of Harrison becoming the Gubernatorial candidate.

Should the Mayor be unable to knock the plum for himself, F. H. Winston is expected to be his legatee, but some people say Winston must be content with the compliment of being a district delegate, and if the North Side is to have the man the Hon. W. C. Goudy will be chosen. It is pretty well understood that Mr. Goudy's membership in the National Committee will end with the present year, and his choice as a delegate-at-large would be a graceful way of letting him down easy. Melville W. Fuller has a great many friends who believe he would honor the State by his presence in the convention, while J. W. Doane also has some supporters for the place. The anti-Harrison machine influence is not centering on any of these candidates, but at present is thrown in the direction of Judge Trumbull. Mr. Mackin has said that the choice may be safely trusted to the wisdom of the Democratic State Convention, but the advantage of having a candidate agreed upon in advance and thus not taxing the wisdom of the 1,400 delegates too heavily is apparent.

WRITE TO NEW.

CHAIRMAN SABIN SAYS IN REGARD TO NATIONAL CONVENTION TICKETS.

Inquiries are received at THE TRIBUNE office daily regarding the exact number of tickets which will be at the disposal of delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention. As is usual the alternates will be entitled to but a single ticket each. Four years ago thirteen tickets were assigned to each Congressional district, and the two delegates drew lots for the odd one. The intention of the subcommittee this year was to have the apportionment the same, though the number of Congressional districts is greater than it was four years ago. No one, however, appears to have authority to say just what the number will be. Some of the delegates think they will have seven tickets each, while others only count on six. Inquiry among members of the Local Committee of Arrangements yesterday showed that they could not state positively and were as much at sea as the inquiring delegates. "Say not less than five nor more than seven," said one of the members.

Chairman Sabin, of the National Committee, said yesterday he didn't know anything about it and couldn't find out. "Tell the delegates to write to John C. New at Indianapolis," he said. "I guess he knows if any one does." Local politicians who are harassed by persons who want to know heartily reëchoed Sabin's suggestion.

Mr. New sent out a statement some days ago in which full particulars were given as to how tickets must be obtained, but he neglected to state how many there would be for each delegate. The tickets for delegates, alternates, and general admission will be turned over by the National Sub-Committee to the full body at its meeting in Chicago May 31, and the members from the various States will have charge of their distribution to the delegates and alternates.

ILLINOIS.

NONSENSICAL TALK OF LOGAN DELEGATES GOING OVER TO ARTHUR.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It appears that certain Chicago organs in figuring out a victory for their favorit in the June Convention have taken the liberty of transferring in advance the entire Logan strength of Illinois to the Arthur column, anticipating that the senior Senator will be withdrawn from the race. It ought to suggest itself to these industrious boomers that the people of Illinois should be consulted as to where their weight should be thrown in a contest of such vast moment that the 350,000 Republican voters of this State should have some voice in the transfer as well as two Chicago newspapers.

Speaking for McLean County, the strongest Republican constituency in the State outside of Chicago, I have no hesitancy in saying that any such alliance between the Arthur and Logan forces would be an insult to an overwhelming majority of our people. It has been well understood here from the first that in case of the withdrawal of the name of Logan from the consideration of the Chicago Convention the next choice of our Republicans is James G. Blaine. This sentiment was so apparent in our County Convention which appointed delegates to Peoria that the managers who were arranging for a delegation favorable to Logan opposed the idea of giving any instructions as to Presidential candidates, the fact of the matter being that they were afraid to take the sense of the convention on that question. The actual choice of the county, as indicated at the primaries wherever a vote was taken, and as was plainly shown by the temper of the convention, was nearly four to one in favor of Blaine. But notwithstanding this our people were willing that Senator Logan should have the compliment of the vote of Illinois at Chicago, many of them believing that his name would be withdrawn early in the balloting. In the face of the undoubted wishes of our Republicans, and in view of the fact that our delegations to the State and District Conventions were thus allowed to instruct their representatives to Chicago for Logan, more as a concession from the Blaine men than as an expression of actual choice, any effort to throw the vote of this State to Arthur as against Blaine in the final struggle should be accepted as an open defiance of the people and an insult to the State.

It is not believed here that any effort at a bargain of this sort can succeed. [There is no danger of anything of the sort happening. After himself Gen. Logan prefers the "Plumed Knight" to any other man in the field, and if he withdraws will undoubtedly urge his supporters to transfer their votes to the Man from Maine.—ED.]

The sentiment of McLean County may be taken as indicating the popular drift in every county of the Fourteenth District, and the Fourteenth is no more than a fair sample of every reliable Republican district in the State. If the delegates from Illinois at large and from the districts should join the Arthur column in the face of the popular will, in the event of Logan's withdrawal, they would hear such a storm on their return home as they would not care to meet. It would be a cyclone of Republican indignation that would twist their political aspirations for the future in this State out of all shape.

I do not think there is the least danger of our delegation going into any such alliance. The people are for Blaine, and our representatives to Chicago know it, and when they are through complimenting Senator Logan they will respect the popular demand for the "Plumed Knight." For all the great names that will come before the convention our people have respect, but for James G. Blaine there is a feeling that would set the country ablaze the moment his nomination should be announced, and that would bear the party to victory over all opposition. ONE OF MANY.

KNOX TALKS BACK TO PEORIA—AN ALLEGED CASE OF PEOPLE VS. MACHINE.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republicans of Knox County read the communication from Peoria in Saturday's TRIBUNE relating to the politics of this county with considerable interest and with more amusement. The peculiar character of the letter, and the fact that it originated in Peoria, are considered here to be conclusive that it was written in the interest of a Peoria candidate for Congress. Its kind and generous commendation of Gen. Post and of every man in Knox County spoken of as a candidate, except the man who has really any chance for the nomination and any following, shows that the wish that some candidate may arise to divide the Knox delegation inspired it. The politicians of Peoria, while they are frequently cunning, are seldom wise. They ought to have known that the attempt to divide the people here by seeking to bring out a candidate in this county of their own selection to defeat Col. Carr will only have the effect of putting the people upon their guard.

There has been of late years a great deal of talk about divisions and quarrels in Knox County, but it may be observed that this clamor always comes from Peoria when she has a candidate for a position to which a Knox County man aspires. The Peoria idea now is, by making it appear that there are quarrels and divisions in Knox, to influence the people of the other counties in the district to declare against a Knox County candidate. The same thing was attempted in the Gubernatorial contest four years ago; that is, it influenced other counties to commit themselves against Col. Carr. The Peoria internal-revenue machine persistently declared that he could not carry his own county. When the County Convention met it was found that he had nearly every precinct and ward in the county and a solid delegation to Springfield. It was so when Col. Carr was a candidate for Congressman-at-Large years ago, and has always been so when the people have had a chance to express themselves. The people of this county and this Congressional district know this, and are so thoroughly informed about the workings of the machine that it is no longer dreaded. Col. Carr has such a personal following in this county as cannot be broken. The people know that if nominated he will thoroughly canvass the district and restore the old Republican majority; that he can take care of his own campaign, and, when elected, will take high rank in Congress; and they do not propose to permit him to be put aside merely to compliment some other man. They do not intend to permit Peoria politicians to put him down by dividing the Knox County delegation under the pretense that it is "in the interest of harmony." There is harmony in Knox County. There will be harmony at the county convention. The delegates will be harmonious in the support of Col. Carr. If it be the people against the Gagers the people will win. KNOX.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE—FIGHTING-GROUND IN THE THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL.

State Senator Clark, of Coles, who was in the city yesterday, reports that the Democrats in the Fifteenth Congressional District would in all probabality run William A. Day, of Champaign, one of the high-license Democrats in the Lower House of the last Legislature, against Congressman Cannon, who was sure to be reëlected, though he might run over 1,000 behind the rest of the Republican ticket. The Senator did not talk as though he felt in the least way sore over the result of his recent unsuccessful bout with Congressman Cannon for the nomination, but there are evidently a number of Republicans in the district of whom the same thing cannot be said. When asked if he was a candidate for reëlection from the Thirty-second Senatorial District, composed of Douglas, Coles, and Cumberland, the Senator replied that while he had not sought a renomination he had felt very much gratified at the evidence of a desire to send him back. This is one of the closest districts in the State and the one on which the Democrats have staked their hopes this year of electing a Senator and two Representatives. The same counties in 1880 gave Garfield 117 majority, which represents the Republican margin this year. Senator Clark's old district, composed of Douglas, Coles, and Moultrie, was actually Democratic, and yet he carried it by sixty majority. If renominated, and with a margin this time in his favor instead of against him, he is confident of pulling through, even though the Democrats concentrate their efforts on the attempt to carry the district in the hope that it will materially help them to control the Legislature. The Senator thought that with the right kind of work the Republicans would hold their own and the district be represented at Springfield next winter by a Republican Senator and two Republican and one Democratic Representatives.

THE GREENBACKERS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 6.—A meeting of the Greenback Central Committee of Illinois was held here today and determined that the State Convention shall be held a Springfield, July 23. The committee selected as delegates-at-large to the National Convention: Col. Jesse Harper, of Danville; A. J. Streeter, of New Windsor; H. M. Miller, of Waverly, and S. F. Norton, of Chicago.

THE BLAINE BOOM.

A VOTE AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—The *Cornell Daily Sun* will publish tomorrow statistics showing the result of a canvass just made among the students to ascertain their Presidential preferences. Blaine leads, with 153; Edmunds is next, with 108, and Cleveland comes third, with 28. There are quite a number of scattering votes.

AN ILLINOIS ADMIRER.

BUCKLEY, Ill., May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some weeks ago, when a desperate effort was being made to boom Gen. Logan for the Presidency, I mentioned, through your valuable paper, the fact that whatever the politicians might say, the common people of the party (and many Democrats for that matter) were almost a unit in favor of the "Great Commoner." This has been very largely the fact for the last eight years, and it required no great prophetical wisdom to see it. However, it is gratifying to notice such substantial public evidence of the same, as we get from day to day through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The question now is, Will he be nominated? Yes! All that is necessary will be for the delegates chosen to represent the people at the Chicago Convention to be firm and true to their convictions of who the people want and James G. Blaine will be nominated.

Had the "306" been supported by the sentiment of the common people, as the Blaine delegates are now, no power on earth could have beaten them.

This year the people rule, and the success of the Republican party depends largely upon whether the people have their choice or the politicians. Nominate Blaine and he will be elected. Nominate any other man yet spoken of—unless perhaps Gen. Logan—and the result will be defeat and a Democratic President. W. L. R. JR.

MR. BLAINE'S PECULIAR STRENGTH.

Philadelphia *Press*: The plain fact is just this: Mr. Blaine would carry New York just as surely as any Republican, and he is the only Republican who can be elected without New York.

A GREAT SERVICE TO BLAINE.

New York *Sun*, May 5: We are inclined to think that the *Evening Post* has rendered the Hon. James G. Blaine valuable assistance in his canvass for the Republican nomination for President.

If the object of our esteemed contemporary was to strengthen the devotion of Mr. Blaine's friends—and no Republican politician has warmer friends—it certainly has succeeded. Mr. Blaine's admirers all over the country have rallied to his support. They feel that he has been fired upon from the camp of his own party. We have yet to hear of the first Blaine man who has been driven away from his leader by the *Evening Post's* demonstration.

If the object of our esteemed contemporary was to injure the cause of Mr. Edmunds, its indirect method of attack is probably justified by the results. Republicans who were friendly to Blaine and not unfriendly to Edmunds have been persuaded that the Vermont candidate is in some degree responsible for the incident. Whether this belief is just or unjust, it is not likely to help Mr. Edmunds.

The *Post* has likewise succeeded, if, in presenting anew the old charges against Mr. Blaine's integrity, it desired merely to afford certain Republicans who formerly regarded Blaine as an unfit man for President a chance to reëxamine the record and reverse their judgment. This has notably been the case with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. That newspaper in 1876 took very much the same view of Blaine as is now taken by the *Post* and the other active supporters of Edmunds. The *Post's* indictment appears to have convinced THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that it wronged Mr. Blaine eight years ago and that he is innocent.

Finally, if our esteemed contemporary hoped, by stirring the Blaine workers to fresh enthusiasm and greater activity, to help him win votes at Chicago, it has succeeded beyond its most sanguine expectations. The greater part of the delegates who prefer Blaine have been chosen since the *Post* began its adroit work.

On the whole, our esteemed contemporary is entitled to the gratitude of Mr. James G. Blaine, provided he is able to take a philosophical view of the matter.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION SURE.

Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*: There are enough votes to nominate Blaine for a second choice the Wisconsin and Illinois delegations alone. We have given him no Virginia votes, although it is by no means certain that the Mahone-Arthur delegation from that State will be admitted.

In this situation with Mr. Blaine so close to the goal, the result of the convention may turn upon the action of the Southern delegates. Our table accords President Arthur 267 votes on the first ballot, and that now promises to be his high-water mark. Of these 267 votes, all but 60 are from below the Mason and Dixon line. In other words, the President's strength at Chicago is a hollow shell—a mere mockery and masquerade of strength. Not a State in the Union which will help elect a Republican President has manifested any desire for Mr. Arthur as a candidate. His own State has repudiated him, and the minority of district delegates he has picked up in New York represent as a rule the overwhelmingly Democratic districts, where machine politics is all-powerful. Under these circumstances Mr. Arthur's nomination would not only be fatuous, but is obviously impossible. The Southerners who go to Chicago nominally for him, are, as a rule, officeholders or party dependants and expectants. They are for him as the power that is; and not so much for him as they are solicitous to be in accord with the power that is to be. Their impulse will be to scurry to the winning side if they can discover what that side is. Their first discovery will be that it is not with Arthur. They will find no such compact, disciplined, and generaled organization as held up the Grant standard at Chicago four years ago, and kept the convention at bay through thirty-seven ballots. There is no one to repeat for Arthur what Conkling, Cameron, and Logan did for Grant in 1880, and no material with which to repeat a feat likely to remain unique in our political history. On the other hand, they will find enthusiastic advocates of Mr. Blaine present from every Northern State, and an overwhelming majority of all the delegates from all the Republican States earnestly committed to his support. They will find that if the South felt as the North does, Mr. Blaine would receive the nomination on the first ballot by a vote of nearly three-quarters of all the convention. They have no sectional or personal antipathy for Mr. Blaine. On the contrary he would be the natural second choice of a majority of them, as he was the first choice of more than a third four years ago. Under these circumstances the break in the Southern delegation may occur before a ballot is taken; and if it does Mr. Blaine's nomination is accomplished with an éclat and naturalness hardly paralleled in the history of party conventions.

INDIANA.

MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans elect George H. Schmidt to the Council in the Third Ward and James White in the Fourth Ward. The Democrats elect Joseph Brashear Mayor, Charles Godman Water-Works Trustee, and four Councilmen—Coplinger, Chapman, Webber, and McGuire. This gives the Democrats control of the City Government, which last year was in the hands of the Republicans.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans today elected four out of nine Councilmen, being a gain of three.

VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The election here today for city officers was very exciting and resulted in almost a complete Republican victory. Lytle was reëlected Mayor. Two years ago the city was Democratic.

LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—At the city election today a full vote was polled. The Republicans elect their candidate for Water-Works Trustee and gain one Councilman.

LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—Lafayette fired the first Republican gun today, sweeping every ward in the city and electing a Republican Water-Works Commissioner. The First Ward is the Democratic stronghold and has been from time immemorial.

The present Council stands five Republicans, seven Democrats; the new one, nine Republicans and three Democrats.

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The city election today was very quiet and only a light vote was polled, owing to rain. The Board of Aldermen stands four Republicans and two Democrats.

SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The city election was held today. The vote was an increase of 700 over two years ago. The Republicans carried the ticket by nearly 100 majority—the first time in six years—and gain one Alderman.

ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The most hotly contested election ever held in this city today resulted in the election of the whole Republican ticket by majorities of from five to 300. The Democrats get three Councilmen.

THE COPIAH OUTRAGE.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to the Copiah branch of the investigations which that committee has been making bearing the signatures of the five Republican members of the committee was laid before the Senate this afternoon. The Democratic members of the committee will make a minority report. The report says the committee entered upon its task with almost inexpressible repugnance. Nothing could be more justly odious than to use such investigations and disclosures as partisan instruments, unless it be to commit, profit by, or screen the crimes which are investigated. But the rights invaded were the rights granted by the National Constitution, and which the National Congress was bound to secure by appropriate legislation against infringement or violation by any State. If the powers already conferred upon Congress by the Constitution were not ample for their protection it would become a duty to propose the granting of further powers, that the blessings of liberty and equal protection of the laws and the right to vote without distinction of race or color might not fail through the neglect of any State in its duty. The proposition that the protection of the right to vote secured by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution is the concern of the whole people needed no argument.

The report points out the number of members of the House and Electors given the former slave States by the colored population, and quotes the provision of the Constitution relating to the reduction of the basis of representation when the rights of suffrage are abridged, and declares it to be the duty of Congress and not a matter of discretion to take action in the premises whenever conditions warrant it, and adds:

It is to be hoped the returning conscience of Mississippi, or such laws as Congress may enact, may prevent such a condition of things from becoming permanent in that State as shall compel Congress to enter upon a discussion whether her representation in Congress must be diminished. The committee cannot doubt that the methods which determined the election of county officers in Copiah in 1883 will be in full operation, so far as they may be needed, in determining the vote of Mississippi for Presidential Electors and members of Congress in 1884.

The committee then review the testimony of the alleged outrages in Copiah County. From the facts presented to them they conclude that the conspiracy was organized by representative young Democrats with the countenance of that party in Copiah, and was entered into to drive their opponents from the polls. To that end a mob was gathered and systematic outrages perpetrated, ending in murder, one of the victims being a wealthy and generally respected white man. During the whole time these outrages were going on the Democratic State and county officers remained passive and thus allowed the election to be turned into a mockery.

In conclusion the report says:

The committee had not time to go into an investigation of the security of constitutional rights in Mississippi. It can only refer to the evidence of witnesses who think Copiah a favorable specimen of the counties of that State, to documentary matter brought to our attention, to the evidence taken by the Senate Committee in 1876, to the testimony in the election cases of the House of Representatives, to numerous declarations of the Democratic press, and to crimes well known and unpunished, such as the murder of Chisolm, of Dixon; of Foote, the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and three others in Yazoo, whose blood-stained hands Copiah is so eager to grasp. No legislation dealing with Mississippi alone should be enacted without an investigation which should cover all parts of the State. Before such an investigation a National election would have taken place at which the temper and respect for law of the people of Mississippi will undoubtedly be made fully manifest.

If the Constitution has not powder enough in its arsenal for the protection of all the rights it confers or recognizes the people, on being satisfied of the fact, will confer others. Each House of Congress is imperatively required by its duty to refuse seats to persons where the election is directly or indirectly due to crime, either of violence or fraud. The committee recommend the publication for the use of the American people of the testimony taken. They further recommend the passage of Senate Bill No. 15, which is designed to furnish a remedy for some of the evils disclosed. They further recommend that after the next election in Mississippi, unless the same shall be unquestionably fair and free, there shall be a full investigation of the condition of things in that State with a view to determining the question whether a Republican Government exists there, and whether it is entitled to its existing representation or has forfeited it in whole or in part by reason of a denial or infringement of the right to vote of any of its people. The question of further legislation the committee reserved for their consideration.

BOOMING BEN BUTLER.

THE OBJECT OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION WHICH MEETS IN CHICAGO.

"Ben Butler for President" is inscribed on the banner of the National Anti-Monopolists who have opened headquarters at the Briggs House and are getting ready for the National Convention which is to meet in Chicago May 14.

In the interest attaching to the choice of delegates to the Republican Convention the side-show of the Anti-Monopolists has been entirely lost sight of, but the leading spirits in the movement claim they will have between 700 and 800 delegates from nearly every State in the Union at their pow-wow. Many of these will, however, be practically self-elected. The call for the convention is issued by John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was chosen President of the National Anti-Monopoly League at the meeting held in Chicago in July last. Secretary B. F. Shivley, of South Bend, Ind., has already moved up to Chicago, and some of the main spirits of the anti-monopoly leagues in the East are expected the latter part of the present week.

While this convention grows out of the former one and is called in conformity with a resolution adopted at that time, its object will be different, and it is understood that the proceedings will run smoother than on that occasion, when hard work was necessary to keep the wild-eyed universal reformers from turning it into a congress of cranks. The majority of the men who will come to Chicago this year will have a definit aim, and this is the nomination of Butler for President. A year ago Denis Kearney was put out, but as Denis has always been an advocate of Butler he may get in this time. None of the anti-monopolists in the city are able to speak definitly about the Sand-Lotter, as they have heard nothing from California.

There is no reason to doubt that the movement to nominate Butler has not only his sanction, but his positive acquiescence. Last winter agents visited the local labor organizations which have not sympathized with the political objects of the Anti-Monopolists, and they received assurances from officers that Butler could get the full labor vote. Within a month past the pulse of these same trade societies has been again felt, and the report has again been favorable. None of the Anti-Monopoly people of prominence have been willing to antagonize Butler, and most of them have come to regard him as their candidate, so that the ground has been well prepared.

A week after the Anti-Monopoly gathering the Greenbackers are to get together at Indianapolis and with them, too, about the only candidate named is Butler. It is agreed by local representatives of these underdone political parties that they can unite on Butler and possibly put together a platform which will be satisfactory to all shades of reformers. When in the city last week Gen. Weaver promised that he would attend the Anti-Monopoly Convention as an interested looker-on and with the avowed object of boosting the Butler boom so the Greenbackers could indorse him as a live Presidential candidate. It has also been arranged to have the Rev. De La Matyr, the Indiana ex-Congressman, and several other Greenbackers happen to pass through Chicago about the same time. As to how far the Democrats would be forced to take cognizance of Butler knocking at the doors of their convention with a "spontaneous" nomination in either hand, persons who have watched the erratic career of the Bay State politician can form their own opinion. The local boomers for Butler have convinced themselves that an Anti-Monopoly and Greenback nomination will force the Democrats to take it up, and will unite all the elements of opposition to the Republican party. They profess to be satisfied with Butler's sincerity, though his public attitude is entirely passive, and scorn the idea that he may be using them merely to test public sentiment.

In the make-up of the convention Massachusetts will have a full delegation of active Butler men. Other States, the delegates from which are expected to represent a crystallized Anti-Monopoly sentiment, are New York, Michigan, Nebraska, and Kansas. Chairman Henry has been a colaborer with F. B. Thurber in the New York Anti-Monopoly League, which has heretofore been an effective non-political organization, and has included prominent Republicans and Democrats. At the convention in July last among the New York delegates there were half a dozen Tammany politicians. How the attempt to resolve the league into a political party will be taken none of the Anti-Monopolists now in the city have been able to say. In the other States they claim that the movement has always been political, and that Butler's candidacy will emphasize the existence of a new party.

SENATOR PALMER.

A TALK ON POLITICS AND THE TARIFF.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Senator Palmer, of Michigan, being interviewed, said as to politics and the tariff: "We are much divided in Michigan on the Presidency, which I regard as a healthful sign. Edmunds, Blaine, Arthur, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Logan have support about in the order named. The second choice is wholly for Lincoln. The Morrison bill, by putting lumber and salt on the free list, would have been very disastrous to us. We had a taste of Canadian lumber trade during the reciprocity treaty from 1854 to 1864. The impression left by that experience would be very bad in business under a free-lumber provision. The passage of the bill would have depressed prices for from four to five years, to be followed by higher prices than if the duty was not taken off, because our people could afford to cut only the best qualities of pine, leaving a billion to one and a half billion feet which is now produced and marketed to rot on the ground. The low grade of lumber, which now hardly returns dollar for dollar put into its manufacture, would have to come into competition with Canadian lumber, which is of low grade as a rule. The result would be that it would be left in the woods and destroyed. Such an amount subtracted from the lumber production of Michigan and an equal amount in Wisconsin would inevitably, in a few years, bring up prices to a much higher point than now ruling. I am a lumberman myself, and know what the effect would be. We produce now annually 4,000,000,000 feet, a larger production than that of any other State except Wisconsin, which about equals Michigan. In salt we produce 3,000,000 barrels annually. Our iron-mining interests are greater in value than those of any other State, and they would also have been affected disastrously by the passage of the Morrison bill, as would copper-mining."

KANSAS.

AN EFFORT TO CAPTURE BLAINE DELEGATES FOR ARTHUR.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—Reliable information has been received here from Topeka that an effort is afoot to attempt to take the Kansas delegation to the National Convention away from Blaine and give it to Arthur. The Kansas delegation is now practically solid for Blaine. Not more than two of the eighteen members are for Arthur, and not more than two for Logan, but the delegation is not instructed and is under no official obligation, as far as the State Convention is concerned, to vote for Blaine, though they are aware that nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State are for him. It is known positively that delegates understood to be for Blaine have been approached in the interest of Arthur. It is reported, and apparently upon good authority, that some time before holding the primaries, Senator Plumb wrote to United States Marshal Ben Simpson telling him that the Kansas delegation should be for Arthur, and that the Senator would like to have Simpson on the delegation. Simpson replied that Kansas was for Blaine, and that it was not possible to elect an Arthur delegation if the issue were made between the two men. Plumb answered that if that was the fact the issue must not be made, but that an uninstructed delegation should be elected that could be persuaded, before the National Convention was held, to change their minds from a first choice for Blaine to a first choice for Arthur. Marshal Simpson refused to have anything to do with putting up that kind of a delegation, and, although he had intended to be a candidate for delegate-at-large, refused to allow his name to go before the convention. Senator Plumb now heads the delegation to Chicago.

WISCONSIN.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—This evening the *Wisconsin* publishes the Presidential preferences of about 150 leading business-men, lawyers, and others, gained by interviews. There are eighty-seven Republicans in the number, who express their preferences as follows: Arthur, first choice of 24; Edmunds, first choice of 30; Blaine, first choice of 18; Fairchild, first choice of 14; Sherman, first choice of 3; Grant, first choice of 3; Lincoln, first choice of 2. The remainder are for the nominee of the convention.

Speak little, speak truth, spend little, pay cash, and use Dr. Bull's Cough Sirup.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Morrison's Tariff Measure Defeated in the House—The Speeches and Vote.

Vest's Amendment to the Shipping Bill Rejected by the Senate After Debate.

Prospects of an Early Adjournment of Congress—Contemplated Revenue Reductions.

THE MORRISON BILL DEFEATED.

A CLOSE VOTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—[Special.]—At exactly 4:25 p. m. today the head of Henry Watterson's "star-eyed goddess of reform," otherwise known as the Morrison Tariff bill, was severed from its body in the Committee of the Whole, and an hour later the House concurred in this action. That vote resulted 159 in favor of striking out the enacting clause and 155 against it. The following Democrats voted in the affirmative:

Arnot,	Foran,	Post,
Boyle,	Geddes,	Randall,
Budd,	Glascock,	Seney,
Connolly,	Hopkins,	Snyder,
Converse,	Hunt,	Spriggs,
Curtin,	Hutchins,	Storm,
Duncan,	Jordan,	Sumner, C. A.,
Eaton,	Le Fevre,	Tully,
Elliott,	McAdoo,	Van Alstyne,
Ermentrout,	Muller,	Warner, A. J.,
Ferrell,	Murray,	Wemple,
Fiedler,	Mutchler,	Wilkins,
Findlay,	Paige,	Wise, G. D.—41.
Finerty,	Patton,	

This result exactly agreed with an estimate made by Mr. Randall Saturday. Four Minnesota Republicans, Messrs. Nelson, Strait, Wakefield, and White, voted against the motion, and they were the only Republicans who did. Every member, including the Speaker, voted, except those who were absent or paired. The result was a surprise to both sides, although the friends of the motion to strike out the enacting clause had been more confident today than the Morrison men. It was known that George D. Wise, of Virginia, who had been counted against the motion, had changed his mind. It was known that Messrs. Anderson and James (Rep.) had also changed their minds.

The Californians had another meeting this morning, which resulted in gaining two votes for the motion to strike out.

THE SCENE.

At an early hour the galleries were packed, and every member except nine was in his seat. Even Mr. Reagan was brought from what was thought his death-bed, and was carried almost on the shoulders of two colleagues between the tellers. The afternoon was sultry, the atmosphere oppressive, and two-thirds at least of the crowd was composed of ladies. Not since the opening day of the session has there been such a mass of people present, and never since the Electoral count of 1876 has there been so much excitement and enthusiasm.

THE SPEECHMAKERS.

Great interest centered on the speech of Mr. Randall. Mr. Blackburn followed in his eloquent, impetuous way, provoking interruptions on both sides, coming off best in the wordy encounters and arousing enthusiasm by his well-turned periods. The speech of Mr. Kasson was a finished, polished effort, one of the best he ever made. He began by yielding five minutes to Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, which was the preconcerted signal to show that Mr. Anderson had gone over to the opponents of the bill.

Mr. Morrison closed the discussion. He lamented his inability to compete with the orators of the House, and said the wished that he had a voice and understood the tricks of oratory so that he might command the attention of his fellow-Representatives. But in spite of his sincere modesty Mr. Morrison made an excellent speech, doubtless the best he ever made in the House, and little fault could be found with it, except perhaps by the squad of Democrats who opposed the Morrison bill. He gained the sympathy of many Republicans by his appeals to his own party friends. He said they had been elected to Congress on pledges made by them to revise the tariff. If they were false to those pledges the next Congress would be Republican, and the last hope of the Democrats would have vanished. Mr. Morrison was sincere and terribly in earnest. He showed a power of analysis and a readiness at retort which won for him hearty and frequent applause from both sides. He closed by an appeal which was almost piteous to his party friends.

THE MOTION TO STRIKE OUT CARRIED.

Then there was a momentary halt, caused partly by the enthusiastic congratulations and applause and partly by the temporary absence from the hall of two men who were to play the next act. They were Messrs. Kasson and Converse. From the beginning Mr. Kasson has been ambitious to make the motion to strike out the enacting clause, but for party reasons he concluded to yield to Mr. Converse, of Ohio. Finally Mr. Converse was on his feet and offered the critical motion which everybody had been expecting, yet which produced a sensation. There was a chorus of groans on the Democratic side quickly drowned by yells of applause from the Republicans. Tellers were called and the vote resulted 156 in favor of the motion and 151 against. The opponents of the bill knew their victory was won, because every man present in the Chamber had passed through the tellers. Cheer after cheer went up from the Republican side and a scene of indescribable confusion followed.

It was five minutes before sufficient order could be restored for Mr. Converse, who thus assumed the reins of leadership, to make a motion that the committee rise and report its action to the House. There was a panic among the Morrison men, but they soon restored their wavering minds, following the example of their brave leader, who, though his brow was clouded and his lips set, would not flinch. The roll was called through steadily amidst profound silence and every response was distinctly heard. Every man, except two, voted on the final roll-call.

THE CLOSING DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (with Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support of the protective system of taxation.

Mr. Townshend quoted from various platforms of the Democratic National Conventions to show that that party had always been in favor of tariff reform, and had always declared for a revenue tariff. Some gentlemen repudiated the term "protection," and took refuge behind the term "discrimination." If discrimination were boiled down it would be found to be the quintessence of protection. If it was not the proper time to begin the work of tariff reduction, when the Presidential election was coming on and the people could record their votes on the question, when would the proper time be?

Mr. Gibson was sorry the bill was not in such a form as to do justice to his State, but it came, like all other legislation, to be acted upon and amended, and to decline now to consider it would be to stand as an obstructionist to much-needed legislation. He was not willing to enter into a coalition with the Republican party to obstruct wise and patriotic legislation by the Democratic majority; he was willing to trust to the wisdom, honesty, good sense, and good faith of the friends of the measure to do exact justice to his State and exact justice to all sections.

MR. RANDALL.

Mr. Randall then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He opened by an allusion to the extreme quickness with which capital invested in large industrial establishments took the alarm, when, in common with all other interests, it was liable to be called on by taxation to aid in the support of the Government, and Congress owed it to itself that nothing like a vindictive policy should be adopted. In the nice adjustment of business affairs there was nothing more conductive to success than stability. If there was stability it was the sure foundation of confidence, and, as a natural result, capital and labor moved forward in their respective spheres in content and in accordance with mutual profit. To judge from the intemperate language and exaggerated rhetoric which had so frequently marked this debate, it would seem as if those engaged in industrial pursuits were robbers and outlaws. As a matter of fact they, they were nothing of the sort. They were a part (and no mean part) of the business of the country and had been invited, under the laws, to engage in those employments, and, therefore, if for no other reason, they were entitled to the protection of the law. They were a part of our resources as a Nation, and to develop those resources was the test of true statesmanship. He rejoiced in the growth and prosperity of every section of the country. If the denunciation of the advocates of the bill were believed, men who built up our manufactures had committed an unpardonable sin. He could see a good reason why England should think so, but not why such should be the feeling of any citizen of the United States. He then went on to argue against the policy of unsettling business interests by constant tinkering with the tariff. Should no law, he asked, last longer than till the meeting of the next Congress? Should the meeting of Congress cause fear and its adjournment cause enjoyment? Should nothing be settled for a time at least, but should doubt and mistrust always haunt the waking and sleeping hours of the people?

For one he was emphatically opposed to any such suicidal policy. It would be madness for anybody to pursue it. It was submitted to every member's judgment to apply the heroic remedy to this bill or to let it linger out a sickly existence, bearing in its wake business confusion and general bankruptcy. It was not based on any sound principle. There had been apologies for it, but no defense. It was guessed it might reduce the surplus revenue, but nobody pretended to speak with certainty. There was no attempt for an adjustment of the tariff. It sliced, reckless of the injury it might do, certain interests and industries as well as the revenue. It was like the famous bed of the old robber. If a man was too small he was stretched out to its inexorable length; if too long he was cut down to fit it. It was a thing of measurement and not a wise scheme of reduction. A horizontal reduction offered no remedy. On the contrary, it made worse what was bad before. It was a palpable confession of inability to handle the intricate problem at issue or else a rash eagerness to do what was at once uncalled for, unwise, and unfortunate. It appeared to be agitation only for the sake of agitation—always a mistake. It was the clear dictate of common sense to have waited until the effect of the last Tariff bill could have been learned, and thus have saved from all the passion and turbulence of a Presidential election a question in which the public welfare was so deeply concerned, and which if possible should never be made a purely partisan issue.

This 20 per cent reduction was not so dangerous for what it did as for what it promised. In this respect there was no room for conjecture. It was proclaimed to be a firm, first step towards free trade. Let the gentlemen consider what free trade, so called, meant. It meant to change our whole scheme of collecting revenue. The people had become accustomed to an import duty, and it had been proved the safest and best method of taxation. It caused no friction, or comparatively little. All this would be abolished and the internal war taxes continued. Was that the wish of the people? The old confederation relied on direct taxation, and it was a failure. The fathers of the Government sought refuge in a different system, and the result was a more perfect union in order to provide for the common defense and general welfare. The bill bore a captivating caption, and it was doubtless intended to be captivating. It did not abolish war taxes, for if it did it would repeal the internal-revenue taxes. If those taxes were abolished there would be no surplus revenue and the administration of public affairs would be run properly and well. The surplus revenue for this current year would be about $80,000,000. The House was invited here to choose between a firm first step towards free trade or to wait for a reform of the tariff until such a time as the Democratic party should present a bill on the principles expressed in the Ohio platform. He had no difficulty in choosing between the two lines of public policy, and he chose for his own people and his own country. He did this in the full assurance that free trade would bring nothing but disaster and ruin, while the principles expressed in the Ohio declaration would bring prosperity, happiness, and a higher order of civilization. Would it not be wiser to defer the consideration of so important a question until the country had passed through the excitement of a Presidential struggle, and until some information could be secured as to the workings of the Tariff bill of 1883? Then a real reform measure could be adopted which would remain undisturbed for years and would be safe, steady, and universally accepted. Then the business interests would have time to adapt themselves to whatever changes might occur. Though this subject ought not to involve any question of party allegiance, it would be well to consider how far its agitation might advance or retard the march to victory of the great Democratic party. The Southern States alone were inadequate to success, and which of the Northern States was likely to accept a new dispensation? He would speak plainly and utter his fears even in the presence of political enemies. Take the four great States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The census showed that more than 1,100,000 persons were engaged in manufacture in these four great Commonwealths. Did the gentlemen believe a reduction in wages was a potent factor in winning the support of those people, and especially when Republican orators backed by a powerful press would thunder in their ears the statement that the Democratic party had been the main cause of that reduction? He begged gentlemen to ponder these things and not lightly dismiss them. This was certain: they would not act without a warning, and it was kindly meant, but not less emphatically, as it sprang from his deep conviction of its truth. If, however, the inexorable logic of events should demonstrate his apprehensions to be groundless, there would be no one more willing to acknowledge his error and rejoice that his associates had been right. But to him it seemed inevitable that the action of the Committee of Ways and Means would fall little short of public condemnation. He deplored that such an ill-advised step should be taken, as the triumphs of the Democratic party were dear to him, and he had sought them ardently and eagerly for nearly a quarter of a century. If disaster came he at least would have the consolation of knowing it was led to defeat by other advice than his. Theorists might fight for impossible doctrines, but he knew by experience how futile in government was mere theory and how valuable was common sense. He believed in that which had stood the strain of long practice, nor could he be expected to yield it for something impossible and impracticable. [Applause.]

MR. BLACKBURN.

Mr. Blackburn said that, unlike the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall), he did not complain of the conduct of the debate. In the main it had been fair—fair from the different standpoints from which the bill had been reviewed. He did regret that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) should have seen fit in the exuberance of his zeal to have indulged in remarks which were received and could be received by many of his political associates only with a sense of the sincerest pain. He regretted that the gentlemen should have found it necessary to appeal to prejudice and passion, which should have been buried with the War which gave them birth, and should have attempted to flaunt in the face of an American House the bloody shirt which a sense of dignity on the part of the Republicans themselves had long ago consigned to oblivion. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Eaton—I suppose my friend alludes to the remark I made in reference to the Confederate Constitution. I thought I explained it to the full satisfaction of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Hammond) exactly what I meant—that I intended to point an irrestible argument that in the making of that Confederate Constitution the leaving out of the general welfare clause showed that the sense of that people prevailed, and permit me to say that the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Gibson) quoted the same clause of the Confederate Constitution, made precisely the same line of remarks, and I have yet to hear that he is sectional.

Mr. Blackburn—I did not blame the gentleman so much for using that reference. I know that the original responsibility for its introduction into debate did not lie at his door, but that the suggestion was furnished to him by a gentleman coming from a section further south. But I regret that the word "traitor" should have crept into the tariff debate.

Mr. Eaton—I thought that my public character and public record would be a defense against any charge of that kind. I was speaking of the Revolutionary War. I was speaking of a Connecticut man who was called a traitor, as he was; and I said there were other traitors than he—that the woods were full of them.

Mr. Blackburn—If the gentleman's opprobrious epithet was intended only for those who figured in the Revolutionary struggle I have no cause for complaint.

Mr. Hunt said it was he who had shown the Confederate Constitution to the gentleman from Connecticut for the purpose of showing that the Constitution with the fifth section in it did not mean what the Constitution did from which the section had been rejected.

Mr. Blackburn then proceeded with his argument in favor of the bill. It proposed to abate the tariff taxation to the extent of 20 per cent. It did not propose to insert the knife too deeply. Would any gentleman dare to claim the reduction was too heavy? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) stood complaining of the Committee on Ways and Means, and said the bill was a confession of incapacity. The same gentleman at the last Congress stood advocating at [illegible] what could only be described as a [illegible] tion in the shape of the Commission [illegible] gentleman had changed his opinion on the subject of tariff legislation. In 1882 he expressed himself in favor of a [illegible] tariff. Now he did not want any [illegible]. He had gone forward, and, illustrating the aggressive nature for which he was [illegible] now protested against even a whisper in the direction of agitation of the tariff [illegible]. If it was necessary in 1882 to reduce the surplus revenues, why was it not needed now? He (Mr. Blackburn) opposed the repeal of the internal-revenue system of taxation. The friends of that repeal advocated it for the [illegible] disguised purpose of maintaining protective tariff rates. The issue presented by the Republican side was protection for the sake of protection. If it was revenue the gentlemen wanted let them take all the Government needed, but when they had got that let them stay the hand of the tax-gatherer, for whenever they had passed that limit or gone an inch beyond that line, the tax-gatherer's hand became the robber's hand. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] The time was not far distant when the people would repudiate the bald political hypocrisy of the protectionists and refuse to submit to such political jugglery. For the first time the people were aroused on this question. It was the issue in American politics today. It would not down. Cunning and insincerity had for years been able to evade the issue. It could not long be deferred now. The political parties must stand and fight the battle out.

He cared not what the gentlemen might say about free trade and the ultimate purposes of the Democratic party here. That was not the issue. There was no man proposing free trade. There was no free trade in this bill. It was a proposition to limit the taxation of the people to the demands of the Government, and whoever refused to stand by it could find no ground on which to plant himself. The man who voted to strike out the enacting clause declared to the people and the country that he was not willing to have the tariff revised, taxation reduced, the surplus revenue abated. [Applause.] The man who voted to strike out the enacting clause admitted to the country and to the world that he dare not face the issue either of revision of the tariff, or the reduction of taxation, even, on terms which he himself might offer. [Applause.] Protection for the sake of protection was the battle-cry of the Republican party. Let the National contest be inaugurated on the ground selected by that party. Let the Republican party bear on its standards the motto "Taxation for tribute," and the Democratic party would bear on theirs "Taxation for revenue." From the party point of view he welcomed the contest. The fighting would be made hot enough, and the Democracy would appeal to the people. If the pending bill was not crystallized into a law there was nothing left for that party except to go to another court higher than the Halls of Congress: and there it would appeal for the triumph of a set of principles which had been battled for for 100 years, principles which had guided the destinies of this great Government, principles which accounted for the Democratic majority in the House today.

The advocates of those principles were ready for the fray, armed in a cause which it knew to be just, proud of its history and proud of its hopes. Remembering the victories with which it had blazoned the century that lay behind it, trusting to the fairness of its tenets, recalling all the glorious traditions which clustered about it, and cheered by the opening promise of its future, the Democratic party abided the issue which was to come. He trusted in the ultimate triumph of his party. The end of the conflict must come, and when it came the people would stand for the right. Let the Democratic party broaden the policy of the Government, let it liberalise the laws, let it give a free American registry, under whose aegis every American citizen might fly the American flag from the deck of every American ship, whether built here or on the Thames, the Mersey, or Clyde; let it rebuild the [illegible] merchant marine, and when it had done that it would have put the country on the right road to that destiny to which her location, her advantages, the genius and manhood of her people fairly entitled her. [Applause.] He wanted to protest against that injustice which had created the impression that the advocates of the bill desired to exile from the party any who might differ from them. He held no power of expulsion. He had no commission to issue a threat against any man. It rested with each and every one to determine his party affiliations. Any man could vote himself out of a party if he wished to. He had no harsh words to utter; but on a measure so broad and fair as this one he appealed to those who sat around him to stand together and keep the promises they made to the people. They had told the people they would revise the tariff laws and make them just. Here they held the power to make that promise good, and if the failed to do so they would not be worthy to receive the indorsement of the people. Let him who would strike down his party, her principles, her measures, and the people show by the record whose hand the blood was to be found upon. Looking up, he saw the grand and wise motto of his own Commonwealth, and he could no more than emphasize that motto in an earnest, honest, and final appeal—"If we do stand united we will conquer; if we are divided disaster will readily come." [Applause.]

In conclusion, he said: "I express the hope that in the near future we may be able to bring to the House enough enlightenment, patriotism, and progressive intelligence to repudiate the bigotry which disgraces politics in the shape of protection. No bigot, whether he be Christian or politician, ever contributed one atom to the advancement of humanity's cause; and I ask at the hands of this House, with a firm reliance for a favorable answer, that it may never be said that a Democratic House in an American Congress refused even to consider a bill which proposed to reduce admittedly excessive taxation and revise to a degree an admittedly bad tariff." [Applause.]

MR. KASSON.

Mr. Kasson closed the debate in opposition to the bill in a severe arraignment of its provisions, which he declared to be impossible of administration. He challenged the tariffs of the world to present provisions of the [illegible] and confusion approaching those of the pending measure. He asserted that it would require a special catechism to answer the question which must be asked before any goods were imported, and predicted that, if the bill were enacted into a law, before a year every importing merchant would be clamoring to Congress to restore the old rates of duty. The bill poured into the lap of Europe one-fifth the duties which now flowed into the Treasury of the United States without exacting an equivalent from any of the countries of Europe. To call that statesmanship was to nullify the meaning of the English language. He then proceeded in reply to Mr. Blackburn's speech to detail the benefits which the country had derived from the protective system, and his remarks were constantly greeted with the applause of his party associates. "All hail," he exclaimed in conclusion, "to the giant of Protection which strews his pathway with gold and lines all the borders with the flowers of popular comfort."

MR. MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison closed the debate with a rapid review of the objections which had been made to the bill, and equally rapid and brief answers to those objections. Should the motion to strike out the enacting clause be agreed to, it would be a declaration that tariff taxation would be continued; and the Democratic party would appeal from the Congress of the United States to the people, and the people would understand it. He referred to the fact that the Democrats from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and California had been elected on a tariff-reform platform, and expressed his fear that if the bill should be defeated they would be succeeded by Page, and Burrows, and Hazelton, and "My Dear Hubbell." He then turned his attention to Mr. Randall, and, addressing him, said: "You claim to have power to strike out the enacting clause of this bill. If you have that power, amend this bill and make it what it should be." [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

After a few more cursory remarks on the general subject of tariff-reform, Mr. Morrison's time expired; and a murmur of expectancy ran through the ranks of both the opponents and advocates of the measure as the Chairman directed the Clerk to read the bill.

THE TEST OF STRENGTH.

The audience which throughout the day had crowded the galleries almost to suffocation hushed the hum of conversation and watched with intense interest the further proceedings on the floor. As the Clerk began to read Mr. Converse left his seat in the last row of seats and, walking down to the bar of the House, stood nervously fingering a piece of paper which he held in his hand. When the reading of the first paragraph had been completed there was an embarrassing pause. Mr. Converse was engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Hunt, and did not appear to know that all eyes were fixed upon him.

Mr. Kasson, fearful that the time when the motion to strike out the enacting clause would be in order would expire before Mr. Converse's attention could be attracted to the fact, rose and inquired of the Chair whether the proper time had come to make a motion.

Before the Chair could respond Mr. Converse, pushing to the front, moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was the signal for a volley of hisses and groans from the Democratic side, this demonstration being met

… of applause from the … scene in the chamber was one … and confusion, to which … rendered no little aid by loud … approval and disapproval. … being ordered, Messrs. Co… were appointed by the Cha… taking his place Mr. Mor… Clerk of the House, who w… Speaker's desk, and exclai… see that no damned scoun… goes between the tellers." … Clerk promising that fair pla… Mr. Morrison took his station… Converse a very cool shake of the … opposit that gentleman. The… and the tellers announced the … to be 156. The first man to pass through … was Mr. Reagan, of Texas, wh… brought in on an invalid-chair in … vote. He was heartily appla… friends and received many con… his apparent recovery from … illness. The negative vote was … 151, and then George D. Wise, … voted in the affirmative, making the … to 151. Then cheer followed … Republican side, and the cheers … by the galleries and reverberated … nook and cranny of the hall. Ladi… waved their handkerchiefs and … Mr. Morrison, yielding gracef… inevitable, walked smilingly to his … Tariff bill was dead.

On Mr. Converse's motion the com… and the Chairman reported its ac… House. The Speaker stated the qu… striking out the enacting c… Messrs. Morrison and Turner, of … calling for the yeas and nays, it wa… —yeas 159, nays 155—as follows:

THE VOTE.

YEAS.

Adams (Ill.), Anderson, Arnot, Atkinson, Bayne, Bedford, Bingham, Bisbee, Boutelle, Bowen, Boyle, Brainerd, Breitung, Brewer (N. Y.), Brewer (N. J.), Browne (Ind.), Brown (Pa.), Brumm, Budd, Burleigh, Calkins, Campbell (Pa.), Connor, Chace, Connolly, Converse, Culbertson (Ky.), Cullen, Curtin, Cutcheon, Davis (Ill.), Davis (Mass.), Dingley, Duncan, Dunham, Eaton, Elliott, Ellwood, Ermentrout, Evans (Pa.), Everhart, Ferrell, Fiedler, Findlay, Finerty, Foran, Funston, Geddes, George, Glascock, Goff, Guenther, Hanback, Harmer, Hart, Hatch (Mich.), Haynes, Henderson (Ia.), Henderson (Ill.), Hepburn, Hiscock, Hitt, Holmes, Holton, Hooper, *Hopkins*, Horr, Houk, Howey, *Hunt*, *Hutchins*, James, Jeffords, Johnson, *Jordan*, Kasson, Kean, Keifer, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lacey, Laird, Lawrence, *Le Fevre*, Libbey, Long, Lyman, *McAdoo*, McCord, McComas, McCormick, McKinley, Millard, Miller (Pa.), Milliken, Morey, Morrill, *Muller*, *Murray*, *Mutchler*, Nutting, O'Hara, O'Neill (Pa.), *Paige*, Parker, …

NAYS.

Adams (N. Y.), *Aiken*, *Alexander*, *Bagley*, *Ballentine*, *Barbour*, *Barksdale*, *Beach*, *Belmont*, *Blackburn*, *Blanchard*, *Bland*, *Blount*, *Breckinridge*, *Broadhead*, *Buchanan*, *Buckner*, *Burnes*, *Cabell*, *Caldwell*, *Campbell (N. Y.)*, *Candler*, *Carleton*, *Cassidy*, *Clardy*, *Clay*, *Clements*, *Cobb*, *Collins*, *Cook*, *Cosgrove*, *Covington*, *Cox (N. Y.)*, *Cox (N. C.)*, *Crisp*, *Culberson (Tex.)*, *Dargan*, *Davidson*, *Davis (Mo.)*, *Deuster*, *Dibble (S. C.)*, *Dibrell (Tenn.)*, *Dockery*, *Dowd*, *Dorsheimer*, *Dunn*, *Eldredge*, *Ellis*, *Evins (S. C.)*, *Follett*, *Forney*, *Fyan*, *Garrison*, *Gibson*, *Graves*, *Green*, *Greenleaf*, *Halsell*, *Hammond*, *Hancock*, *Hardeman*, *Hardy*, *Hatch (Mo.)*, *Hemphill*, *Henley*, *Herbert*, *Hewitt (N. Y.)*, *Hewitt (Ala.)*, *Hill*, *Hoblitzell*, *Holman*, *Houseman*, *Hurd*, *Jones (Wis.)*, *Jones (Tex.)*, *Jones (Ark.)*, *Jones (Ala.)*, *King*, *Kleiner*, *Lamb*, *Lanham*, *Lore*, *Lewis*, *Lovering*, *Lowry*, *McMillin*, *Matson*, *Maybury*, *Miller (Tex.)*, *Mills*, *Mitchell*, *Money*, *Morgan*, *Morrison*, *Morse*, *Moulton*, *Murphy*, *Neece*, Nelson, *Oates*, *O'Ferrall*, *O'Neill (Mo.)*, *Pierce*, *Peel (Ark.)*, …

[Recapitulation: Republicans … crats in italic, and Independents … Yeas—Republicans, 116; Democr… ats, 3. Nays—Republicans, 4; …

When Mr. Young's name … was called, Speaker Carlisle sa… "Call my name." The name … the Speaker voted "Nay." Th… ceived with cheers by the frie… ure.

PAIRS.

Representatives Barr and R… York, were absent. Before th… nounced the Clerk read the … pairs, the smallest number of … ed as paired for years: Benne… yea; Muldrow nay, Valentin… nay, Riggs yea; Wood and Jo…

THE RACKET.

"The vote on the pending … to 155 nays," said the Clerk … nouncement of the result t… tion of the scene that follo… ment of the vote by tellers. … and successful Democrats … seats and gave cheer aft… waved papers above their he… added to the confusion by a … ping of hands.

In the galleries the men … cheered, the latter also wa… chiefs.

Mr. Morrison moved to … a night session. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall moved that t… had not spoken on the tari… print their remarks in the R…

Mr. Converse moved to re… by which the House decided … enacting clause, and then m… motion on the table.

The motions were carri… vote, and the announcement … received with cheers and ap… with so much enthusiasm … announcements.

Mr. Willis suggested th… whose seat is on the Demo… seat hereafter with the Rep…

When the last vote was an… bers began leaving the hall. … galleries lessened, and w… scarcely 100 persons remai… adjourned until tomorrow. … were leaving many of them … ion that a final adjournmen… June—some thought in th… during the first few days of …

AN ANALY…

An analysis of the roll-ca… four Republicans—Nelson, … Wakefield, all of Minnes… striking out the enacting cl… crats voted in the affirmati… the following States: Ne… Hutchins, Muller, Spriggs… Wemple; Pennsylvania … Curtin, Duncan, Elliott, E… Mutchler, Patton, Post, R… Ohio 10—Converse, For… dan, Le Fevre, Murray… Warner, and Wilkins; … Ferrell, Fiedler, McAdoo; … Glascock, Sumner, and … Findlay; Connecticut 1, … Hunt; Virginia 1, G. D. W… Snyder.

COMMENT ON T…

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMI…

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Ma… reporter who conveyed the … of the Morrison bill this e… dricks that gentleman sa… by surprise. I regarded … House to consider the bill … would be passed."

Shouts of applause from the Republican side. The scene in the chamber was one of intense excitement and confusion, to which the galleries rendered no little aid by loud tokens of approval and disapproval.

Tellers being ordered, Messrs. Converse and Reed were appointed by the Chair.

Before taking his place Mr. Morrison called to the Clerk of the House, who was standing at the Speaker's desk, and exclaimed: "Mr. Clerk, see that no damned scoundrel who is not entitled goes between the tellers."

The Clerk promising that fair play should be had, Mr. Morrison took his station, giving Mr. Converse a very cool shake of the hand as he stood opposite that gentleman. Then the voting began and the tellers announced the affirmative vote to be 155.

The first man to pass through in the negative was Mr. Reagan, of Texas, who had been brought in on an invalid-chair in order to cast his vote. He was heartily applauded by his friends and received many congratulations upon his apparent recovery from his late severe illness. The negative vote was announced as 151, and then George D. Wise, of Virginia, voted in the affirmative, making the vote stand 156 to 151. Then cheer followed cheer from the Republican side, and the cheers were taken up by the galleries and reverberated from every nook and cranny of the hall. Ladies stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats. Mr. Morrison, yielding gracefully to the inevitable, walked smilingly to his seat, and the Tariff bill was dead.

On Mr. Converse's motion the committee rose and the Chairman reported its action to the House. The Speaker stated the question to be on striking out the enacting clause, and, Messrs. Morrison and Turner, of Kentucky, calling for the yeas and nays, it was agreed to —yeas 159, nays 155—as follows:

THE VOTE.

YEAS.

Adams (Ill.),	Harmer,	Patton,
Anderson,	Hart,	Payne,
Arnot,	Hatch (Mich.),	Payson,
Atkinson,	Haynes,	Peelle (Ind.)
Bayne,	Henderson (Ia.),	Perkins,
Belford,	Henderson (Ill.),	Peters,
Bingham,	Hepburn,	Pettibone,
Bisbee,	Hiscock,	Phelps,
Boutelle,	Hitt,	Poland,
Bowen,	Holmes,	Post,
Boyle,	Holton,	Price,
Brainerd,	Hooper,	Randall,
Breitung,	Hopkins,	Ranney,
Brewer (N. Y.),	Horr,	Ray (N. Y.),
Brewer (N. J.),	Houk,	Ray (N. H.),
Browne (Ind.),	Howey,	Reed,
Brown (Pa.),	Hunt,	Rice,
Brumm,	Hutchins,	Robinson (O.),
Budd,	James,	Rockwell,
Burleigh,	Jeffords,	Rowell,
Calkins,	Johnson,	Russell,
Campbell (Pa.),	Jordan,	Ryan,
Cannon,	Kasson,	Seney,
Chace,	Kean,	Skinner (N. Y.),
Connolly,	Keifer,	Smalls,
Converse,	Kelley,	Smith,
Culbertson (Ky.)	Kellogg,	Snyder,
Cullen,	Ketcham,	Spooner,
Curtin,	Lacey,	Steele,
Cutcheon,	Laird,	Stephenson,
Davis (Ill.),	Lawrence,	Stewart (Vt.),
Davis (Mass.),	Le Fevre,	Stone,
Dingley,	Libbey,	Storm,
Duncan,	Long,	Struble,
Dunham,	LYMAN,	Sumner (Cal.),
Eaton,	McAdoo,	Taylor E. B. (O.),
Elliott,	McCord,	Taylor J. D. (O.),
Ellwood,	McComas,	Thomas,
Ermentrout,	McCormick,	Tully,
Evans (Pa.),	McKinley,	Van Alstyne,
Everhart,	Millard,	Wadsworth,
Ferrell,	Miller (Pa.),	Wait,
Fiedler,	Milliken,	Warner (O.),
Findlay,	Morey,	Washburn,
FINERTY,	Morrill,	Weaver,
Foran,	Muller,	Wemple,
Funston,	Murray,	Whiting,
Geddes,	Mutchler,	Wilkins,
George,	Nutting,	Wilson (Ia.),
Glascock,	O'Hara,	Wise G. D. (Va.),
Goff,	O'Neill (Pa.),	Wise J. S. (Va.),
Guenther,	Paige,	York—159.
Hanback,	Parker,	

NAYS.

Adams (N. Y.),	Garrison,	Potter,
Aiken,	Gibson,	Pryor,
Alexander,	Graves,	Pusey,
Bagley,	Green,	Rankin,
Ballentine,	Greenleaf,	Reagan,
Barbour,	Halsell,	Reese,
Barksdale,	Hammond,	Robertson,
Beach,	Hancock,	Rogers (Ark.),
Belmont,	Hardeman,	Rogers (N. Y.),
Blackburn,	Hardy,	Rosecrans,
Blanchard,	Hatch (Mo.),	Scales,
Bland,	Hemphill,	Seymour,
Blount,	Henley,	Shaw,
Breckinridge,	Herbert,	Shelley,
Broadhead,	Hewitt (N. Y.),	Singleton,
Buchanan,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Skinner (N. C.),
Buckner,	Hill,	Slocum,
Burnes,	Hoblitzell,	Springer,
Cabell,	Holman,	Stevens,
Caldwell,	Houseman,	Stewart (Tex.),
Campbell (N. Y.),	Hurd,	Stockslager,
Candler,	Jones (Wis.),	Strait,
Carleton,	Jones (Tex.),	Sumner (Wis.),
Cassidy,	Jones (Ark.),	Talbot,
Clardy,	Jones (Ala.),	Taylor (Tenn.),
Clay,	King,	Thompson,
Clements,	Kleiner,	Throckmorton,
Cobb,	Lamb,	Tillman,
Collins,	Lanham,	Townshend,
Cook,	Lore,	Tucker,
Cosgrove,	Lewis,	Turner (Ga.),
Covington,	Lovering,	Turner (Ky.),
Cox (N. Y.),	Lowry,	Vance,
Cox (N. C.),	McMillin,	Van Eaton,
Crisp,	Matson,	Wakefield,
Culberson (Tex.),	Maybury,	Ward,
Dargan,	Miller (Tex.),	Warner (Tenn.),
Davidson,	Mills,	Wellborn,
Davis (Mo.),	Mitchell,	Weller,
Deuster,	Money,	White (Minn),
Dibble (S. C.),	Morgan,	Williams,
Dibrell (Tenn.),	Morrison,	Willis,
Dockery,	Morse,	Wilson (W. Va.),
Dowd,	Moulton,	Winans (Mich.),
Dorsheimer,	Murphy,	Winans (Wis.),
Dunn,	Neece,	Wolford,
Eldredge,	Nelson,	Woodward,
Ellis,	Oates,	Worthington,
Evins (S. C.),	O'Farrall,	Yaple,
Follett,	O'Neil (Mo.),	Young
Forney,	Pierce,	Carlisle—155.
Fyan,	Peel (Ark.),	

[Recapitulation: Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic, and Independents in SMALL CAPS. Yeas—Republicans, 116; Democrats, 40; Independents, 3. Nays—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 151.]

When Mr. Young's name, the last on the list, was called, Speaker Carlisle said to the Clerk: "Call my name." The name was called and the Speaker voted "Nay." The vote was received with cheers by the friends of the measure.

PAIRS.

Representatives Barr and Robinson, of New York, were absent. Before the vote was announced the Clerk read the names of four pairs, the smallest number of members recorded as paired for years: Bennett nay, Ochiltree yea; Muldrow nay, Valentine yea; Nicholls nay, Riggs yea; Wood and John D. White.

THE RACKET.

"The vote on the pending bill is 159 yeas to 155 nays," said the Clerk. Upon the announcement of the result there was a repetition of the scene that followed the announcement of the vote by tellers. The Republicans and successful Democrats rose in their seats and gave cheer after cheer. Some waved papers above their heads, while others added to the confusion by a continuous clapping of hands.

In the galleries the men and women again cheered, the latter also waving their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Morrison moved to vacate the order for a night session. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall moved that the members who had not spoken on the tariff be allowed to print their remarks in the Record. Agreed to.

Mr. Converse moved to reconsider the vote by which the House decided to strike out the enacting clause, and then moved to lay that motion on the table.

The motions were carried by a viva-voce vote, and the announcement of this result was received with cheers and applause, though not with so much enthusiasm as the previous announcements.

Mr. Willis suggested that Mr. Converse, whose seat is on the Democratic side, have a seat hereafter with the Republicans.

When the last vote was announced the members began leaving the hall. The crowd in the galleries lessened, and within ten minutes scarcely 100 persons remained, and the House adjourned until tomorrow. As the members were leaving many of them expressed the opinion that a final adjournment would be taken in June—some thought in the latter part, others during the first few days of the month.

AN ANALYSIS.

An analysis of the roll-call shows that only four Republicans—Nelson, Strait, White, and Wakefield, all of Minnesota—voted against striking out the enacting clause. Forty Democrats voted in the affirmative. They hail from the following States: New York 6—Arnot, Hutchins, Muller, Spriggs, Van Alstyne, and Wemple; Pennsylvania 12—Boyle, Connolly, Curtin, Duncan, Elliott, Ermentrout, Hopkins, Mutchler, Patton, Post, Randall, and Storm; Ohio 10—Converse, Foran, Geddes, Jordan, Le Fevre, Murray, Paige, Seney, Warner, and Wilkins; New Jersey 3, Ferrell, Fiedler, McAdoo; California 4—Budd, Glascock, Sumner, and Tully; Maryland 1, Findlay; Connecticut 1, Eaton; Louisiana 1, Hunt; Virginia 1, G. D. Wise; West Virginia 1, Snyder.

COMMENT ON THE RESULT.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT INDIANIANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—To a reporter who conveyed the news of the defeat of the Morrison bill this evening to Mr. Hendricks that gentleman said: "You take me by surprise. I regarded the decision of the House to consider the bill as an assurance that it would be passed."

"What do you think the effect will be politically?" was asked.

"I do not believe I can speak intelligently upon the matter now. The defeat of the measure is very unexpected to me, and not having been in correspondence with any one at Washington interested in the bill, and having no knowledge of how it is regarded, I do not feel prepared to express an opinion upon its defeat. I do not believe, however, that the vote will be reconsidered. Efforts will probably be made to bring it up again at this session of Congress, but nothing will be accomplished. There should be a tariff reform, the leading view of which should be to reduce the revenue to the real wants of the public service. I think that the best thing Congress can now do is to adjourn and go before the people to fight out the question."

The Hon. R. W. Thompson was at the Denison House, and expressed the decided opinion that the action of the House would result in the disruption of the Democratic party. "It will not only take the issue of the tariff out of politics, but will make it more definit and decisive, giving the Republican party the benefit of being not only on the winning side, but on the right side.

"I am tired," said Mr. McDonald when asked for his opinion of the action upon the bill. "The vote on the bill, I suppose, means its final defeat, but the matter may be brought up in another bill. I do not think Congress will adjourn without making some reduction in the tariff."

"What do you suppose was the cause of the bill's defeat?"

"It was probably brought about by Randall and his friends. Mr. Morrison's bill was not all that might have been desired. There were some things it might have covered more fully, and doubtless it had some small defects, but it was the most satisfactory bill that had been offered."

Senator Harrison said he had not given much thought as to the political consequences of the defeat of the bill. He was sure, however, it left the Democratic party in a very humiliating attitude, and would redound to the credit of the Republican party among the conservative class of business-men all over the country, who had viewed with alarm the agitation of the question and the consequent disarrangement of all financial and commercial interests.

THE "TIMES."

The Times to-morrow will say:

The Morrison side-show has ended. The House has emphatically set down upon his bill by striking out the enacting clause. It has done incalculable damage by unsettling business and keeping up an uncertainty as to what would be the end. Its original conception was a political blunder and one more evidence of the incapacity of the Democratic party to govern the country. Its continued discussion for weeks to the hindering of important legislation and the disturbing of business was a crime for which the country will hold the Democratic party responsible.

THE "JOURNAL."

The Journal will say:

The fiasco is complete. Never was failure more dismal, more overwhelming. The rocket that went up when Carlisle was elected over Randall has come down burned out. The powder exploded has left an unpleasant odor, and that is all. The entire work of this Democratic majority is a reproach to the party, and has invited defeat in advance of the naming of leaders. It will have the effect, however, of simplifying the work of writing a platform of principles, which have undergone radical changes since yesterday morning. The result of yesterday's vote will inure to the good of business and trade in general. Capitalists and manufacturers and commercial men in general can go in their enterprises with the assurance that the business of the country is not to be turned inside out at the bidding of the wild-eyed experimentalists. The blow, however, will not fall lightly upon the Democratic party. So signal a proof of utter incompetency has never been given in American history, except perhaps by the same party that has now added one more political blunder to an unbroken record of twenty-eight years.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—[Special.]—Pittsburg Democrats are happy over the defeat of the Morrison Tariff bill in the House today, and are talking of nobody but Randall for the first place on the National ticket. A Randall Club was organized tonight, and others later on.

For second place the names of Voorhees and Rosecrans are most frequently mentioned. Everybody gives Randall the lion's share of the credit for defeating the Morrison scheme.

THE LOUISVILLE "COURIER-JOURNAL."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The Courier-Journal has the following to say about the vote to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill:

A serious disaster has overtaken the Democratic party. In full face of the enemy, acting under strict, unmistakable orders from the people, a few Democrats deserted their colors and in conjunction with the united forces of the Republicans brought upon the party a stinging, most disgraceful defeat. The small guerrilla band within the line of the party has, since the opening of the session, acted under orders from Republican leaders. It is a coalition as disgraceful as any in political history. The party has been betrayed—betrayed by those whom it has delighted to honor. There is in the mind of no candid man any shadow of doubt what is the will of the majority of the Democratic voters. In every way open to them they have frankly expressed themselves. The success of the Democratic party is nothing to the so-called Democrats of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. They are serving, not the people, but the subsidized interests. The dictates of a few manufacturers are with them of more binding force than the expressions of a party caucus. The rejection of the Morrison bill is, as far as the protected interests are concerned, a blunder that as the contest progresses will assume the proportions of a crime. The party today is in disgrace. Placed by an overwhelming popular vote in control of the House of Representatives, it has accomplished nothing. We must go forward or we must surrender. If the people want protection, as Randall, Eaton, and Converse claim, then they will see that the Government is given in charge of the Republican party. The Democratic party cannot be trusted to maintain a protective system which it has denounced as a masterpiece of iniquity.

PLANS FOR REVENUE REDUCTION.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—[Special.]—Speculation has already begun as to the future action of the House with respect to revenue legislation. The drift of opinion may perhaps be gathered from a talk with some prominent protectionists. One said: "There must be some reduction of the revenue. It will not do to leave this surplus. We have saved the tariff, and it will now be well to commence with the internal revenue, and I think a good place to begin will be with tobacco and sugar. I can vote to take off all the duty on sugar. It is the duty that s the least defensible in the tariff list. And Louisiana, for that matter, deserves very little at our hands. That State always asks us to protect her sugar interests, and then always votes solid with the Democratic party. The only exception in this instance was the vote of Mr. Hunt, who voted to strike out. I think it will be well to begin on sugar. We get $50,000,000 of revenue from that article, and if we are taking off too much in abolishing the whole of the duty we might begin with half of it."

A member of the Ways and Means Committee said: "But I doubt if you get any help from the Ways and Means Committee now. Morrison has tried his best with the tariff, and has opposed Mr. Randall's plan of internal-revenue reduction, and now that Mr. Randall has defeated Mr. Morrison the latter will not be very eager to aid his old enemy. If there is to be any reduction of the tariff on sugar, or any general reduction of internal revenue, the propositions are not likely to come from the Ways and Means Committee. Members who are recognized to pass bills under suspension of the rules may take this opportunity to present a bill to abolish the duty on sugar."

A Western Republican said: "You will not get the States of Kansas and Nebraska to vote to abolish the duty on sugar. They have the craze that they can raise sorghum sugar, and they will not be disposed to reduce the duty on sugar."

A DIVIDED MAJORITY.

"On what issue can the Democrats stand in the campaign?" said another.

"It has been demonstrated that in a House that has some seventy Democratic majority they are unable even to obtain consideration in the Committee of the Whole for a bill which proposes to reduce the tariff only 20 per cent. They have the Speaker, and he voted for the bill. They have the organization of the committees. They conducted the Speakership campaign on the basis that the tariff should be revised, and look at the result! The Democrats were in control and they will be responsible for this. If they cannot control legislation in a House with seventy majority, what is to be expected of them if they shall secure larger powers? The Republicans have no settled plan. But the more they consider the effect of the defeat of the Tariff bill the more evident does it become to their leaders that it will be necessary to reduce taxation."

THE SHIPPING BILL.

REJECTION OF MR. VEST'S AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—[Special.]—In the Senate the debate on the Shipping bill proceeded in good humor, and the result was the defeat of the free-ship amendment. Mr. Vance supported it in a humorous and able speech. Mr. Voorhees, who has become a thorough protectionist, declared that the passage of the amendment would be equivalent to a declaration to England, "Furnish your shipyards—we will have to come as a mighty customer." Finally, after a long debate in a heated Senate Chamber and many speeches, the Vest free-ship amendment was rejected by 20 yeas to 31 nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard,	Hampton,	Pugh,
Beck,	Jackson,	Ransom,
Camden,	Lamar,	Slater,
Coke,	McPherson,	Vance,
Colquitt,	Maxey,	Vest,
Farley,	Morgan,	Williams.
Groome,	Pendleton,	

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Gorman,	Mitchell,
Allison,	Hale,	Morrill,
Blair,	Hawley,	Palmer,
Brown,	Hill,	Platt,
Cameron (Wis.),	Hoar,	Plumb,
Conger,	Jones (Nev.),	Riddleberger,
Cullom,	Logan,	Sawyer,
Dawes,	McMillan,	Sewell,
Dolph,	Mahone,	Voorhees,
Frye,	Miller (Cal.),	Wilson.

The understanding is that the Senate bill will pass and be sent to the House, and that the Senate will immediately take up the House bill and strike out the free-ship section, pass it, and return that bill to the House in order that time may be gained, and the main features of the Dingley bill be at least saved through the House bill with the Senate amendment on the Speaker's table, even if the Frye Senate bill cannot be reached. The indications from the vote on the Vest amendment today clearly are that there is a very considerable majority in the Senate against any proposition for free ships.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—On taking up the Shipping bill Mr. Vance addressed the Senate in support of the Vest amendment providing for free ships and free material. He said the party in power had left the country absolutely helpless. With its high tariff we had no navy, no merchant marine, no fortifications, no guns, nor anything else that would stand for twenty-four hours against a modern war ship and modern guns. By the imposition of a duty of 100 per cent we might be able to keep out foreign ships bearing merchandise, but 150 per cent duty would not be sufficient to keep out ships bearing Krupp guns. We had neither ships, nor commerce, nor sailors. We could not long continue to tax the American people in the interest of a little stump-tailed monopoly, and neither orators nor newspapers could succeed in their slanderous and contemptible cry of "British gold." Were our people not capable of self-government? If they want free ships why should the Senators say nay? Did not foreigners come here and engage in every American industry? Mr. Vance read from the London Economist a list of some twenty great joint stock companies that own millions of acres of American lands. He also read from statistics to show the reduction of our wheat exports within a few years owing to the development by England of wheat culture in India, induced by our high protective tariff.

Mr. McPherson inquired whether the reduction was not partially due to the great wheat "corners," by which wheat was kept back in the expectation of higher prices?

Mr. Vance said when he found a great cause operating in the most patent and palpable form he was not going to hunt up small causes to account for the results.

Mr. Hoar asked whether the sudden development of wheat culture in India was not due to the recent completion of a large railroad system in India, and whether Mr. Vance thought England would stop railroad-building and wheat-growing in India if we reduced our tariff?

Mr. Vance replied that if our duties were brought down to a reasonable point he believed our exports would keep every farmer in the country busy. No nation, he continued, that had repealed its old navigation laws had gone back to them. There was one way in which we might, perhaps, revenge ourselves on our great rival, England; we could refuse to let the ships bring foreign goods to land on our shores. Of course, foreign countries might retaliate and refuse to let ships bearing American goods land on their shores. But this might not seem quite so reasonable nor proper.

Mr. Voorhees favored the bill and opposed the Vest amendment. Free ships, he said, meant free trade. Our navigation laws had been ninety years on our statute-books, and the Democratic party had had the administration of those laws for forty-eight of those years. He did not therefore see why he as a Democrat should be expected all of a sudden, and without any convocation of the saints or arch-deacons of the party, to subscribe to repeal those laws as a measure of party fealty. Free ships meant revolution and would put all the shipping of the United States in the hands of England, an unfriendly Power. If we are to have free trade we should not begin with the shipping of rich shipowners—we should begin with salt and other articles which the poor man had to buy.

Mr. Call favored the Vest amendment.

Mr. Plumb spoke in support of the bill. He ridiculed the idea that the American marine was composed of British ships. If the American flag was to fly anywhere it should be on something American, and not go upon false pretenses. Why should we build up shipyards on the Clyde and let the shipyards of America languish to death? Why should we put ourselves in such a position that some of these days when we may want ships as against Great Britain we shall have none? There had been one contingent that had always held to the Democratic party, Mr. Plumb said—that was the Irish contingent. How would Irishmen in the United States like the idea of their old enemy being elevated by the American Congress above the people of America? Think of Irishmen, of the Irish nation, realizing that this country, whose integrity they have fought for, can ask them to contribute to a policy which hoists the American flag only over British labor and British capital. "If the American flag is to stand for nothing," continued Mr. Plumb, "if it is to represent nothing of American skill, why not hire the English Government to show it off for us, painting it like an advertisement of Cuticura or St. Jacob's oil at so much a yard on the rocks and fences wherever we wish to announce the fact that there is such a thing as an American Government. It is not the flag that is concerned, it is not the money it represents, it is not even the Stars and Stripes—it is the idea that the American flag stands for a great and free people, and that beneath that flag there floats the handiwork and creation of that people, the evidence of their skill and genius."

Mr. Plumb's closing remarks were greeted with applause, both in the galleries and on the floor, and many Republican Senators tendered him their congratulations.

Mr. Bayard expressed himself as opposed to subsidizing private interests by money drawn from the Treasury of the United States, and that principle was, in his belief, what was substantially done by one section of the bill under consideration. He favored the amendment, however.

The amendment of Mr. Vest, as modified by Mr. McPherson, was then put to a vote and lost—yeas 20, nays 31.

Mr. Vest suggested that the bill should now be read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Frye stated that when the reading of the bill should be completed he would move to take up the House bill and amend it.

Mr. Vest called attention to the provision relating to the duties and fees of the Shipping Commissioner. He referred in terms of scathing criticism to the performances of the Shipping Commissioner of the Port of New York, and said he was not dealing with the question as a party one in any sense.

Mr. Hale said that never until now had such a piece of avarice and greed been brought to light as in the case of that officer. It was an illustration of how long the American people would stand a thing before plucking it up by the roots. The shipping interest was to be congratulated that the thing had been exposed.

Mr. Vest said it was clear that nothing would be done in such cases until the evil became insupportable. The proper thing to do was to so frame a law as to make such performances impossible. He submitted an amendment, to be printed, giving the Circuit Court full power to remove a Shipping Commissioner and requiring that the scale of fees prescribed by the amendment shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the Shipping Commissioner's office.

Pending action, adjourned.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Siamese Embassy called at the White House today and paid their formal visit to the President. They were accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen, Consul Smith, Rear-Admiral Rodgers, and Lieuts. Mason and Potts. The President was attended by all the members of the Cabinet now in the city. The Embassadors were attired in full court costume of the richest character, the distinguishing feature being cloaks of netted gold. They were received in the Blue Parlor and usual formalities exchanged.

CONNOLLY FORMALLY DECLINES.

James A. Connolly, whose nomination as Solicitor of the Treasury was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, has formally declined to accept the place. The reason assigned for the refusal is that he couldn't accept the appointment without making a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice, inasmuch as his private law practice in Illinois affords him an income much larger than the salary of Solicitor of the Treasury. It is announced that the President will make another appointment in a few days.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This evening the members of the Medical Association with their wives and other ladies and their families were given an official reception at the White House. The number of those who availed themselves of the opportunity of calling on the Chief Magistrate and visiting the Executive Mansion was so large that the reception lasted fully two hours. The President was assisted by Mrs. Brewster, wife of the Attorney-General. Among the prominent persons present were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Lincoln, and Teller; Attorney-General Brewster, Postmaster-General Gresham, who was accompanied by his wife; the Russian, Swedish, Mexican, and Peruvian Ministers; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Admiral Porter, and several Senators and Representatives.

MISS WHITNEY'S ROMANCE.

Baron Neiveille Locked Up at Toledo—Practical Proceedings of Mr. Whitney.

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—[Special.]—It was ascertained at police headquarters last evening that the self-styled Baron, Sir Charles Neiveille, and his wife, Lillian Whitney, were in East Toledo, and an officer was at once sent to bring them to the station-house. The officer met them on the bridge, and informed Neiveille that he must accompany him, and without any trouble he persuaded him to do so, the lady coming along. Mr. Whitney and his son, who had returned to Detroit, were telegraphed for, and reached the city soon after midnight. The meeting between father and daughter was not of an affecting character. They talked matters over, but the young lady would not yield to her father's requests for some time. Mr. Whitney finally procured a warrant for the arrest of Neiveille on the charge of bigamy, and this being served on him he was locked up. The young lady then consented to accompany her father and brother to a hotel, where they spent the night. This morning Mr. Whitney informed his daughter that he should not consent to the discharge of Neiveille until he had satisfactorily proved that he had legally married her and had no other wife living. When he had done this she would be at liberty to go with him whenever she liked, but not until then. She was accorded an interview with Neiveille, and pledged him her untiring devotion. She and her father left by the 11 o'clock train for Detroit. Mr. Whitney retained a lawyer to assist Neiveille in clearing his skirts of the charge of bigamy.

Mr. Whitney's son-in-law, who is in business with him at No. 182 Wabash avenue, said yesterday that he had heard nothing additional about his sister-in-law, nor did he know anything further than had been published in THE TRIBUNE. The first intimation that he had of the elopement was last Friday, and this knowledge he had kept from his wife until Monday. She and the other members of the family were greatly worried over the matter. He said that it was not true, as stated in one of yesterday's papers, that Neiveille had a wife and family. The fact of his having married Miss Whitney was assured beyond all doubt. What the upshot of the matter would be he did not know, but Mr. Whitney was using all efforts to find his daughter. Mr. Holmes and his wife left for Detroit yesterday afternoon.

W. W. O'BRIEN.

The Wife of the Well-Known Criminal Lawyer of Chicago Given a Divorce.

PEORIA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The long residence of Mrs. Sarah O'Brien, wife of the Hon. William W. O'Brien, the prominent criminal lawyer in Chicago, in this city was explained this afternoon, when she quietly secured a decree of divorce. The bill as filed set forth that they were married in Chicago Nov. 5, 1878, and charged the defendant with the constant use of strong liquors, and that he neglected her so that she was compelled to leave him, taking with her the only child, William W. O'Brien Jr., aged 5 years. She also prayed for custody of the child. The bill was quietly filed and an answer was immediately presented by the Hon. John S. Lee, appearing for defendant, denying the charges made. He introduced no evidence, however, and the testimony of the complainant and others in her behalf was uncontradicted. The Judge therefore granted the decree of divorce and awarded the custody of the child to the mother. It was ordered that the defendant pay the 15th of each month commencing that day in this month the sum of $25 for the support and education of the child.

Mr. O'Brien, who had been a widower for some years, was married to Sarah Gillen Nov. 5, 1878, at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. The groom had been a member of the Presbyterian Church all his life, but became a Roman Catholic shortly before the marriage. At various times during the last four years there have been rumors that perfect harmony did not prevail between the two, but whatever troubles they may have had have always been settled outside of the courts up to the present time. The application for the divorce was kept very quiet, and it is believed that none knew of it beyond a few of the friends of the wife and the members of her family.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Disastrous Factory Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—A fire this evening in M. Frost & Co.'s woodenware-works, eastern part of the city, at the foot of Lieb street, on the river, destroyed the saw and planing mill in which the principal part of the manufacturing was done. The mill was furnished with a large amount of the best machinery and a full stock in all stages of preparation. The loss is estimated at $45,000; insured for $25,000. This is the third time these works have been burned out.

Incendiary Fire.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—Last night a peddler stopped with George Cecil, eight miles east of this city. At midnight he was heard to go out and an hour later Cecil's fine barn was discovered in flames and with its entire contents was destroyed. Loss, $4,000. Insured in the Northwestern and Chicago for $1,000. The incendiary has not yet been arrested.

COLLISION OF TWO STEAMERS.

The Romano Sunk by the Nevada—The Latter Badly Damaged—No Lives Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 6.—The steamer Nevada, Capt. Bremner, from New York, April 29, for Liverpool, was in collision the 3d inst. with the steamer Romano, Capt. Mitchell, from Hull for Boston. The latter vessel sunk. Her passengers, two in number, and crew were transferred to the Nevada, and the next day, together with the Nevada's passengers, were transferred to the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre. The Nevada bore up for this port, where she arrived this evening. Her stern is completely driven in and her bows generally much damaged. She is in the hands of the agents of the Allan Steamship Line here, who are effecting temporary repairs. One of the Romano's passengers, W. E. Snow, is on board the Nevada.

THE JACKSON MYSTERY.

A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Henry Holcomb—His Whereabouts Unknown.

JACKSON, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Justice Hunt issued a warrant today for the arrest of Henry Holcomb on charges of perjury and aiding a conspiracy. Holcomb left after midnight last night. He has not been home to Eaton Rapids, and it is thought he has gone to a brother in Dakota.

NEBRASKA TOWNS INUNDATED.

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—[Special.]—Columbus and the towns in the Shell Creek Valley in Platte County, this State, are flooded from a tremendous rainfall commencing Monday night. Communication is cut off except by boat, and the first trains through since Monday evening have yet to arrive. Two children named Belford were drowned, and stock and other losses foot up to $100,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived, the Baltic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 6.—Arrived out, the City of Chester, the Bohemia, the Circassia, and the Westphalia, from New York; the Historian, from New Orleans.

A GREAT FAILURE.

Sudden Collapse of the Marine National Bank of New York.

The Suspension Attributed to the Real-Estate Transactions of the President.

Gen. Grant's Banking-House Goes Down in the Crash—Jay Gould Interviewed.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—Startling rumors swept through Wall street at noon today, and for an hour messages from banking houses and brokers' offices were kept flying hither and thither in quest of accurate information. That the Marine National Bank had closed its doors was soon ascertained. The news that followed was even more sensational. Grant & Ward, bankers and brokers, No. 2 Wall street, announced their suspension, and ugly stories of an unaccountable deficiency of $500,000 arose. The fact that ex-President Grant was interested, with his son, in the embarrassed firm became speedily known, and expressions of sympathy were heard on every hand. Ferdinand Ward, one of the active partners, it was said, had dragged the firm down by his extensive real-estate speculations with James D. Fish, President of the broken bank. "The street" needed but to learn that Mr. Ward was a Director of the bank and Mr. Fish a special partner in the firm of Grant & Ward to jump at the conclusion that the double disaster was from a single cause.

A FEVERISH FEELING.

The feeling in and about the Stock Exchange was very feverish for a short time, and until it was definitly learned that the affairs of the bank and the suspended firm were interwoven, and that other interests were not likely to be affected, there were signs of a panic. Rumors of the failures of three other banks sprang into circulation successively, but were promptly and effectively denied. After the market had regained its equilibrium its course remained quite steady for the remainder of the day. President Hatch said that the trouble was not likely to be far-reaching in its effects, and Jay Gould said that he did not regard the failures as of much general importance.

IT CAME WITH A CRASH.

The Board of Directors held their regular business meeting in the bank at 10:30 a. m. and went away half an hour afterward, as two of them assert, supposing everything to be in a sound condition. They had not been away from the building ten minutes when the janitor began pulling down the iron shutters. By 11:30 all Wall street knew that the bank had closed its doors, and depositors began to congregate in front of the building. They could get neither money nor information. The belief was general that the failure of the bank had been caused by the large dealings in real estate in which its President had been engaged.

CONSOLATION FROM A DEPOSITOR.

While the discussion in the street was waxing more and more bitter Cornelius Morrison, of Wait, Creighton & Morrison, No. 87 Wall street, one of the heaviest depositors, emerged from the bank with a satisfied smile on his face and hurried to his office across the street. A score of anxious men followed him in search of consolation. "Everything will come out straight," he said, "if you only wait. This trouble arose from undue precipitation at the custom-house." With this assurance the inquirers went back to the disconsolate group on the street, and caused many persons to breathe easier.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF GOSSIP.

Meanwhile the suspension of Grant & Ward had been noised about and tongues wagged even more busily than before. Almost instantly the two events were connected in the public mind, and the fact that James D. Fish was a member of the brokerage firm seemed all at once to be known to everybody. With equal rapidity the intelligence that Ferdinand Ward was a Director of the Marine Bank and also associated with Mr. Fish in large real-estate transactions sprang into circulation. With its characteristic promptness "the street" very quickly made up its mind that Fish had permitted the funds of the bank to be wrongfully diverted, and thereby caused all the trouble. This impression was frequently and sternly repudiated during the day by friends of the inaccessible bank President. Soon after 1 o'clock definit news of Grant & Ward's suspension was brought from the Stock Exchange, and the crowd in front of the Marine Bank grew larger and noisier. They clamored in vain for a statement of the difficulties. The persons who were admitted to the bank came out at intervals and made contradictory assertions. Some of them gave confident assurance that the depositors would be fully protected, while others shook their heads gloomily and remarked that the horizon looked blue.

A STATEMENT.

One energetic man pounded on the iron door and demanded a statement of the bank's condition as last published. He was handed the following, dated April 24:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,302,335.73
Overdrafts	401.87
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	18,200.00
Due from other National banks	109,182.73
Due from State banks and bankers	524.37
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	291,215.75
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,009.93
Checks and other cash items	38,947.11
Exchanges for clearing-house	893,375.61
Bills of other banks	17,367.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	4,547.24
Specie	1,141,167.77
Legal-tender notes	237,650.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	13,500.00
Total	$7,269,425.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 400,000.00
Surplus fund	225,000.00
Undivided profits	46,903.89
National-bank notes outstanding	266,000.00
Dividends unpaid	508.19
Individual deposits subject to check	5,340,503.11
Demand certificates of deposit	245,087.05
Certified checks	322,920.99
Cashier's checks outstanding	823.81
Due to other National banks	255,670.71
Due to State banks and bankers	165,942.36
Total	$7,269,425.11

IT CAME LIKE A THUNDERBOLT.

The news of the suspension, according to Director James W. Elwell, came like a thunderbolt upon the Board of Directors, who were ignorant of the difficulties into which the bank and the firm of Grant & Ward had been plunged. At their meeting in the morning the board transacted their usual routine business, including the passing of applications for discounts amounting to $200,000. "When I heard of the suspension," said Mr. Elwell, "I was informed that the clearing-house had demanded a settlement of our balance, which amounted to $555,000—a not unusual sum. When the demand was made President Fish started for the clearing-house and said he would arrange it. In a quarter of an hour word was received from him to close the doors and discontinue business. The Directors were called together again, and we found the balance against us was caused by enormous overdrafts of Grant & Ward. Monday afternoon that firm had had their checks certified for about $750,000, for which they had made no corresponding deposit. They had agreed to make the amount good early this morning, but did not do so. We do not know what arrangements the firm had made with President Fish. Included in the balance against us at the clearing-house was a further sum of $156,000 in the uncertified checks of Grant & Ward. Against this enormous aggregate the bank had a considerable sum to their credit, but this subsequently proved to be checks deposited, which were returned as not good. Manager Camp was informed that the $156,000 was not represented by funds in the bank, and our balance was reduced thereby to $399,000. This amount the bank promptly covered, paying in $210,000 in cash and giving securities for the balance, which the two banks to which the Marine Bank was indebted accepted." Mr. Elwell added that the reason of the stoppage was absolutely unknown to the Directors. The bank, it was declared, was perfectly sound, as its last statement indicates. Its real estate is claimed to be worth $200,000 more than its valuation upon the books. The Directors were almost unanimous in stating that no loans on bad securities had been made, and that the bank was not carrying any doubtful customers, with the possible exception of Grant & Ward. Grant & Ward, it was said, had been doing a large business in borrowing money on call at a low rate of interest and loaning it out on time at a higher rate. Mr. Elwell said he understood that the firm had out in this way over $2,000,000, and that their over drafts on the bank were to pay off those loans which had been called in. The story that Mr. Fish has involved the bank by his private affairs, or that he is hopelessly embarrassed, Mr. Elwell did not believe.

LOSS TO THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Marine Bank have been among the heaviest depositors, one of them at present having $118,000 on deposit, and there is fully $500,000 belonging to the members of the board now locked up in the bank.

GRANT & WARD'S AFFAIRS.

The relations between the firm of Grant & Ward and the Marine National Bank began shortly after the formation of the firm in the summer of 1880. The concern at present is composed of Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Grant Jr., Ferdinand Ward, James D. Fish, and William C. Smith. Gen. Grant became a partner in November, 1880. The capital was stated at $400,000, most of which was said to have been contributed by Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, whose daughter is the wife of U. S. Grant Jr. Ferdinand Ward soon became a partner of Mr. Fish in the latter's real estate and other outside speculations, and the record of their successes is a remarkable one. The firm pursued its regular business, and partially through its efforts in successfully carrying through the Evening and Morning Star Mines at Leadville achieved a wide prestige. It has been said, however, that with the decline in all mining speculations the business of the firm fell away, until of late its principal transactions were in loaning money at higher rates of interest than the borrowing rate, and this has been conducted on an enormous scale. Mr. Ward informed Mr. Fish last Monday that at least $500,000 would be required to carry the firm through. This amount, it is said, Mr. Fish promised to furnish, but upon what terms nobody knows. All the Directors of the bank are profoundly ignorant on this point.

THEIR SHORTAGE.

William C. Smith, who is the only member of the firm of Grant & Ward who holds a seat in the Stock Exchange, says: "Our differences in the Stock Exchange do not amount to more than $5,000. It is not possible just yet to tell how much the firm is short. I think if you put it between $500,000 and $750,000 you will get it about right."

Reports were in wide circulation that Mr. Ward had hastily left the city. About 1:30 p. m. the firm sent the formal notice of its suspension to the Stock Exchange. The following stocks were sold under the rules for account of the suspended firm: Seven hundred shares of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway; 200 Wabash preferred; 100 Alton & Terre Haute; 300 Omaha common; 100 Western Union; 800 Rochester & Pittsburg; and $5,000 bonds of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway and $8,000 United States 4½ per cent bonds.

GEN. GRANT CALM AS USUAL.

Gen. Grant was informed of the difficulties of the firm early in the day. He reached the firm's office about noon and remained in the private office until 2 o'clock, when he stepped into a carriage and was driven home. He was as calm as usual, but declined to talk about the trouble. Many offers of aid were made the ex-President, but he said that he did not feel at liberty to accept any of them until the true position of affairs could be ascertained. It was stated very circumstantially that if the firm went under Gen. Grant would lose $250,000. The fund which was raised for him by subscription four years ago is safe in the hands of trustees, the interest only being paid to its beneficiary.

SHIPPING-MEN STUPEFIED.

Among the shipping-men, who were the largest dealers with the Marine Bank, the feeling was one of downright stupefaction. Most of these men kept no bank account save with the Marine Bank. The various exchanges were also depositors with the suspended bank, the Coffee Exchange having about $36,000 there and the members of the Cotton Exchange about $40,000 for margins on unexpired contracts.

CLEARING-HOUSE ACTION.

Soon after 1 p. m. Manager Camp, of the clearing-house, called a meeting of the Executive and Conference Committees, the result of which was the suspension of the bank from the association. Mr. Camp said in the afternoon that Mr. Fish had been with him during most of the day, acting like a man dazed from fright, so overwhelmed was he. Mr. Fish attributed all the blame of the suspension to Grant & Ward, but Mr. Camp could not obtain any detailed information from him respecting the underlying causes of the double disaster. The surprising feature of the affair is that no one except Messrs. Fish and Ward seems to have had any idea of the losing business that has brought about this crash, and nobody is prepared to indicate where the missing $900,000 had gone. This was very generally commented on, and the simultaneous disappearance or withdrawal from the offices of Mr. Fish and Mr. Ward was made the subject of much indignant talk.

PRESIDENT FISH.

Among the Directors of the bank the feeling was one of amazement mingled with sympathy for Mr. Fish. Many of them express the belief that subsequent developments will prove that he has from sheer fright temporarily lost his head. Mr. Fish was reputed to be worth $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. He will be 65 years old Aug. 7, and during his long career in New York he has enjoyed the confidence of the business community. He has been President of the bank, which was founded in 1852, for twenty-six years. He is a Director in the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and is Second Vice-President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. He is Receiver of the Globe Mutual Life-Insurance Company. He was prominently associated with the Seligman Brothers in various railroad schemes, and during the "boom" is said to have speculated largely in stocks, reaping large profits. During the period of inactivity and depression in the stock market he turned his attention to real estate, and his operations in this have been enormous. His most notable purchase was Booth's Theatre, which he and Ferdinand Ward bought for $550,000, laying out an additional $150,000 in its alteration into a business block.

FERDINAND WARD.

Ferdinand Ward, the other principal in the affair, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman at Geneseo, N. Y. He is now about 33 years old and came to this city about eighteen years ago. He was first employed as a messenger in the Produce Exchange. His bright ways brought him into notice, and he soon began speculating in membership. As the price rose he extended his operations and rapidly accumulated means. He married the daughter of Sidney Green, the Cashier of the Marine Bank, who at his death left Mrs. Ward, it is said, quite a fortune. Three years ago Ward was believed by those who know him best to be worth fully $750,000. Mr. Ward left his residence at No. 81 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock this morning in a cab. Between 8:30 and 9 o'clock this evening he returned to his house, also in a cab. At 10:10 o'clock an attempt was made to see him, but it was stated by a maid that he was out of town.

The office of the suspended firm was brilliantly lighted until 10:30 this evening, and the clerks were busied in pouring over papers and books. The safe was locked, and Mr. Ward alone knew the combination. It was stated that Mr. Ward's partners had determined to have it opened to ascertain if possible whether the missing securities were inside. It was subsequently stated that the safe had been opened and that no securities were found.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFER.

The following transfer was recorded in the Register's office today: The building in Seventy-third street, north side, 310 feet east of Third avenue, by U. S. Grant Jr., to S. M. Hamilton for $27,500.

A mortgage given by Mr. James D. Fish for $100,000 to the First National Bank on the Mystic flats in West Thirty-ninth street was also recorded.

JOHN D. FISH INTERVIEWED.

Mr. John D. Fish, Cashier of the bank, was found at his home at No. 54 Sout Portland avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. The failure, he believed, was the result of an overdraft of Grant & Ward, the sum being considerably over $100,000. He thinks it probable that the bank will resume. This, however, depends upon whether the overdraft is made good, and Mr. Fish believes that it will be made good. The depositors represent $4,000,000, but they will suffer no loss. The loans given to Grant & Ward were secured by collateral, which consisted mainly of railroad bonds and notes given by other people to Grant & Ward. A portion of this collateral had been turned over to the firm to be converted into money. When asked if this was not an unusual business transaction, Mr. Fish replied: "Yes, it is rather unusual. But what are we going to do if we cannot trust people?"

Mr. James D. Fish, President of the bank, could not be found tonight, but he is still in the city.

SYMPATHY FOR GRANT.

Expressions of sympathy for Gen. Grant could be heard everywhere this evening. "He was a general partner in his son's firm and will be liable to the whole extent of his fortune for the debts," said a gentleman at the Brunswick. "How much will be left to him will depend on the value of the firm's assets and the generosity of the creditors. The latter will no doubt be lenient towards a man like Gen. Grant, who has performed such glorious services for his country only to get this misfortune in his old age."

"There is no doubt," added another gentleman, "that Gen. Grant became a partner to give his son a good start in life. He gave him the benefit of his moderate fortune and the prestige of his name, and this is his reward."

THE CITY FUNDS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN THE SUSPENDED BANK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—The Marine Bank was one of the thirty-two banks of the city which are designated by the Mayor, Controller, and City Chamberlain as depositories for the city money. The Importers' & Traders' Bank, which was also one of the depositories, was the bank through which all the city warrants were paid, and had a larger part of the city's money than any other one institution. Next in order of amount on deposit was the Marine Bank. Monday last the city had on deposit in the Marine Bank $1,300,000. During the day $300,000 was checked out for deposit in the Importers' & Traders' Bank. This transaction passed the clearing-house all right, and the $300,000 went into the Importers' & Traders' Bank, leaving $1,000,000 in the Marine Bank when the latter closed its doors. Controller Grant and Deputy City Chamberlain Gilley went to the Marine Bank as soon as they learned of the suspension. It was late in the afternoon before either returned to the Controller's office. "From what I could learn from conversation with the officers of the bank and from a cursory glance at the books," said the Controller, "I am inclined to believe that the city will not lose anything by the failure. I think the bank will be able to pay dollar for dollar."

AN OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

Controller Grant said he knew the Marine Bank had a capital of only $400,000 and a surplus of $250,000, but he had nothing to do with considering it safe to deposit in such a bank. The City Chamberlain can place money in any of the designated depositories, provided he has no more than $2,000,000 in any one bank. "I believed," continued the Controller, "that the bank was perfectly sound, but still I did not like the idea of having so large an amount in that bank, and when I learned last Saturday that there was over a million dollars there, I expressed my disapproval. I believe that fact reached the ears of the City Chamberlain, and I think it had something to do with his withdrawing $300,000 yesterday. From a conversation with one of the Directors I am led to believe that had the officers of the bank confided their embarrassment to the Directors the trouble could have been tided over."

THE CONTROLLER'S BONDSMEN.

Mr. James D. Fish, the President of the Marine Bank; Mr. Ferdinand Ward, of Grant & Ward; Messrs. Morris K. Jessup, Joseph M. Deveau, and Charles Welde are Controller Grant's bondsmen, the first three becoming sureties in the sum of $50,000 each. Mr. Fish became his bondsman through Mr. Ward, with whom Grant was on intimate terms. The Controller said that he did not know that anybody could be held responsible for the loss to the city in case the bank was unable to pay dollar for dollar. Deputy-City-Chamberlain Gilley expressed the same opinion. The City Chamberlain is required to give bonds in the sum of $500,000. The bondsmen of J. Nelson Tappan, the present City Chamberlain, are Russell Sage, E. H. Perkins, James F. Woodward, William Woodward Jr., and James D. Fish. Mr. Tappan was elected a Director of the Marine Bank Jan. 8, 1884.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S LOSS.

The Marine Bank was also the depository of the funds of Long Island City. It is roughly estimated by some of the city officers that the city had on deposit over $200,000 in cash and securities. The school teachers and the department employés received checks on the bank for their April salary Monday last, but many of them did not have time to call at the bank and get them cashed, and thus lose their money.

PRESIDENT FISH.

ONE OF THE OLDEST OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The World, in a sketch of Fish, says that he is one of the oldest bank Presidents in the city, there being but seven others who held the position when he took charge of the Marine Bank. He has been identified with most of the great institutions of the city, foremost among which is the Stock Exchange. In recent years the bank has had great wholesale tobacco accounts and deposits of private bankers, and twice a month it sends a teller to Jersey City with a paymaster's car to pay off an army of employés of the Erie Railroad. Fish became one of the creators of the modern jurisprudence of banking. The people of Mystic, Conn., were the original subscribers to the stock of the Marine Bank, and many of the original certificates are held there to this day. After Gen. Grant's retirement from the Presidency Fish became his partner in business.

AS A RAILROADER.

Fish has had extensive experience as a railroad Director and financier. In 1859 he became connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He was one of its first Directors and was associated with William B. Ogden and Samuel J. Tilden. In 1878 he was made President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, which position he held two years, after which he acted as Vice-President. He has also settled many estates as executor and trustee by orders of court, and of late years has been identified more or less with the receiverships of insurance companies and other financial institutions, he and William Best being regarded in financial circles as two expert Receivers.

SOME OF HIS TRANSACTIONS.

It has long been known that Fish is one of the largest operators in real estate in the city. He is the owner of the Booth's Theatre property, the rebuilding of which has just been completed; the Mystic Flats, Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, and the Casino, the handsomest theatre in the country. Ferdinand Wood, who has been, it is said, engaged in real-estate speculations with Fish, was at one time clerk in the Produce Exchange, but became wealthy by dealing in Produce-Exchange certificates.

JAY GOULD.

HE TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A World reporter asked Jay Gould about today's failures. He said: "I do not consider the failure of the Marine Bank of serious importance. It was not a heavy institution at all, and did not do much business in stocks."

"Has the decline in stocks been the cause of these failures?"

"Well, by the apprehension which always attends the failure of banks. The name goes for a great deal, and the failure of a bank means more to the general public than that of the individual, even though the amount involved be less."

"Had the failure of the firm anything to do with that of the bank?"

"Certainly. The firm had, I understand, been speculating largely in real estate and the bank has been loaning it money."

"What is your opinion of the future market, Mr. Gould?"

"I take a very hopeful view of it, as the whole situation looks much better than it did a week ago. The earnings of the roads are increasing, and almost all the people I meet tell me that the business is improving. It looks to me as if we had turned a spring corner, and with the improvement in general business throughout the country, and the very favorable outlook for crops, I consider the improvement in the stock market assured."

BOSTON.

AN ATTACHMENT FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—[Special.]—The Marine Bank of New York does not owe above $125,000 in Boston, and its failure is due primarily to the purchase of the Booth Theatre property from Boston parties. A writ of attachment was issued this afternoon from the United States Circuit Court against the Atlantic Bank of Boston by the Everett Bank, also of this city. The Everett is the correspondent of the Marine, and alleges that the Atlantic Bank has funds of the Marine deposited there. The amount of the attachment is $200,000. At the Everett Bank it was not known exactly what the extent of the Marine indebtedness to them is. The amount, of course, is not nearly $200,000, and may not exceed $50,000. The Atlantic National Bank people say that the loss will be slight, if any.

A STEAMSHIP DAMAGED BY ICE.

QUEBEC, May 6.—The steamship President Garfield has passed through to Montreal. She is reported damaged by ice, and the fore compartment full of water.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Hobbies." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Mme. Modjeska. Afternoon, "As You Like It." Evening, "Frou-Frou."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company. "Sarah Barnum's Dilemma" and "Ill-Fed Dora." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. "The Stranglers of Paris." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. George C. Milu in "Richelieu."

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. George Holland in "Our American Cousin."

Wood's Museum. Randolph street, near Clark. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front. Game between the Chicago and St. Louis Reserves.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

OVER $6,000,000 worth of produce was exported from the United States last week.

MR. VEST'S amendment to the Shipping bill, providing for free ships, was defeated in the Senate yesterday.

THE Chicago Liquor-Dealers' Association elected John S. Cook President of that body yesterday. It has a membership of 325.

A LIST of the patents issued to Northwestern inventors during the week ending yesterday will be found on another page.

PROF. SAMUEL D. GROSS, an eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday. He was born at Easton, Pa., in 1805.

YESTERDAY morning the propeller Alanson Sumner, lying in the harbor at Oswego, N. Y., burned to the water's edge and sank. Loss, $18,000.

COL. THOMAS H. HUNT, who was Treasurer of the World's Exposition organization of New Orleans, died in that city yesterday in his 70th year.

THE Illinois Greenbackers will hold a State Convention (for the election of delegates to the National Greenback Convention) at Springfield July 23.

UNION 'longshoremen loaded boats at the Erie dock at Buffalo yesterday. Italians loaded one of the boats of the Union Steamboat Line. There was no trouble.

THE heir apparent to the throne of Russia will attain his majority the 13th inst. It is proposed to celebrate the occasion with fetes and balls in the principal Russian cities.

THE stove foundries of Troy, N. Y., which shut down some days ago on account of a strike of the mounters employed in them, are resuming work, and are employing non-union mounters.

CHARLES FORD, whose brother assassinated Jesse James about two years ago, shot himself through the heart yesterday at his home, near Richmond, Mo. He had suffered from consumption for a long time.

MAJ. CONNOLLY has formally declined the office of Solicitor of the Treasury to which he has been appointed by the President. The reason assigned is that acceptance would involve too great a pecuniary sacrifice.

MICHAEL DAVITT announces that he will not settle permanently in Australia, as reported. He will deliver lectures in that country and in New Zealand, and will return to Ireland by way of the United States and Canada.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the climax of meanness has been attained by the Gladstone Government in having induced Gordon to commit his Khartoum friends to his support, and in now suggesting that he shall abandon them.

AT a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday it was agreed that the Trade-Dollar bill should be reported adversely. Senator Sherman will write the report, which will be passed upon by the committee next week.

THE Chicago wheat market advanced three-quarters of a cent yesterday, but broke badly on the news of the New York suspensions, which induced free selling here; it closed two cents below the latest prices of Monday. Other articles of produce were quiet and firmer early, but weakened later. Corn and oats closed three-eighths of a cent lower, pork 10 cents lower, lard five cents lower, and meats firm. Provisions were nominally dull, and hogs quoted stronger.

THE defeat of the Morrison bill has already given the Randall boom an impetus in Pennsylvania. Democrats of that State are loudly booming the Philadelphian for President. They talk of Voorhees and Rosecrans for Vice-President.

THE members of the Siamese Embassy, who arrived in New York a few days ago, called on President Arthur at the White House yesterday. They were accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen and others. They were dressed in cloth of gold.

LAST week 4,712 packages of domestic cottons were exported from New York. The total exports for the year thus far have been 62,712 packages, against 57,986 during the corresponding period of 1879, when the exports were the largest previously known.

A FAINT effort is being made to contradict the story of the marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, Victoria's son-in-law, with Mme. Kolamine, the divorced wife of a Russian diplomat. The London *Standard* says the story is generally believed in England.

THE Democratic protectionists, now that the Morrison bill is disposed of, are advocating the abolition of the internal-revenue tax on sugar and tobacco. It is not likely that Mr. Morrison and the other reformers of the Ways and Means Committee will aid them in this course.

THE *North German Gazette* criticises the action of the United States in formally recognizing the African Association of the Congo. The *Gazette* doubts that the association has any legal corporate existence, and that it has in any way acquired a right to interfere in the Congo region.

THE Hon. David T. Littler, a well-known Springfield (Ill.) politician, was married yester at Elkhart, Logan County, to Miss Grace Gillette, daughter of John B. Gillette, of that place, and sister of Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby. Many prominent men of the State were present at the ceremony.

MIKE WASSERMAN, Van Pelt's lieutenant in the County Board, says it is the intention to appoint additional spies on the Town Assessors at the next meeting. Wasserman says eight votes only will be needed to make the appointments, and Van Pelt and himself are sure of the eight.

CAPT. STEPHENS, an Irishman expelled from the British army, has received a commission from the African International Society to enlist 2,000 of the Houassas (an African tribe) for service in the Congo country. This is the commission which Gen. Gordon was about to undertake when he was induced to go to Khartoum.

THE question of surpliced choristers still continues to excite lively discussion among the members of the St. James Episcopal Church. Some of the choristers who have concluded to leave predict that they will be recalled before the end of the year, and say that the course of Dr. Vibbert is actuated by a desire for notoriety.

MINNEAPOLIS saloonkeepers show a disposition to fight the $500 license ordinance in that city. The old licenses expired Monday. Only three licenses were taken out yesterday, but fifty saloonkeepers filed bonds preliminary to applying for licenses. The city authorities will give the saloonists four or five days to comply with the law.

FOUR jurors were secured for the McKeague trial yesterday. They are William Sweetman, a dealer in oil-cloths residing at New Trier, August Lorenz, a Twenty-second street saloonkeeper, Charles Emrich, a Madison street hat dealer, and Charles W. Peck, a clerk. A large number of the jurors examined were excused on the usual grounds.

AT a meeting of the English Missionary Society in London yesterday Canon Hoare made reference to the desertion of Gen. Gordon by the British Government. This was received with tumultuous applause by Canon Hoare's audience. The incident is considered significant of the feelings of the common people, from whom the audience was mostly drawn.

THE members of the New York Produce Exchange moved into their new building yesterday, which was formally presented to the President, Mr. Herrick, by Mayor Edson. Chauncey M. Depew and Algernon S. Sullivan made addresses on the occasion. The rain and the failure of the Marine Bank had a depressing effect on those concerned in the ceremonies of the occasion.

THE informer Moran continued his testimony in the case of the Invincibles at Sligo, Ireland, yesterday. Too members, he said, undertook for $50 apiece and a free passage to some foreign country to murder an obnoxious parish official. An ex-soldier of the British army named Casey was arrested on the testimony of Moran, who said that Casey was the drillmaster of the Invincibles.

THREE burglars entered the house of Mr. J. B. Sontag, at 111 Franklin street, early yesterday morning. Sontag and his son discovered their presence and prepared to give fight. The burglars, perceiving this, opened fire. They shot two bullets into the bedroom of the Sontags and then fled, pursued by the younger Sontag, who succeeded, with the aid of Officer Kearney, in capturing one of the villains.

RUSSIA no sooner gets a fresh slice of territory than she proceeds to clinch it. This she is doing with Merv. Her representatives are already at the Capital of Persia asking permission to run a railroad from the Caspian Sea into that province which will pass directly through her newly-acquired area. This operation also goes to explain her recent negotiation of a fresh loan of $75,000,000 with the German financiers.

IT appears that Lord Randolph Churchill's withdrawal from the Chairmanship of the Conservative Union Association is due to a quarrel with the Marquis of Salisbury, who is Chairman of the Central Conservative Committee. Churchill thought his association was supreme—that he and his friends could select Parliamentary candidates without consulting Salisbury's organization. Salisbury objected, and Churchill's organization refused to sustain its President. An acrimonious correspondence has passed between the rival Tory leaders.

THE Marine National Bank of New York closed its doors yesterday, owing to inability to meet its debt of $560,000 at the clearing-house in the morning. The amount of the liabilities has not been definitly ascertained. The cause of the failure is said to be the real-estate investments of the President, Mr. J. D. Fish. The American people will regret to learn that ex-President Grant and his youngest son are badly hurt by the failure. The firm of Grant & Ward, in which both are concerned, collapsed yesterday on account of the failure.

MAYOR HARRISON counts on being a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention. It is understood that his claims to the honor will be disputed by the friends of W. C. Goudy, ex-Senator Trumbull, J. W. Doane, and Melville W. Fuller. "Col." Joseph Chesterfield Mackin is also mentioned in connection with the place, but Mr. Mackin, it is believed, would be contented with the honor of "downing" Harrison. If the Mayor does not himself succeed it is believed that he will try to "throw his strength" to Mr. F. H. Winston. Ex-Senator Trumbull is said to be the favorit of the Mackin party.

IT is rumored that the Chicago ring Aldermen have perfected a scheme for the creation of a Board of Public Works, consisting of three members, and that an ordinance for that purpose will be introduced next Monday. Some members of the gang complain that Commissioner Cregier does not pay sufficient attention to Aldermanic recommendations, and that no person not backed by the Mayor or Controller Gurney has any chance to receive an appointment. They also charge Harrison and Gurney with nepotism. The ringsters think they can muster enough votes to pass the scheme over the Mayor's veto.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 8,882,664 bushels of wheat, 5,767,166 bushels of corn, 906,558 bushels of oats, 801,419 bushels of rye, and 112,580 bushels of barley. Total, 16,470,387 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 14,336,822 bushels a year ago. During last week our stocks decreased 560,123 bushels, of which 318,628 bushels was wheat and 238,102 bushels was corn.

For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canadas as 23,901,133 bushels of wheat, 11,792,443 bushels of corn, 3,617,740 bushels of oats, 1,380,207 bushels of rye, and 668,983 bushels of barley. These figures are less than those of a year ago by 1,620,332 in wheat and 1,495,246 in corn.

MR. BLAINE AND "THE TRIBUNE."

The New York *Evening Post*, finding itself badly worsted in its controversy with the Hon. William Walter Phelps concerning the old charges against Mr. Blaine which it revived recently, now reverts to the files of THE TRIBUNE for 1876 and seeks to hold this journal to its utterances of that day concerning the same charges. It is a sufficient answer to all this to say that THE TRIBUNE'S articles concerning the allegations against Blaine were based on erroneous information and written in a misunderstanding of the facts, which subsequent information corrected, and which Mr. Phelps' lucid statement of the case has dispelled entirely.

THE TRIBUNE'S comments on men and things are always according to its light, and it has never yet hesitated to retrace steps that were taken in the wrong direction, nor to correct errors committed under misapprehension. One of the best defenses ever made against the frequent and usually inconsequential charges of inconsistency was brought forward by Macaulay in his essay on "Sir James Macintosh's History of the Revolution," wherein he illustrates that statesman's position by a simile taken from physics. Macaulay says:

> A traveler falls in with a berry which he has never before seen. He tastes it and finds it sweet and refreshing. He praises it and resolves to introduce it into his own country. But in a few minutes he is taken violently sick; he is convulsed; he is at the point of death. He of course changes his opinion, pronounces this delicious food a poison, blames his own folly in tasting it, and cautions his friends against it. After a long and violent struggle he recovers, and finds himself much exhausted by his sufferings, but free from some chronic complaints which had been the torment of his life. He then changes his opinion again, and pronounces this fruit a very powerful remedy, which ought to be employed only in extreme cases and with great caution, but which ought not to be absolutely excluded from the pharmacopœia. And would it not be the hight of absurdity to call such a man fickle and inconsistent because he had repeatedly altered his judgment? If he had not altered his judgment would he have been a rational being?

Concerning the insinuation of inconsistency, THE TRIBUNE has only to add that it is never ashamed to reconsider its opinion whenever it becomes convinced that it has been in the wrong.

But there are some peculiar circumstances about the Blaine charges which may be explained to the advantage of all concerned.

In 1876 the public mind was in an inflamed and morbid condition in regard to the integrity of public men. The exposure of the internal-revenue whisky-thief officials and a succession of scandals in Gen. Grant's Cabinet had created a widespread impression of general corruption in official life. In this sensitive state the tendency was to accept and magnify every suspicion to which circumstance or rumor gave rise. It was at this peculiar time that the charges or suspicions against Blaine were noised about by the friends of rival candidates. These charges were vague; the essential facts were concealed or distorted; half-truths gave them a semblance of veracity; false inferences were drawn; men were excited and misled.

The impression from these reports gained by THE TRIBUNE at the time was that by a previous understanding or agreement Blaine, as Speaker of the House, had made certain rulings in favor of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, and in consideration of the same had received, at an inadequate price, a large block of the bonds and stock of that company; also that he had unloaded these bonds or a considerable part thereof on Tom Scott at considerably above their market value, he taking them to repay some supposed favor rendered to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Such was the substance of the rumors presented in various forms and different degrees of circumstantiality by Blaine's rivals, and nobody on Blaine's side took them up seriatim and refuted them. His friends pronounced them all false, but did not take the trouble to prove them untrue, and in the midst of the disparaging whispers and newspaper insinuations the Cincinnati Convention was held; a majority of the delegates were afraid to assume the responsibility of his nomination, and a "dark horse" was selected to make the race. It is due to THE TRIBUNE to state in this connection that some of the most damaging allegations against Mr. Blaine were furnished by one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, and the misleading information which that gentleman gave was the basis of the very comments which the *Evening Post* is now parading and rolling like sweet morsels under its tongue.

Had some friend of Blaine, as much entitled to confidence as William Walter Phelps and equally familiar with all of Blaine's private affairs, made as plain and clear a statement of the case then as Mr. Phelps has made recently, THE TRIBUNE would have accepted it at that time as it does now, notwithstanding the prevailing public distrust of public men of that day.

A few strokes of the pen in the hands of a man who is familiar with the facts has sufficed to disperse and destroy the allegations and misapprehensions about Mr. Blaine, founded on erroneous ideas of the transaction.

It is known now, as it was not in 1876, that there was no connection whatsoever between Blaine's ruling in the Arkansas Land-Grant bill and his subsequent purchase of Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds; that his ruling was as proper then as the votes which Edmunds and Grimes had previously given the bill in the Senate; that his relation to the Arkansas railroad was precisely the same as that of Edmunds to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad; that there is not and never has been a scintilla of evidence that Blaine ever sold to Tom Scott or the Union Pacific Railroad a single bond of any railroad or of any description, or that he ever had a dollar's interest in the Northern Pacific, or that he has ever done anything dishonest, corrupt, or improper for a good citizen to do.

THE TRIBUNE long ago became convinced that Mr. Blaine was maligned in this transaction, and Mr. Phelps' explanation has left no further room for suspicion against him. It is easy to understand how the *Evening Post* could have been misled, but it is not easy to understand why it should still persist in pursuing Blaine in the face of a vindication which every candid man will accept as complete and satisfactory. The *Evening Post* can better afford to be inconsistent than to be wrong—to retract rather than continue to do an injustice.

DECAPITATED TARIFF BILL.

After weeks of weary and profitless debate the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives came to a vote yesterday afternoon on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison Tariff bill. The motion was carried in the affirmative by a vote of 156 ayes to 151 noes, and this action was sustained by the House by a vote of 159 yeas to 150 nays.

This result proves the truth of what THE TRIBUNE has stated all along—that the Democratic professions of tariff reform and of an intention to reduce war taxes were nothing more than lying pretense. The Democratic party, which controls the House of Representatives by a majority of eighty votes, has deliberately cut the head off of a bill which was at the best but one short step in the direction of the removal of unnecessary tax burdens from the shoulders of their fellow-citizens, and, having done this, abandons the question and declines to offer any measure of relief in the stead of the defeated bill. The Democrats admit that the present system of taxation draws $120,000,000 a year too much from the pockets of the taxpayers. They also admit that the Morrison bill would reduce these taxes only $30,000,000 a year at the most. Yet they refused to grant to the people, whose representatives they profess to be, even as small a boon as this.

It is evident from this decisive vote of the ruling party in the House that there will be no reduction of the tariff until a Republican Congress makes it. Nor is this result an unexpected one. The Democratic party, devoid of statesmen and animated and inspired only by a lust for office, is as incapable today as it has been for years of dealing with the question of revenue reform. It is a party of imbecilies so far as fiscal and economic questions are concerned. It is united, active, and intelligent only in pursuit of the spoils of office for distribution among its strikers, its blowers, and its bummers.

And so cometh to a ridiculous end the parturition of the Democratic tariff mountain! The party would not even consider the bill in detail, possibly for fear of displaying its ignorance of the vital principles involved. Its representatives would not consent to change or to amend it. They would not touch or consider any part of it except the enacting clause, and that clause, after a debate of some weeks, they struck out. Their motto evidently is, "No tariff reduction in ours." And so the question will slumber as far as Congressional action is concerned until another party, whose representatives are men of broader and wider intelligence, endowed with keen appreciation of the needs and demands of the people, resume power in the House of Representatives, and carry on the labors of legislation with an eye to the welfare of the country and not to the acquisition of office for party friends.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

The French campaign in Tonquin is at an end. Invasion can go no further without going into China, which is not the purpose of the French Government. So far as the capture and occupation of Tonquin are concerned, it is evident they will not be causes of war. Had China intended to resist, war would have been declared long ago. The only emergency now that can provoke a war will be the seizure of the large Island of Hainan and the Chinese port of Amoy, in case China refuses to pay the indemnity which the French Government has demanded of her for allowing her irregular troops to take part in the defense of Tonquin. Rather than risk a war with France, there can be no doubt that China, who has no European allies, will pay the indemnity, or formally yield all her claims as suzerain over the immense Annamese Peninsula.

The French now have an army of 25,000 men in Tonquin and a strong flotilla on its coast and rivers, which is amply sufficient to hold the territory they have overrun. With this force, step by step, Gen. Millot has advanced from Hué and taken Hanoi, Haidzuong, Sontay, Bacninh and Hunghoa. All of the fortresses of Tonquin therefore are in his possession, and from Cochin China, which has been French territory for years, clear to the mountain ranges on the Chinese frontier, the entire Peninsula of Annam east of the mountains which separate it from the Loas States is held by the French without dispute from any enemy. This great peninsula is 900 miles in length by 150 miles in width, and is said to be fertile in soil and rich in mineral and other resources. M. Jules Ferry, who is the hero of this campaign, and who has urged it forward largely upon his own authority, now declares that a new treaty will be made at once at Hué, recognizing that Annam is under the protectorate of France, who will have not only absolute commercial rights, but the rights of taxation and administration, which are tantamount to annexation. The treaty which was signed by King Hiephma and the Civil Commissioner of the French Government in August, 1883, was a very favorable one to the French. It recognized their protectorate, provided for a permanent French military occupation, the construction of telegraph lines, and the collection of customs by France, recognized French Governors in the provinces, and ceded outright the large Province of Bin-Thuan, to the northeast of Cochin China. At that time, however, the French, while they were in possession of the Capital, had not advanced their lines beyond Hanoi, and Tonquin proper was in armed resistance, encouraged by China. Now the whole peninsula is in their possession, and they are in position to dictate as broad and sweeping a treaty as they desire.

France thus has gained a new and very rich dependency. Lieut. Stanton, of our own army, who is familiar with that region, not long ago published an interesting sketch of it, in which he affirms that its mountains are rich in mines of gold, silver, lead, zinc, iron, copper, and coal; that its yield of vegetables is abundant; that sugar-cane abounds and the vine grows spontaneously; and that it produces silk, cotton, gum-lac, tea, indigo, and several spices and dye-woods. It is a rich prize, therefore, that France has secured; but will she stop with Annam? In answering this question it must be remembered that in Europe she cannot extend beyond her present limitations. To recover her Rhine provinces would be a hopeless task. In Africa she holds Algeria and a protectorate over Tunis, and she has now picked a quarrel with Morocco which may result in a protectorate over that State also; but that is the end of the African area she may hope to gain, which is slight when compared with England's hold upon Egypt and her interest in the Suez Canal and Red Sea routes to India. She will never be satisfied until she confronts British India with a French India and the old Indo-China, as it was called, is in her hands. Two hundred years ago the French traversed these regions, and as long ago as 1680 they invaded Siam and actually held Bangkok, its Capital, for two years. For almost a century they made repeated efforts to conquer this territory, and did not desist until after the hostilities between France and England, when the treaty of Paris for a time killed the hopes of French Empire in the East. That effort is now resumed, and what may be called the first step, commencing with Capt. Rivière's ill-fated expedition in March, 1882, has been taken, and leaves France with the Annamese Peninsula on her hands. Her next move across the Laos States, a narrow strip of country to which no Power lays claim, will bring her to Siam, and when once that struggle commences it will not end until Siam, Cambodia, and Burmah to its British frontiers are in her hands. She will then occupy a region as large and as rich as British India. She will set limits to English aggrandizement, as British India will then lie between Russian territory on the west, French territory on the east, and China on the north. She will have the same great highway to her possessions as England. If there are any compensations in this wholesale grabbing of territory they are to be found in a very equitable division as between Russia, England, and France, and in the certainty that the newly-acquired areas will be better off under their new owners than they are now, for it is to be said to the credit of France that, with all her mania for glory, the satisfaction of that mania does not entail such misery on the victims as does England's greed upon hers.

THE bill which has been prepared at the suggestion of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs looking to the furtherance of South American trade is a good deal in the nature of a "glittering generality," and the member from Texas who has it in charge has not omitted anything that would make it appear large, broad, and generous. It provides for Commissioners who will enjoy themselves for two years in visiting Mexico and all the Central and South American States, free even from any restrictions which Richelieu Robinson or Calamity Weller can place in their way, as these States are Republics, so called. They are to have the hospitality and assistance of our Consuls, the money to meet their expenses, and a handsome salary besides. No limitations are to be placed upon them. They can consider anything and everything for two years, and among other things which they are to consider is a project for a railroad from this country to the Argentine Republic through Mexico, Central America, and along the isthmus down into South America, a distance of some 7,000 miles.

No one will certainly object to such a road when the time comes for it, and when the time comes the road will come; but of what use is a road into the Argentine Republic when the present tariff sets a wall up against it much more formidable than any natural obstacles it will find on the route? Before we have a railroad into the South American States to develop trade it would be well for those States and this Government to agree together to take off the duties which hamper trade. There will be a good many natural obstacles in the way of the road, many streams to bridge, hills to level, mountains to tunnel, and swamps to fill up, but before this work is done there are some equally formidable trade barriers to be pulled down, and until this is done it is of no use to talk about a railroad and of no use for the commission to bother its head about it. Such a railroad will unquestionably come in time. When such inducements are offered as to make the road a paying investment, when goods can be brought through cheaper by the railroad than by the ocean route, which is always open to every nation except our own, there will be a railroad, but to attempt to construct or run one now against the existing trade barriers will be as hopeless a task as the man undertook who tried to elevate himself by his bootstraps.

THE difficulty in securing a jury to try Neal McKeague on the charges of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Willson at Winnetka is an apt illustration of the defective condition of our jury laws as construed by the courts. Without going into details, it is sufficient to say that the examinations prove it to be entirely feasible for any man to secure release who is disinclined to jury service and also for any man to be accepted who is desirous of serving. An intelligent man summoned to act as juror is pretty sure to have read the newspaper accounts of so celebrated a case as the Willson murders, to have formed some opinion upon the basis of the information he possesses, and to have expressed some opinion in the family circle or in friendly discussion of the case. These circumstances disqualify him as a juror, though it is equally certain that the same intelligence which led him to read the newspapers and discuss the case would also enable him to reach a fair verdict on the basis of the evidence brought forward in the trial and without any regard to his previous impressions. But it is very natural that citizens of this class are only too glad to escape the duty of sitting on hard benches and being locked up over night during a couple of weeks or more, and readily avail themselves of the defects in the jury law. On the other hand, a rascal who wants to serve in any case for corrupt purposes has only to assume the dense ignorance and indifference required by the jury law in order to compel his acceptance. The whole system is wrong, pernicious, and dangerous to society. The abuses inseparable from such a system led to the Cincinnati riot, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the next Illinois Legislature will avert a similar disaster in this community by remodeling the practice according to common-sense rules.

IF the Hon. William Walter Phelps, or some man of equally good standing and equally familiar with Mr. Blaine's affairs, had made the same lucid statement in regard to the latter's record in the spring of 1876 which Mr. Phelps has made in his recent letter in reply to the New York *Evening Post*, there is little doubt that Blaine would have been nominated by the Cincinnati Convention of that year on the very first ballot and been triumphantly elected. Had this explicit and satisfactory refutation of the reports and charges against Blaine appeared in 1880 he would have received a sufficient number of additional votes in the Chicago Convention of that year to have secured him the nomination. Mr. Blaine himself has always contended that he could not properly come out with a public explanation until the charges assumed some definit shape and were fathered by some responsible person. But the late revival of the old stories by the New York *Evening Post* induced Mr. Phelps to put them down. He is qualified to speak for Blaine, not merely because he is an intimate friend, but because he has acted as a sort of financial agent for the Maine statesman, and is perfectly well informed about the latter's business affairs, and knows that the old stories told to his discredit were all erroneous, misleading, and untrue.

EX-SENATOR CHAFFEE, of Colorado, returned to that State about a month ago from Washington to do what he could to secure a delegation in favor of Gen. Logan—not that he was unfriendly to Blaine, but because he preferred Logan. His mission proved a complete failure. The first love of Colorado was the "Plumed Knight," and there was no human persuasion or influence that could change it. Mr. Chaffee was in this city yesterday, and owned up the corn in this candid manner:

> Speaking of the Presidential situation he said: "The Blaine boom swept Colorado from corner to corner. There was no more use trying to stop it than there would be in trying to stop a hurricane. I have been for Logan and am still for him, but I cannot see much chance for him at this time. The Blaine sentiment seems to have taken possession of the country from Maine to Oregon. One thing is certain: The Blaine and Logan men will control the convention and together they can and will name the nominee. Arthur is practically out of the race. He has not got half of the delegation of a single Northern State."
>
> In regard to dark horses Senator Chaffee did not think this would be a likely year for them.

It is in the power of the Logan delegates to nominate Blaine on the first ballot, which would give Logan's friends a pretty strong claim on the friendship and favor of the new Administration. It begins to look as if that is the shape the thing will take in the convention.

THE Tory organs of England have been predicting the break of the Liberal party for two years. Now it appears that disintegration of their own party organization has set in. Lord Randolph Churchill's new party, however, does not promise well. The two leading principles of his program—free education and the subordination of the land question to social topics—are too radical for those who control the Tory voters, the country parson, and the squire. They are now bitterly opposed to the "board" schools—the parson because the schools are secular, the squire because he has to pay a small tax for their support, and the "board" schools are not free in any sense of the word. The squire would no doubt be satisfied at letting the land question alone altogether, but the farmers may not. Churchill's program is a bold one for a Tory to promulgate. It is hardly a politic one.

PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE has been expressing his opinion of Mr. Blaine. He says the "Plumed Knight" is a very good man, but that it is somewhat doubtful if he could carry New York. As to whether Mr. Blaine could carry New York if he was not a very good man Mr. White was silent.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Mr. White is working around to be a practical politician. Plowing in the clouds may be a celestial occupation, but the "craps" that can be put in cribs is what we want in this world.—*Cin. Com.-Gaz.*

Jim Blaine is just the boy to run away with New York, and both the Whites—Andrew and Horace—will admit it before the dog-days. One of them will stump the State for the Plumed Knight, and the other, after a due amount of sulking and grumbling on Edmunds' account, will pull off his coat and make up for lost time for the Man from Maine. Mark the prediction.

THE Wheeling (West Va.) *Register*, a Democratic paper, remarks: "If, peradventure, the Republicans should carry the next Presidential election their party would hardly be warm in its new nest until it would be working at tariff reform." There is no doubt of this. There will be no reform of the tariff until the Republicans make it. The Democrats are incapable of doing it; they have just cut the head off the mild Morrison bill, altho they have eighty majority in the House. They are a disgustingly cowardly party—or rather a party led by pusillanimous poltroons and muddle-headed office-grabbers. There is not much of that party outside of its organized appetite for spoils.

> THE delegates at the Chicago Convention will ask how he will run in Ohio, and the answer they will get will be, "Mr. Blaine cannot carry Ohio," and if they want demonstration of this curious and important fact there will be Ohio men on the ground to make it clear to the dullest comprehension.—*New York Herald.*

The *Herald* deceives itself about the standing of Mr. Blaine in Ohio. There need not be any alarm on his account about this State. If he is nominated, the Republicans will carry the State largely. The question Ohio Republicans are asking themselves is, not whether Blaine could carry their State, but whether he could carry New York. That is the point and edge of the whole business.—*Cin. Com.-Gaz.*

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: The great strength and decided lead of Mr. Blaine among the delegates elected to the Chicago Convention are now recognized on all sides—by his foes as well as by his friends. The following are the estimates of the vote of the two leading candidates as given by leading papers:

	Blaine.	*Arthur.*
New York *Tribune* (Blaine)	379	...
New York *Times* (anti-Blaine)	340	287
New York *World* (Dem.)	368	...
Philadelphia *Press*	364	279

THE TRIBUNE'S estimate of Blaine's strength is 378.

DURING a recent week there were 1,219 deaths in Paris and 1,307 births. Of these 1,307 children 665 were boys and 642 were girls, 923 of the total births being legitimate. The number of marriages for the same week was 228. In New York and Brooklyn, with about the population of Paris—viz.: two millions—the births average 1,300 and the deaths over 1,600 a week, while in London, with three and a half millions, the deaths are 1,700 a week and the births 2,300. London grows by natural increase over 54,000 a year.

IF the *News* wants its readers to pay the slightest heed to its gibes and flings at Blaine or to believe anything it says against that statesman it will let them see the Hon. William Walter Phelps' crushing reply to the New York *Post's* articles attacking the record of the Man from Maine. So long as it suppresses the publication of that letter it has no moral right to say a single word against Blaine or his supporters.

THERE is a striking resemblance between the story told by the latest addition to the long list of Irish informers, Thomas Moran, and the story told by the informer Carey. The oath on the knife, P. J. Sheridan in priestly garb, death to tyrants, and above all the bickerings within the inner circle itself—all these figured in Carey's testimony. Moran probably read it.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* blames an ignorant Legislature for calling the Confederate Memorial-Day "Decoration-Day." "Decoration-Day," it says, "is the technical name for the Northern celebration. Ours is 'Memorial-Day'—has been so since the War."

THOSE newspapers which suppress the publication of Mr. Phelps' reply to the New York *Post's* charges against Blaine are estopped from repeating the old allegations. To suppress their refutation and to keep on reiterating them is only done by malignants and dastards.

A PATTISON (Dem.) Club, opposed to Randall for President and in favor of free trade, has been established at Philadelphia. The Randall organ refers to it as a wart on the nose of Philadelphia's Democracy. A wart is a new sort of decoration for a Democratic nose. The favorit one hitherto, ever since the days of the late Mr. Cronin, of Oregon, has been the blossom.

THE opponents of Blaine have a poor opinion of political men. They assert that Blaine will not be nominated, though they admit that the public opinion of the country is in favor of him and though a majority of the District and State Conventions in Republican States were emphatically favorable to his nomination. They base their hopes of his defeat on the treachery and political recreancy of the prominent men selected as delegates in his interest. They are likely to be disappointed.

HARRISON wants more money to spend for "needed public improvements," and wants the State Constitution amended so that he and the Council gang may have the money to spend. Yet he and the gang, by their action in nullifying for a year a salutary State law in the interest of the groggeries, deprived the city of a revenue of $600,000. He has the hardihood to boast of his action in this matter in his annual message to the Council.

THE members of the Common Council gang are distributed over the committees where they can do most good to themselves and most injury to the taxpayers. The Railroad, Gas, Streets and Alleys, and Police Committees are well manned by the ringsters. But the greatest "joke" of all was the placing of Lawler on the Finance Committee.

CHICAGO business-men do not seem anxious to serve their country as jurors. Indeed, some of them seem to have an insuperable objection to such service. The fertility of their sources of excuse must have amazed Judges Anthony and Williamson during the last two days. The seats are too hard, perhaps.

MR. BELL, of the Criminal Court Clerk's office, has an inconvenient, or it may be convenient, method of making "mistakes" in the case of indicted persons. Capt. Stephens might devote himself to a little investigation around his office to find out the causes of Mr. Bell's mental lapses.

HARRISON'S wail over the bad luck which has overtaken the saloonkeepers is a characteristic piece of demagogy. He did it so deftly that one of the Irish Aldermen suggests that Boucicault engage Harrison as a professional "keener" for the wake scene of "The Shaughraun."

HENRY WATTERSON seems to think since he read Frank Hurd's speech on the tariff that Ohio is not as black as it is painted. Mr. Dana refers to Hurd since the speech was made as the "Ohio crank." Even Democratic editors will differ.

TILDEN has not "declined" by proxy or otherwise during the last week. Something is wrong with the old man.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Jackson, the widow of "Stonewall," said in Chattanooga the other day that of the many Southern veterans with whom she had talked lately any would refuse to take up arms now to protect the Union they once conscientiously fought against.

In his historical sketch of English labor, Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers has difficulty in finding terms of hatred expressive enough in dealing with King Henry VIII. "He was a monarch who ruled over his nobles like a King over Dahomey; the combination of a bloodthirsty tyrant and a thimble-rigger who can be admired only by a lover of paradoxes."

An engaged couple in Orange County, New York, became estranged about a year and a half ago, and the lady at length began a suit for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The gentleman, feeling, perhaps, that he would lose the suit should it come to trial, and certainly dreading the inevitable publicity, compromised the matter by the payment to the lady of a considerable sum of money. Not long ago, however, the couple were reconciled, and a few weeks since they were married, the old love sweeping all obstacles out of the way.

"Audubon and Agassiz," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "observed Nature far more in the woods with their own eyes than in the laboratory with Teiss' best modern objectives. Mr. Burroughs is a later writer who joins to the love of Nature at first hand a remarkable power of description and a high degree of literary culture. In observation he reminds one much of Gilbert White; in style he is something between Mr. Phil Robinson and Mr. Jeffries. All his books are very pleasant reading. But we cannot quite forgive him for somewhat contemptuously alluding to Mr. A. R. Wallace as 'a recent English writer upon this subject.' Catholicity of thought ought to mark all men of Mr. Burroughs' attainments, and he should be more courteous as well as more appreciative to the joint discoverer of natural selection."

Referring to the discredited rumor that Mr. Henry Irving was about to seek election to Parliament, Mr. Labouchère says, in *Truth* (London): "Once, however, Mr. Irving did appear on the hustings, and it was in this wise. I was the defeated candidate at Middlesex election. Those were the days of hustings and display, and it was the fashion for each candidate to go down to Brentford in a carriage-and-four to thank his supporters. The morning of the day when I had to perform this function Irving called upon me, and I invited him to accompany me. Down we drove; I made an inaudible speech to a mob, and we reëntered our carriage to return to London. In a large constituency like Middlesex few know the candidates by sight. Irving felt it his duty to assume a mine de circonstance. He folded his arms, pressed his hat over his brows, and was every inch the baffled politician—defeated, sad, but yet sternly resigned to his fate. In this character he was so impressive that the crowd came to the conclusion that he was the defeated candidate. So wo-begone and so solemnly dignified did he look that they were overcome with emotion, and to show their sympathy they took the horses out of the carriage and dragged it back to London. When they left us I got up to thank them, but this did not dispel the illusion. 'Poor fellow,' I heard them say, as they watched Irving, 'his feelings are too much for him;' and they patted him and shook hands with him with the kindly wish to comfort him."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Rt.-Rev. Dr. Warren, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, died at Enniscorthy, Ireland, April 22. On the death of Dr. Furlong, in November, 1875, he was selected as his successor, was approved by the Pope in April following, and was consecrated by Cardinal Manning in May. The late prelate took no part whatever in politics.

Lord Elcho opened a Conservative Workingmen's Club at Newcastle-on-Tyne April 26, and a public meeting was held afterwards under the Presidency of Earl Percy. Mr. Harris, Chairman of the club, was called upon to speak, and he began by addressing the audience as "Ladies and gentlemen, rogues and fools." A scene of great disorder ensued, but the Chairman eventually obtained silence, and explained that Mr. Harris was only quoting from a Liberal paper.

Edmund Yates writes: "Lord Salisbury is rapidly becoming the Schopenhauer of politics. He distrusts the English people; he distrusts parties; he has a cordial dislike for men. He is a pessimist of the pessimists. Politics when they have reached such a point of degradation must become for him well-nigh impossible. Convinced that Toryism is rotten, or impossible, or both, he may yet call himself a Tory; but the only political creed which he really accepts must be that of despair."

M. de Laveleye, the French economist, addressing a Scotch audience on the occasion of the Edinburg University tercentenary said: "Permit me to tell you in two words, very humbly, what I think of it. Open, on the one side, on the left, the economists—Adam Smith and Stuart Mill; but on the other side, on the right, open the Gospel; and if ever there is disagreement, follow, above all, the Gospel; for between good, justice, and the useful, there cannot truly be contradiction. Recall to yourselves that admirable and profound word of Jesus, which would put an end to our miseries and our discords, if it were listened to, 'Seek first justice (righteousness) and the rest shall be added unto you.'"

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written a letter on the inclosure of commons in England. He says: "The inclosure of roadside land is going on at a great pace, and I am afraid that in many instances it is condoned or sanctioned by existing local authorities. The mischief is often not apparent at the present time, but as population increases it will be found that the rights of the public, and, above all, of the poor, have been invaded and confiscated to a most serious extent. I believe the time will come when an account will be demanded of these proceedings, and the lapse of time will not be allowed to stand in the way of a full inquiry into these inclosures, and wherever it is

found that they have been made without ample legal authority I believe they will be and ought to be restored to the people."

The Japanese native papers are crying out at the extinction of the lacquer industry of the country. The tree from which the varnish is obtained is disappearing. Formerly, like the mulberry tree, on which the silkworm feeds, it was protected by law. Each family of the upper classes was obliged to rear 100 trees, the middle classes seventy, and the lower classes forty. Since this law fell into desuetude the cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. The trees were cut down without care, and none were planted to replace them, so that they have become exceedingly rare, while the price of lacquer has enormously increased. Similar complaints, too, are heard of the process of disafforestation going on in Japan since the ancient law which required every one who cut down a tree to plant two in its place was abolished.

The following inscription written by himself will be placed on Charles Reade's tombstone:

HERE LIES,
BY THE SIDE OF HIS BELOVED FRIEND, THE MORTAL REMAINS OF
CHARLES READE,
DRAMATIST, NOVELIST, AND JOURNALIST.
HIS LAST WORDS TO MANKIND ARE ON THIS STONE.

I hope for a resurrection, not from any power in Nature, but from the will of the Lord God Omnipotent, who made Nature and me. He created man out of nothing, which Nature could not. He can restore man from the dust, which Nature cannot.

And I hope for holiness and happiness in a future life, not for anything I have said or done in this body, but from the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ.

He has promised his intercession to all who seek it, and he will not break his word; that intercession, once granted, cannot be rejected; for he is God, and His merits infinit; a man's sins are but human and finite.

"Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out." "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins."

AMUSEMENTS.

Modjeska as "Camille" at the Grand.

The play of "Camille" is a pale, white flower growing in a rank and steaming soil, and its beauty can be appreciated only when we forget the source from which it springs. The work pulsates with dramatic life, and this vitality will save it from oblivion in spite of its abnormal atmosphere of disease and the moral repulsiveness of its sentiment. Modjeska idealized Camille, stripping the character of its grossness, and showing simply the throbbing soul of a suffering and self-sacrificing woman. Her conception is highly poetic and far more artistic than if it conformed to the spirit of realism which pervades the literature of today. Clara Morris gave us pain itself, quivering and intense; Modjeska gives us the glory of pain and the beauty of suffering. Bernhardt was a bundle of nerves shot through with fire; Modjeska is the artist to her finger tips appealing to the largest sympathies rather than electrifying the imagination. The Camille of last night had neither the sensuousness of Morris nor the serpentine fascination of Bernhardt: it was a Magdalen rising with luminous, sad eyes after pouring her myrrh and ointments at the feet of Love. It required the genius of Dumas to make the world listen to the story of Camille; it requires the art of Modjeska to overcome with the charm of warm humanity the repugnance which must ever be excited by the hot-house sentimentality of Parisian life. When the habitual play-goer can sit through a performance of Camille and find in it a thorough enjoyment, it is saying much for the actress who impersonates the heroine of the Camellias. Modjeska's acting in parting from Armand in the third act is unexcelled in its finished art and natural pathos. That strange, half-joyous, yet infinitly sorrowful laughter, leaves in the soul no sting of sharpness, but a memory of unutterable sweetness. And the last scene—it is not shocking as in the end of every other Camille we know; it is the meaning and the mystery of love and death we gaze upon, and not the horribly realistic phenomena of dissolution. This creation of Modjeska's may truly be called the ideal Camille.

The audience was large and thoroughly sympathetic. The support was satisfactory, and Barrymore was at home in the part of Armand, although his orotund voice grew monotonous. He has never learned the full resources of his vocal power. The setting was inharmonious, and a contemplation of the scenic investiture of the bed-chamber confirms one in the opinion that the taste of the stage artists runs too strongly to red paint.

Notes.

Mr. Hermann Periet, Mrs. Fred Dixon, and Miss Kittie Clark, of the Fay Templeton combination, arrived from New York yesterday and will enter the Chicago Museum opera company at once. Mr. Periet is to be the musical director, and Miss Clarke will be one of the leading contraltos.

Nat Goodwin's imitation of Irving at Hooley's is a triumph of mimicry in its accuracy and rich suggestiveness. The parody on "The Bells" is written with insufferable stupidity, but any one who knows Irving's peculiarities will be struck with the inimitable manner in which Goodwin hits them off. The walk of the English actor is burlesqued, but the gestures, the stamping of the foot, and the half-smothered ejaculations are reproduced with almost absolute fidelity.

Mr. George Riddle, who is now an established favorit in Chicago as a dramatic reader, gave a recital last night at Hershey Music-Hall before a large and cultured audience. The program was a miscellaneous one, comprising a range of subjects which served to admirably illustrate Mr. Riddle's versatile powers. The classical selections were received with particular favor. Much interest has been excited in the entertainment which will be given by Mr. Riddle Thursday evening, when "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be read, with Mendelssohn's music, interpreted by Heimendahl's orchestra.

FINE HORSES.

Assignee's Sale of James M. Grinstead's Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—[Special.]—The Assignee's sale of James M. Grinstead's thoroughbred stallions, brood mares, and youngsters attracted a crowd of breeders, both local and foreign, but the former were determined to secure the brood mares, and did so, notwithstanding sharp competition from the latter. The famous Cicely Jopson, now 27 years old, was not sold but will be. The stallions are of poor repute, Gilroy 24 years by Lexington, sold for $55, and St. Martin, 12 years, by imp. Phaeton, sold for $380. The balance of the sale is as follows:

Brood mare Misfortune, 13 years, by Gilroy, dam Mishap, to J. B. Richardson, Lexington, $800.

Fannie Moore, 14 years, by Lightning, dam Lady Sovereign, and in foal to Tenbroeck, to B. J. Treacy, Lexington, $1,500.

Gilliflower, 14 years, by Gilroy, dam sister to [illegible], with colt by King Ban, to John S. Clark, Lexington, $650.

[illegible], 8 years, by Waverly, dam by War Dance, and filly by Longfellow, to B. J. Treacy, $1,150.

[illegible], 6 years, by John Morgan, dam Lautana, to B. J. Treacy, Lexington, $650.

March Wind, 7 years, by War-Dance, dam Saratoga, to Frank Waters, Lexington, $400.

Half sister to Waverly, 5 years, by imp. Strachino, dam Cicely Jopson, to J. Turner, St. Louis, $650.

Chestnut mare, 5 years, by Waverly, dam by Knight of St. George, to same, $600.

Bay mare, 5 years, by Strachino, dam Sequin, to same, $450.

Black mare, by Strachino, dam Kelpi, with bay filly by St. Martin, to Milt Young, Lexington, $1,100.

Chance, 8 years, by War Dance, dam Perhaps, to J. J. Jackson, Lexington, $1,000.

Gettie Ban, ch. f., 2 years, by King Ban, dam Cicely Jopson, to J. B. Richardson, $525.

Fanchette, b. f., 2 years, Thunderstorm, dam Fanny Moore, to J.C. Alexander, Farmington, $1,025.

The witch, b. f., by St. Martin, dam Witchery to George Clay, Lexington, $450.

Yearling, chestnut colt, by St. Martin, dam Misfortune, to W. S. Barnes, Louisville, $775.

Prices and animals not given above sold from $100 to $300. The total amount realized was $14,390.

A NORTH CAROLINA MURDER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6.—Henry Swain, who murdered Mrs. Harrison Reed at Winston last night, has been captured and jailed. The citizens threaten lynching.

Any physician who is acquainted with its properties will say that Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a reliable remedy for local skin diseases.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Condemnation by the Missionaries of England's Policy in Egypt.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Quarrel with Salisbury—The Cuban Filibusters.

Organizing an Army for Operations on the Congo—Irish Affairs—Mexico.

EGYPT.

THE MISSIONARIES DENOUNCE ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF GORDON.

LONDON, May 6.—At a meeting of the Missionary Society today Canon Hoare in the course of a speech remarked that the English people were ashamed that Gen. Gordon had been left in Egypt without support and without the means of defense. Thereupon the audience, numbering 3,000 people, rose and tumultuously cheered the speaker. The incident was considered one of unusual significance as showing the strong under-current of feeling among the people from which demonstrations are least to be expected.

"DISGRACE AND SOMETHING MORE."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article under the headlines "Disgrace and Something More," says the Government, after having compelled Gen. Gordon to commit his Khartoum friends to support him, now suggests the climax of meanness—that he shall abandon his friends.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Germany intends to raise the question of the Egyptian quarantine system at the conference. Egypt has formally presented a request to be allowed to send a representative to the conference. If the request is granted Nubar Pasha will attend.

AT SUAKIN.

At Suakin all is quiet since the troops left. Accessions from the friendly tribes are increasing. Five hundred Gawagi Bedouins will aid Col. Wortley in forming a cordon between Assouan and Dongola. Patrols will be sent to oppose the emissaries sent by El Mahdi to the natives.

BERBER.

Official advices tend to confirm the reports that the garrison and inhabitants of Berber have accepted favorable conditions offered by El Mahdi.

GLADSTONE'S STRENGTH.

The Government "whips" having made a thorough count of their strength, express the opinion that they will be able to muster a majority of at least sixty votes against the censure resolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

HIS QUARREL WITH SALISBURY.

LONDON, May 6.—The sensation caused by the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill from the Conservative Association continues. The facts regarding the difficulty are now learned to have been as follows: Churchill, after becoming Chairman of the Conservative Union Association, slighted and ignored the Marquis of Salisbury's Central Conservative Committee; he claimed that the Council of the Union had control of the entire Conservative party, and it had become a caucus; he appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Gosst, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolf. The association, however, adopted a resolution that the Council and the Central Committee should work in harmony. Churchill looking upon this as a vote of censure, retired from the association. The correspondence between Churchill and Salisbury is so acrimonious that a reconciliation is improbable.

CUBA.

THE WORK OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 6.—[Special.]—Gen. Aguero, it is learned from a reliable American gentleman who has just reached Key West after a tour in Cuba, has now but forty or fifty followers at his back. These are well mounted and well armed, and, being close pressed by the Governor's troops, gained the swamp of Zapata before their capture could be effected, but were compelled to turn their horses loose and flee on foot in small bands to the hills between the railroad and the Rio Gushabo Largo, where they are in hiding. Among the band are several herders, whose familiarity with all the unbeaten paths enables them to avoid capture with comparative ease. Relying on their ability to preserve him his liberty Gen. Aguero expects to remain in hiding until after the crops are harvested, when he counts on inducing the peasantry to join him in large numbers. He will then begin an aggressive campaign.

The Captain-General continues his assurances that the whole rebel band will be speedily captured. Gold is at 250, and the sugar crop is selling at lower prices than ever before known. There continues to be depression in financial circles, and another disastrous panic is almost inevitable. The chances of the revolutionary movement, interference by the United States, and ultimate annexation are openly discussed in the cafés throughout the island.

THE CONGO.

RAISING AN ARMY.

LONDON, May 6.—The African International Association has given Capt. Stephens, an Irishman expelled from the British army, a commission to enlist 2,000 Houssas for service in the Congo country. Stephens is hopeful of great results from the acceptance by the United States of the association flag and from the alliance of the society with France.

A GERMAN GROWL.

BERLIN, May 6.—The *North-German Gazette*, commenting upon the recognition by the United States of the African Association of the Congo, asks who and what is this association? Its statutes are not published, and it is not even known whether it possesses any corporate rights. Who is the association in the eyes of the law? From whom has it acquired its rights?

A PROTEST.

Bismarck has sent a formal protest to London and Lisbon against the ratification of the Congo treaty.

STANLEY.

It is reported that the King of the Belgians has intimated to Earl Granville his readiness to dispatch Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, to lead an expedition to the highest accessible point in the Congo region for the purpose of aiding Gen. Gordon in his retreat from Khartoum, upon condition that the English Government shall recognize the International African Association.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

ARRESTED ON THE TESTIMONY OF AN INFORMER.

TUBBERCURRY, May 6.—In the Invincible case Thomas Moran testified that he and two members of the Invincibles were promised £10 apiece for the murder of a parish official, in addition to money to carry them out of the country; Casey, who had been in the army, had drilled the members. On this testimony Casey was arrested today.

DAVITT.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Michael Davitt writes to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* that he has a program to deliver lectures in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Canada, and then return to Ireland.

DALY.

LONDON, May 6.—It is believed an attempt will be made by the "old companions" to rescue Daly.

RIVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Nationalists are preparing for a popular demonstration at Newry, Whitsunday. The Orangemen are preparing for a counter demonstration.

GERMANY.

A THREAT TO BLOW UP BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Prefect of Police has received letters threatening to blow up the Parliament chambers with dynamite upon Bismarck's next appearance.

A COLONIAL POLICY.

The Bank of the Empire has taken preliminary steps toward founding a colonial bank at Hamburg, with a number of branches in India and the East, for the purpose of diverting the German trade in the East from England and France. The German Colonial Union now numbers 5,000 members.

A STRIKE ENDED.

The carpenters' strike has ended, the employers granting the demands of the workmen. The other trades-unions were successful.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Munich *Gazette* states that a committee of the Reichsrath will report favorably the bill for the suppression of socialist doctrines.

The bill providing for the imposition of severe penalties against the criminal use of dynamite and other explosive material has been submitted to a committee of the Bundesrath.

HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

A FRENCH DIPLOMAT IN TROUBLE.

PARIS, May 6.—The newspapers publish a document denouncing Portevin, the Secretary of the French Consulate at New York, for having during the passage to Havre expressed sympathy with the German people before, during, and after the war.

Intransigeant says Portevin was challenged by an American—Gen. Tevis—who served France during the Franco-German war, and he failed to appear at the rendezvous which he himself had fixed. Prime-Minister Ferry is asked to dismiss Portevin.

MEXICO.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDER.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 6.—An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the custom-houses not to receive importation permits in payment of duties. The Mexican Central and Mexican National Railway construction certificates are specially excepted from the order. All other permits, including the nickel deposit certificates and Mexican National Bank certificates, are excluded from the custom-houses and payment refused.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A FAILURE.

GLASGOW, May 6.—Dunlop & Twaddell, jute spinners, have suspended. Liabilities, $450,000.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LONDON, May 6.—Ceylon will guarantee the notes of the Oriental Bank held there.

BY MAIL.

LABOR STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 29.—Within the last few days large meetings of various kinds of artisans have been held here to concert measures for procuring better conditions of labor, and their demands not being complied with several hundreds of workmen, joiners, masons, and others have gone on strike, and the movement is daily assuming larger dimensions. Some of the meetings referred to were dissolved by the police on the strength of the Socialist law, and the Social-Democrats have even ventured to hold open-air conventicles on the outskirts of the city for the purpose of concerting action in view of the next imperial general election, which is now not far off.

WHAT THE TURKS WANT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—In a recent dispatch I informed you that Musurus Pasha had been instructed to make fresh representations to Lord Granville with a view to the pending negotiations on the Egyptian question. Some light is thrown on the contents and tone of these instructions by an article in the *Osmanli*, which is the semi-official organ of the palace. The following is a summary of the article:

"The British Government intends, it is said, to disband the Egyptian army on the pretext that it is useless. If the Egyptian soldiers did not recently fight well, it was partly because they were led by foreigners against fellow Musulmans with whom they would now be on good terms if a foreign intervention had not taken place, and partly because the most vigorous element of the Egyptian army—the Turks and Albanians—had been eliminated from the new organization.

"From all this, the practical conclusion to be drawn is that the foreign intervention should cease, and that the Egyptian army should be reorganized in accordance with the Imperial firmans, which declare that the Egyptian troops form part of the Imperial army, and that their number is to be determined by the necessities of the Empire. If, therefore, England should really carry out the intentions attributed to her, she would act inconsistently with the amicable assurances which her Cabinet has repeatedly given to the Porte, and she would at the same time raise a European question. For the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, according to existing treaties, is a matter of European interest. The disbanding of the army will produce discontent among the officers and men; it will indefinitly postpone the reëstablishment of tranquillity; and it may be used as a pretext for transforming a temporary into a permanent military occupation. We understand perfectly that England, after discovering the difficulties of the work which she has undertaken, should apply to the Imperial Government and to the other Powers, in order to decide by common accord upon the measures necessary to tranquilize Egypt. But if she simply notifies what she intends to do she will be following the deplorable example of Napoleon I., when he sought to impose his arbitrary will upon Europe."

DROUTH AND CROPS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—The reports as to the prospects of the crops received from many parts of Northern India are still most disheartening. In Tirhoot the failure of the kharif, or rice, and of the rabi, or spring crop, seems to be widespread. Regarding the adjacent districts of Sarun and Chumparun, it is said that the expectation of half an average crop is a sanguine estimate, and that there will probably be much suffering. In Behar the prospects of the indigo crop may almost be regarded as hopeless. The drouth in Darjeeling will interfere seriously with the opening of the tea season.

Heavy rain fell in Calcutta Friday evening, but it is not yet known whether it extended further inland. Assam and Cachar have had a fairly good rainfall, but the jute-producing districts of Eastern Bengal are suffering from drouth. Simla is threatened with a water-famine, and, although it has not yet been found necessary to carry out the proposal to send away the workmen employed in building the new public offices, it has been deemed expedient to issue strict rules for avoiding the waste of water.

Complaints of the want of rain and of the failure of fodder for cattle come in from various parts of Upper India. So far the year has been characterized by excessive heat, great drouth, and, in most Provinces, an exceptionally high mortality, due chiefly to cholera and small-pox.

The condition of the money market continues to cause serious disturbance to business. The bank rate is now 10 per cent in Calcutta and 11 per cent in Bombay. Government securities and shares of all kinds are very low, and it is generally admitted that business has not been so slack for many years. Nor does it show any sign of revival. Various causes are assigned to account for this state of things—for example, the overspeculation of last year, the inadequacy of the present resources of the Indian banks and capitalists to cope with the growing trade of the country, the reluctance of European capitalists to touch Indian speculations while the present uncertainties prevail, and the grave apprehension entertained of the disastrous consequences which would result should the new loan be raised in rupees. Whatever may be the true explanation, this at least is certain—that an early announcement by the Secretary of State of his intention to throw the loan on the London market would go far to restore confidence.

CABLE NOTES.

The Paris *Temps* denies that there has been a rupture of friendly relations between France and Morocco.

Two representatives of Russia went to Teheran to ask a concession for a railroad from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, to Resht, Persia. No definit answer was returned.

At St. Petersburg the civil and military authorities are preparing to celebrate the 13th of May—the day on which the Czarewitch attains his majority—with balls, fêtes, and festivities of various kinds. A deputation of notabilities go to Moscow to present congratulations to the heir-apparent.

The *Grand Orient of Italy* publishes a reply to the encyclical letter of the Pope in regard to Freemasonry. It says: "The Vatican is free to lament its deprived temporal power to oppose Divine Providence, which has decreed its downfall, and may rave with respect to the abasement of human dignity."

A Berlin special says that the report that Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, had contracted a morganatic marriage with Mme. Kolamine, daughter of Count Adam Czapski and the divorced wife of a Russian diplomat, is caused by a misconception. Nevertheless, says the *Standard*, the story is generally believed in London.

THE CORNELL CREW.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—The following are the names of the Cornell crew just selected that will row at the inter-collegiate regattas on the Schuylkill and Saratoga Lake: Raht, bow; Cornell, second; Howland, third; Schofield, stroke. Charles E. Courtney, their trainer, says the boys have a fair promise of success at the June races.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

An Injured Husband Justified—Gov. Oglesby to Deliver an Oration—Manslaughter.

Brokers Deprived of Chicago Quotations—Trichiniasis in Wisconsin—Rivalry Over an Insane Asylum.

ILLINOIS.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—Andrew Schultz, proprietor of a bakery and restaurant in this city, committed suicide this morning by drowning in a well.

EX-GOV. OGLESBY.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Oglesby has accepted an invitation extended by the citizens of Centralia to address them on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July next. Preparations are being made to have one of the most extensive celebrations ever known here.

THE KROTZER CASE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The jury in the Krotzer case were out but thirty minutes today and returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict gives universal satisfaction.

[Krotzer, a night-watchman, returned home unexpectedly, and, finding an interloper there, shot him. The wounded man afterward recovered and disappeared.]

PANA'S RAILROAD BONDS.

PANA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The Deputy United States Marshal yesterday served summons on Pana Township Supervisor to appear at Springfield at the June term of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois and answer in a suit now pending against the township for the payment of its railroad bonds. The amounts now sued on aggregate $23,000. The township having offered a compromise recently of 50 cents on the dollar to State residents owning bonds and hinted at a compromise with non-State residents, will now resist payment of anything until forced by the courts to pay.

A SOCIAL CLUB.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The Secretary of State issued a license today for the organization of the Helvetia Club at Quincy for the purpose of cultivating friendly relations and purchasing refreshments and beverages for the members, without capital stock. Incorporators, Julius Klarner, P. J. Merkle, and Joseph F. Durker.

THE SPRINGFIELD SYNOD.

The Synod of the Diocese of Springfield held its sevench annual session in St. Paul's Cathedral here today, Bishop Seymour celebrating the holy eucharist in the forenoon and ordaining the Rev. Thomas Hines to the priesthood. The Bishop stated in his annual address that the affairs of the diocese are in a flourishing condition, and that six priests and four deacons had been ordained during the year and fifty communicants confirmed.

IOWA.

CONTEST FOR AN INSANE ASYLUM.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 6.—[Special.]—The Governor originally appointed J. D. M. Hamilton of Fort Madison, George W. Bemis of Independence, and Dr. Kulp of Davenport Commissioners to locate the new insane asylum provided for by the last Legislature. Atlantic and Clarinda are the chief contestants for the prize, and a sharp rivalry has developed. Saturday the Hon. Lafayette Young, acting for Atlantic, filed a protest against the commissioning of Kulp, stating in an affidavit that he "had distinctly pledged himself to Clarinda." Kulp filed a counter-affidavit declaring the statement false, and alleging that Young endeavored to influence him by offers of the support of a leading newspaper in any political aspirations he might entertain, to make him Treasurer of the institution, and to do sundry other things for his benefit. After hearing the case the Governor concluded not to commission Kulp, and thereupon appointed ex-Senator E. J. Hartshorn of Palo Alto County. The row is very unfortunate, and the friends of Dr. Kulp say it is not ended yet.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

At Osceola today in the case of Iowa vs. Lee Burger and Amanda Harris, colored, charged with murdering a young child, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Harvey sentenced the former to five and the latter to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SUICIDE.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 6.—[Special.]—Stephen Lindley, aged 66 years, one of the oldest residents of this section of Iowa, committed suicide today by hanging himself. He leaves an estate of $60,000.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., May 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mrs. Henry Allerman, a ten days' bride, of West Point, committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum.

CONDEMNING A RIGHT OF WAY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 6.—[Special.]—This morning a jury of six set out to condemn a right of way for the Des Moines & Northwestern Railway. The company has permanently located its route from the corner of Twelfth and Elm streets to Durango, and has been able to purchase a right of way from over half the property-owners along the route, but the remainder are stubborn, and the jury will proceed slowly in determining the value of the privilege asked for.

MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS CUT OFF.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 6.—[Special.]—Some surprise was created in several of the brockerage houses in the city this morning when at 10 o'clock W. A. Sumner & Co., Welch & Carpenter, and S. H. Woods & Co. were cut off from receiving their market quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade. These firms all claim that they do a straight brokerage business, and know of no reason why they are cut off. They say the Chicago board must have thought they were doing a bucket-shop business, but that everything will be explained in a day or two.

WISCONSIN.

TRICHINIASIS.

APPLETON, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—Prof. Chittenden, in behalf of the State Board of Health, examined the family sick with the trichiniasis today, and says it is a case of genuine trichiniasis. The symptoms of arsenic poisoning and trichiniasis are almost alike.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

High License in Illinois—Minneapolis Saloonkeepers to Contest the New Ordinance.

MACOMB, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—At the town election yesterday Colchester went Republican. License was carried by 26 majority.

HAVANA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—Last night ten saloonkeepers took out license to sell liquor and paid in $5,000 to the City Treasury. Druggists are prohibited from selling liquor for any purpose but filling actual prescriptions. Licensed dealers will prosecute all violations of the License law.

STREATOR, Ill., May 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—At the first meeting of the newly-elected City Council, held last evening, the dram-shop license was fixed at $500 without a dissenting vote and without attempt to favor malt liquors. The license-fee was raised to this figure last year, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. Illicit selling was commenced on a large scale at first, but the vigorous action of the city authorities reduced it to a point lower than ever before known. The Council increased the license-fee of wholesalers of malt liquors from $150 to $250 per annum.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The City Council adopted an ordinance fixing whisky license at $1,000 and beer $400. At these figures six whisky and two beer licenses were granted, and within ten minutes after the adoption of the ordinance seven of the saloons were in active operation. This for a village of 3,000 is something unusual.

WATSEKA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The City Council tonight passed an ordinance fixing the price of liquor licenses at $750. Watseka has been without saloons for seven years.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The City Council last evening approved the dramshop bonds and ordered licenses issued at $1,200 a year. This was done in spite of the fact that the Mayor had not signed the ordinance making the license that sum and pronounced the action of the Council out of order. It is claimed here that the $1,200 license clause cannot become a law until ten days after its publication, and in consequence the liquor-sellers are today tendering $600, the amount required by the old ordinance, which they claim is in force until the new takes effect. They claim also that the city has no right to refuse the money when the bond is properly secured and approved. Feeling runs high here.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 6.—[Special.]—All the old saloon licenses expired last night, and, in compliance with the new ordinance, keepers were required to take out a $500 license today or close up. When business-hours arrived there were no applications, and up to noon but one license had been sold. Two more were taken out during the afternoon, and fifty saloonkeepers filed their bonds of $500 each. Most of the saloons are running, though two or three of the most notorious dives have closed their doors. Several prominent saloonkeepers say they will not close up or take out the license until the ordinance has been tested in the courts.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Samuel D. Gross, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—Prof. Samuel D. Gross, an eminent surgeon, died this afternoon.

[He was born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805. He graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia the same year. After having filled professorships in several medical schools, he became, in 1856, Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. In October, 1882, he retired from active professional work. Besides editing for several years the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, he has translated a number of medical works and has published the following professional works: "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints" (1830); "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" (1839); "Wounds of the Intestines" (1843); "Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Organs" (1851); "Foreign Bodies in the Air-Passages" (1856); "Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases" (1853); "Report on the Causes Which Retard the Progress of American Medical Literature" (1856); "System of Surgery" (1859, third edition 1864); "American Medical Biography" (1861); "Manual of Military Surgery" (1861); and "John Hunter and His Pupils" (1881). He was one of the founders and early Presidents of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and has been elected an active or honorary member of the Royal and National Medical Societies in England, Scotland, Austria, and other European countries.]

Truman Smith.

New York *Sun*, May 5: The Hon. Truman Smith died in Stamford Saturday evening at the age of 94 years. For more than a year he had been confined to his house, but previously was to be seen on the streets almost every day. It is only a few years ago that Mr. Smith argued a case before a Justice of the Peace for a client in whom he was interested, displaying, even at his then greatly advanced age, much of that vigor which distinguished him in former years.

M. Smith was born in Roxbury, Conn. He was gradvated at Yale College in 1815, and entered the legal profession, in which he became an eminent jurist and advocate. He also became a conspicuous figure in State and National politics. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1831, and was reëlected for the two succeeding terms. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and was reëlected in 1841, 1845, and 1847. In 1849 he was elected to a seat in the Senate for a full term of six years, but resigned in 1854. Upon the organization of the Court of Claims, to decide cases arising under the various acts growing out of the Rebellion, Mr. Smith was appointed one of the Judges, holding office until the court terminated. In 1853 he came to Stamford, where he resided until his death.

Mrs. Phebe Meacham.

There died in Wheaton, Ill., Wednesday, April 30, Phebe (Benson), wife of Matthew P. Meacham, aged 85 years 2 months and 17 days. She was born in Orwell, Addison County, Vt., Feb. 13, 1799; was married Jan. 1, 1824; removed with her husband and children to Illinois in October, 1854; and had been a resident of Wheaton twenty-nine years. She was the eldest of twelve children and the mother of six, two of whom, with her aged husband, survive her—Franklin M. Meacham, of Iowa, and Elvira N. Jones, of Wheaton. She was a devoted mother and Christian and a kind neighbor and friend. The funeral was held at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. M. E. Jones, the Rev. H. Webster, of Oak Park, officiating.

A JEALOUS WOMAN'S RAGE.

It Finds Vent in an Attempt to Assassinate Her Supposed Rival.

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—[Special.]—A very sensational shooting affair occurred this afternoon, the more so on account of the prominence of the parties involved. A few minutes before 4 o'clock the occupants of the Produce Exchange were startled by the report of a revolver followed by the screams of a woman. A rush was made for the Western Union Telegraph office, which is located on the second floor, where the tragedy had been enacted. Mrs. Wright, wife of Councilman T. H. Wright, had called at the office and asked a lady operator, Miss Celia Enright, to step out into the hall. As Miss Enright did not at once comply, Mrs. Wright stepped, and in as Miss Enright passed out she leveled a revolver at her and fired. The ball struck Miss Enright in the back of her neck, causing her to sink to the floor and making a dangerous wound. The greatest excitement prevailed. The police were telephoned to and doctors called. Mrs. Wright was taken in custody and calmly sat in the patrol-wagon as she was conveyed to police headquarters. The wounded girl was taken into the operating-room and Dr. Goodwin probed for the ball. Miss Enright was conscious.

Jealousy is attributable to the cause of the attempted murder. At the police station a little while after the affair was over Mrs. Wright appeared calm and collected, and said she was sorry the shot had not killed Miss Enright. She claims to have found in one of her husband's coat-pockets evidences of the intimacy of the couple. It is alleged that it was these same parties who created something of a sensation on Tenth street one evening a few weeks ago, when the same woman was seen running screaming after a buggy containing a man and a woman, one of whom she said was her husband. Miss Enright insists that there is no foundation for Mrs. Wright's jealousy.

CHARLIE FORD.

The Brother of Jesse James' Slayer Commits Suicide Near Richmond, Mo.

RICHMOND, Mo., May 6.—[Special.]—Charlie Ford, one of the notorious Ford boys who killed Jesse James, committed suicide today at his father's house, three miles from town, by shooting himself through the head. No regrets are expressed at his death. He would have been rearrested for 'bus robbery, having forfeited his bond when given a continuance when the case was first called. His widow is in a St. Louis variety theatre. He was undressed, lying on the bed, when he shot himself, and threw the weapon, a six-inch Colts, on the floor.

RICHMOND, Mo., May 6.—The suicide of Charles Ford created a stir in the community. There are several theories as to the cause of the suicide. One is remorse of conscience, another on account of ill-health, the third apprehension that Frank James would soon be at liberty and would like revenge for Jesse's death. The Coroner's jury found that the deceased was a habitual morphine-eater. He appeared in his usual spirits this morning.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 6.—[Special.]—News was received here this morning that Charles Ford had shot and instantly killed himself at his father's home near Richmond, Ray County. Charles was a brother of Robert and was one of the removers of Jesse James. He was aged about 25, and last February was married to Miss O'Hara at St. Louis. For months his health had been bad, his mind troubled, and his funds low. These are thought to be the causes of self-destruction.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER RESIGNS.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 6.—[Special.]—Sir Charles Tupper has come to the conclusion to resign his seat in Parliament and in the Cabinet. In an interview with Sir John Macdonald Saturday he stated that the condition of his health was such that he could not do justice to both the positions he has been holding. Sir John gave him his choice, and Sir Charles Tupper today stated that he had chosen the High Commissionership. Sir Charles will continue Minister of Railways till May 24. The Hon. Mr. Pope will be acting Minister during Sir Charles' absence between now and the 24th, on which date he sails for Liverpool.

COWARDLY ASSASINATION.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6.—[Special.]—Information has been received here of a cowardly murder in Lincoln County about which great indignation prevails in that section. Early yesterday morning T. H. Proctor, a prosperous and highly esteemed business-man in Denver, a little place in the county, was called to the door by some one. When he opened it there stood Dee Thompson, a man bearing a bad reputation, who without a word of warning raised a pistol which he held in his hand and fired it point blank at Proctor, who fell mortally wounded, the ball having passed through the left lung. He died within a short time after the shooting. Thompson effected his escape, but several parties soon started out after him, and one of them found him at his brother's house near Brevard Station, whence he was conveyed to Lincolnton and placed in jail. The motive for the murder is said to be an old quarrel between the murderer and his victim.

INDUSTRIAL.

Stove Foundries Resuming Operations at Troy, N. Y.—Wages Reduced at Keokuk, Ia.

TROY, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—Several stove foundries resumed operations this morning, the striking mounters having concluded to go to work under the following rules adopted by the Manufacturers' Association: There shall be no interference with the right of the employers to hire such men or boys as they may think proper. There shall be no committees and no interference with the administration of the stove-mounting department. Every workman shall be at liberty to personally make such agreement for wages as he may deem best for himself.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 6.—[Special.]—The Keokuk Stove Works of this city notified the molders employed of a reduction of 15 per cent in wages and the molders continued at work. The old price paid was 25 per cent above board rates.

SALE OF A COTTON MILL.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 6.—The Summerville cotton mill was sold at Receiver's sale today by a deed of assignment from George P. Curry. The mill contains 3,700 spindles. It was purchased by Charles Phiness, President of the Augusta factory, for $68,000.

A SUIT AGAINST SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 6.—Judge Boarman, of the United States Court, decided against the heirs of Thomas A. Scott in their suit against Shreveport to recover $30,000 with 7 per cent interest since 1875.

GEN. N. NORRIS HALSTEAD KILLED.

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Gen. N. Norris Halstead was killed this afternoon at the railroad station. He founded the Astronomical Observatory of Princeton College.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clean House.
Enoch Morgan's Sons 'SAPOLIO.

SUITS,
WRAPS,
JERSEYS,
SHAWLS.

We HAVE greatly enlarged the above departments, and have a larger stock and better assortment than we have ever had before.

SUITS.

Special Bargains in TAILOR-MADE DRESSES.

Extra quality Colored Silk Dresses at $22.50.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK DRESSES, very latest styles and made of $1.50 Silk, at $25.

Ladies' and Misses' Cambric, Gingham, and White Dresses, in new fabrics and styles.

500 Children's Gingham Dresses at 40c and 75c, worth $1.00 and $2.00.

WRAPS.

We are certainly offering splendid inducements in this department, and have spared no pains to secure the latest and most desirable styles.

Our prices will be found very reasonable.

$6,000 worth of Ladies' and Misses' Wraps left from last season (some of which are hardly distinguishable from this year's style), to be sold at ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST.

JERSEYS.

MISSES' JERSEYS, All-Wool, 75c.

Ladies' Winter Weight All-Wool Jerseys, in four colors, at $1.25. Worth $3.

All the latest colors in Plain, Fancy, and Braided Jerseys, in our new French cut.

Extra Fine Beaded Jerseys at $5, $7, and $9.

SHAWLS.

Our Shawl Department is now replete with all the latest Novelties in Chudda, Camel's Hair, Serge, Cashmere, and Zephyr, in all colors.

Splendid line of Silk and Wool Persian Shawls, from $6 to $18.

C. W. & E.
Pardridges'
MAIN STORE,
112, 114 & 116 State-st.
The Great Cheap Cash Emporium of Chicago.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"Pure water should be available at all times, but this is especially necessary in warm weather." Lancet.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.
On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of
$2 for
50 large or 100 small.
FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
91 & 93 N. Union St.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

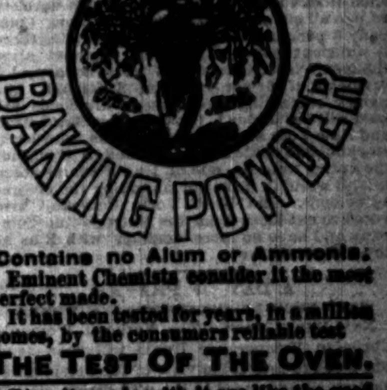
Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

MAMMOTH SALE
OF
Millinery.

WE SHALL BEGIN TO-MORROW,
Thursday Morning,
A Great Special Sale
OF
STRAW GOODS,
(Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets),
NEW SHAPES AND SHADES,
AT
25c on the Dollar
OF REGULAR PRICES.

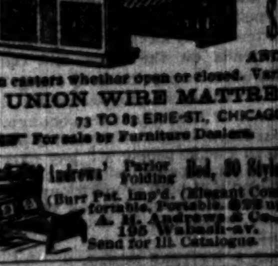
We have doubled the size of our Millinery Dep't on the 3d floor for this sale, and predict that the bargains offered will create a decided
Sensation.

THE BEST AND SAFEST
The only Baking Powder made by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to its healthfulness is



Contains no Alum or Ammonia. Eminent Chemists consider it the most perfect made.
It has been tested for years, in a million homes, by the consumers reliable test
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
Biscuits made with it are like the good old fashioned SOUR MILK BISCUITS, delicious and wholesome.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.
Manufacturers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.
Ask your Grocer for Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems. Best Dry Hop Yeast.

UNION FOLDING BED,
WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Encloses all Bedding.
No Legs to Turn Down,



SIMPLE and DURABLE. LATEST IMPROVEMENT,
$25.00,
AND UPWARD.
On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
73 TO 83 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO.
For sale by Furniture Dealers.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles
A. H. Andrews & Co. 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

PARLOR MANTEL BED
Chicago. Hermon W. Ladd.

HASKINS
HAND-WROUGHT WINDOW AND DOOR HANGINGS.
No Duplicates.
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

Furniture Moving!
On six-spring Trucks, constructed especially for Moving Fine Furniture.
A. M. FORBES, 16 Wabash-av.

NEW YORK NEWS.

The New Produce Exchange Formally Opened with Great Ceremony.

A Meeting of the Elevated Railroad Stockholders—An Amicable Conference.

May 27 Fixed as the Day to Pray for Pastors and Editors—Brief Dispatches.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—After enjoying a tumultuous frolic in their old building, the members of the Produce Exchange assembled in the main room of their new structure today and listened with attentive interest to the opening exercises. Before leaving the old home brief addresses were made by President Herrick and James McGee, and a parting song was sung by the glee club. At least 4,000 persons—many of them ladies—filled the new building when the Rev. Arthur Brooks arose to make the opening prayer. Seated on the platform were Mayor Edson, Chauncey M. Depew, Ald. Sullivan, President Herrick, Vice-President David A. Lindley, ex-President Lyman F. Holman, A. Pagenstecher, J. L. N. Stark, Alexander E. Orr, James H. Pool, Alexander Munn, E. R. Livermore, Samuel Jacoby, James Hoyt, T. A. McIntyre, H. O. Armour, and several invited guests from out of town.

Mayor Edson, as Chairman of the Building Committee, presented the great structure to the President of the exchange, and the latter in accepting the same made a very felicitous speech. He was followed by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who said that the erection of this magnificent trade mart marked an important era in National development. It impressed upon every mind the vast growth of industry and mercantile transactions. Commerce was the strongest force for the conservatism of liberty and law. The history of the world was full of instances where commercial developments had built up civilization and protected Christianity. It was commercial enterprise that supported Stanley in his African explorations, and it was commercial enterprise which would rescue Gordon in Khartoum. "In the present order of things," Mr. Depew continued, as he rapidly ran over the figures showing the enormous increase in the home production of cereals during the last few years, "the markets of Europe will soon be ours unless the American merchant himself throws obstacles in the way by illegitimate practices." The speaker himself condemned the practice of gambling in food products. As one of the results of an excess of speculation, he said, the country was just now exporting gold instead of wheat, and accumulating debts instead of material prosperity. In the wheat-pit of Chicago in a single year was buried more of the future prosperity of the Republic than the sum of all the traffic which flows through the great city would mount up to in a decade. The Produce Exchange stood in a position to keep trade in its legitimate channels.

A graceful congratulatory address was delivered by Algernon S. Sullivan, and then several short addresses were made by representatives of sister societies. A member of the Chicago Board of Trade named Blake resented in a dignified but earnest manner Mr. Depew's intimation that the Chicago traders were gamblers. "We repudiate that," said he. "Our interests are your interests. Our words come to you over the wires, and when we gamble you help us; when we lose you pay our debts; when we make money you pocket a share of the profits."

ELEVATED LINES.

A CONSOLIDATION OF INTERESTS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Manhattan and the New York Elevated Railway Companies met today to vote upon a proposition to cancel the agreements between the two roads. With but few exceptions the same men took part in both meetings. In the Manhattan meeting they voted with great unanimity to give back their lease of the New York Company's property, and in the New York meeting they cheerfully voted to cancel the lease. The result was an unqualified success. The harmony of the occasion was in no instance broken by any reference to the Metropolitan Railway Company. At the Manhattan meeting about half a dozen stockholders confessed with some signs of reluctance that they didn't understand the question. Then it was explained that by the proposed arrangement the Manhattan Company would cease to operate the lines of the New York Company, and that the agreement by which stockholders of the New York Company are paid 10 per cent would cease to exist. It was further explained that all the New York Elevated stock which has been converted into Manhattan first preferred could be converted back again, and that in consideration of the agreement the New York Company would pay such stockholders of the Manhattan as agree to forego all claims against the New York Company 6 per cent on their stock—providing there is sufficient money to make the payment after the New York stockholders have been paid a dividend of 6 per cent on $6,500,000. The money remaining after these dividends are paid will be divided between the Manhattan and New York stock pro rata. The half-dozen stockholders couldn't understand it then, but the voting went on, and of 188,000 shares voted 181,793 were in favor of annulling the merger agreement. The New York Company also voted to cut loose from the Metropolitan Company and have no more dealings with it as at present constituted.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

FIXED UPON BY THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will soon send out a call to prayer (in view of the Presidential campaign) addressed to the "Christian people of America," fixing Tuesday, May 27, as the time. Each hour has a special subject assigned, including prayer for pastors and editors, "that they may lead people away from dead issues and toward that of a National constitutional amendment prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors as drink"; for party leaders, "that their platform may recognize this issue and their candidate be one whose habits shall be an example to the young men"; also and emphatically a prayer for Christian voters, "that their spiritual perceptions may be quickened, their consciences aroused, and their home constituents (meaning women of their households) represented by them at the ballot-box." The day is to be observed throughout the Nation. Pastors are requested to preach the Sabbath following upon "God in Government."

THE RAILROADS.

PROPOSITIONS TO LEASE THE OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION LINE.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—Propositions to lease the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company have been made by both the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railway Companies. The Union Pacific offers to pay all fixed charges and 8 per cent dividends on the stock, and the Northern Pacific offers to pay the fixed charges and 6 per cent dividends as a minimum and 8 per cent dividends if the road earns enough. In case the earnings should go beyond 8 per cent the Northern Pacific people will pay over to the leased company one-half of all such excess. It is believed that both propositions will be considered at the annual meeting of the Oregon Company, which will be held in Portland next month.

DENVER & WESTERN BONDS.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List has been asked to investigate certain matters relative to the bonds of the Denver & Western Railroad Company. A letter was received by the Stock Exchange today from a Broad street firm stating that the said firm owned some of the original bonds of the Denver & Western Company which are included in the number agreed to be guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, but which the last-named company refused to guarantee. The Denver & Rio Grande, it is explained, a few months ago ordered that no more bonds should be guaranteed, and it is claimed that there should properly be two quotations for the Denver & Western bonds. It is expected that the Committee on Stock List will summon some of the officers of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad before them to explain matters.

NO CHANGE IN EMIGRANT RATES.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Trunk-Line Committee, passenger department, has decided not to change emigrant passenger rates.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

It is believed the Metropolitan Opera-House and the Academy of Music will be consolidated. The Directors of both houses are discussing the question and have appointed committees to arrange a plan.

The eighth annual New York show of dogs opened yesterday. It was largely attended. The exhibit was a fine one.

The Associated Pioneers of California have prepared a memorial urging Congress to pass the bill now before the Senate advancing the rank of Gen. Fremont to that of Major-General and placing him on the retired list.

The Republican Conference Committee yesterday discussed the political situation. A majority of the committee, it is stated, are in favor of Edmunds for President. As between Arthur and Blaine, the former has the preference. A circular letter to be sent to each delegate to the Chicago Convention is being prepared.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, has granted an attachment against the property of the Banque Franco-Egyptienne in the suit brought by E. W. W. McFarland against the bank and the Quintera Mining Company, of Mexico, to recover $500,000 damages from alleged wrongful and fraudulent acts committed by the bank in certain mining transactions in which he was interested.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe today will take out 286 cabin passengers for Bremen. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. B. Roth, of Cincinnati; Mrs. J. W. Lush, of Cleveland; Mrs. A. E. Luhrs and Miss Luhrs, of San Francisco; Mrs. Auguste Hill, Mrs. Anton Mauk, Mrs. Elizabeth Mauk, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Caspari, of Milwaukee; Mrs. M. Hagen and the Misses Hagen, of Davenport, Ia.

The pedestrians in the recent six days' contest yesterday received their moneys. The management represented that $36,446 had been taken in, and that after the expenses were paid $18,352 remained. Fitzgerald received $9,456, including $980 stake money; Rowell, $3,670; Panchot, $2,004; Noremac, $1,186; Herty, $847; Vint, $678; and Elson, $508. There is considerable dissatisfaction by the pedestrians at the heavy charge for expenses.

An entertainment was given last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in aid of the Home for Confederate Soldiers at Richmond. The house was well filled. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and in his address alluded with satisfaction to the change of feeling that had come about between the North and South. The entertainment was a great success financially, and at its close a large number of subscriptions were received.

Dr. Cyrus Edson submitted a report to the Board of Health yesterday in which he states that in a sample of coffee obtained from a prominent dealer in the city he found a large number of deleterious substances used in coloring the article, among which were arsenic, copper, and lead. Several other samples purchased from various dealers were found to contain the same substances. The board will take immediate measures to prevent the adulteration or coloring of coffee.

LATE FOREIGN NOTES.

Notes of Interest from the English Capital.

LONDON, May 6.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Pottsdam for the purpose of visiting the Crown Prince Frederick William. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Emperor.

Michael Deasey, the dynamiter, is in Chatham Prison.

In the Commons this evening Henry Broadhurst introduced the bill providing for marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Carried—238 to 137.

Caretaker Tucker, in charge of Lord O'Ranmore's property near Claremorris, is dying from a beating by Fenians. One arrest.

The establishment of W. P. & G. Phillips, china and earthenware manufacturers, at London, burned this evening. Loss heavy.

The opening of the Museum of Archæology at Cambridge, England, took place today. Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, emphasized the powerful vitality of Grecian sculpture and eulogized the valuable results attained by the devotees to the antique sciences by being brought into more intimate relations with the Greeks.

The American exhibiters at the Paris Salon number 107. At the London Academy there is a marked absence of pictures by Americans.

Marie Van Zandt has been appointed court singer by the King of Holland—an honor rarely conferred.

Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter asserting that the statements that he had withdrawn from the Conservative party were utterly untrue and the work of some evil-minded person anxious to gratify private malice. His Lordship concludes his letter by saying that neither the writer of these articles nor any one else has the slightest power to censure him for his work in conducting the Conservative cause in the Commons, or drive him from the Conservative ranks.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a convention of Irish-Americans will soon be held in Paris. James Stephens will preside. The object of the convention will be to consider exhaustively the Irish question and denounce the nefarious operations of the dynamite Invincible factions.

The *Standard* has reason for the belief that the Government will meet the proposal for censure by an official announcement that an expedition will be sent to the relief of Gen. Gordon soon.

Maj. Chermiside has been appointed Governor of Suakin. He is held in favorable esteem by the natives.

At the next French Cabinet Council the question will be decided with regard to the retention of French troops at Tonquin until the Chinese Government pays the indemnity demanded. Vice-Admiral Peyron is strongly opposed to the withdrawal of a single soldier until the requirements of the French Government are completely satisfied.

The Vatican is preparing another protest against the spoliation of the property of the Propaganda. It will declare it impossible to arrive at an entente cordiale through Italian judicial decisions, and that the Propaganda must be independent.

The Financial Troubles of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, Tex., May 6.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—There is a disagreement between the Government and the national and mercantile banks concerning the loan made a few months ago. The bank managers anticipate no trouble, and are confident that the matter will be settled in a few days.

The stamp tax on goods in store goes into effect today. No action has yet been taken by the President, who is acting against the advice of nearly all his friends in this matter. He and Peña, Secretary of the Treasury, remain obstinate.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Representatives of the Transcontinental Association Convened at St. Louis—The Texas & Pacific Holding Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—[Special.]—The first regular stated meeting of the Transcontinental Association was held at the Southern Hotel this morning, G. W. Ristine, the Commissioner, presiding. The roads forming the association were represented by the following gentlemen: Central and Southern Pacific and Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio—J. C. Stubbs, Freight Traffic Manager, and T. H. Goodman, General Passenger Agent. Union Pacific—S. H. H. Clark, General Manager; T. L. Kimball, Assistant General Manager; C. S. Stebbins, General Ticket Agent; J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent; P. P. Shelby, General Freight Agent; J. A. Munroe, Assistant General Freight Agent. Northern Pacific—T. F. Oakes, Vice-President and General Manager; J. M. Hannaford, General Freight Agent. Atlantic & Pacific—F. W. Smith, General Superintendent; W. C. Dennison, General Freight and Ticket Agent. Denver & Rio Grande—A. S. Hughes, Traffic Manager; F. C. Nims, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé—A. A. Robinson, General Manager; J. F. Goddard, Traffic Manager; W. F. White, General Passenger and Ticket Agent; H. C. Barlow, General Freight Agent. Burlington & Missouri River—T. J. Potter, General Manager; Thomas Miller, General Freight Agent; P. S. Eustis, General Ticket Agent. George W. Ristine, Commissioner.

During the morning session nothing of any importance was done, as the Gould lines were not represented at all, Col. Hoxie having withdrawn the Texas & Pacific from the association. The general sentiment was that it would be absurd to go on with the meeting until all roads doing a transcontinental business were represented. The Commissioner was instructed to invite Col. Hoxie to attend the meeting this afternoon, to which time the meeting adjourned.

Judging from the shaking of heads and the demure manner in which questions concerning the solidity of the pool are answered, it is a pretty safe statement to venture that the Transcontinental Association has seen its strongest days.

There will be a meeting of the lines from Kansas points to points in the South to take up the advisability of readjusting rates on a new basis, which at present is a dark subject. Those who will attend the meeting are George Lilley, Gould lines; J. A. Woodson, Arkansas Valley route; M. L. Sargent, Kansas City, Memphis & Springfield; S. B. Hynes, Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas; George W. Cole, 'Frisco Line; A. S. Dodge, Texas & St. Louis. It is presumed the Texas & St. Louis is proving itself too troublesome for the "big" roads, and they are anxious for that line to come into the pool. There are some irregularities in rates also reported.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, clearing and fair weather, northwesterly winds, higher barometer, slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing and fair weather, northwesterly winds, slight rise in temperature, higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, northwesterly winds, higher barometer, stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall dur'g last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.00	55	S.	L. rain.	.19
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.97	69	S. W.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.84	73	N. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.98	60		Clear.	0
Galveston	29.92	74	S. E.	Fair.	0
New Orleans	29.95	74	N. W.	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.95	72	N. W.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.75	58	S. W.	Fair.	.04
Indianapolis	29.74	58	S. W.	L. rain.	.07
Louisville	29.71	57	S.	L. rain.	.15
Memphis	29.88	66	W.	Clear.	0
Nashville	29.83	62	S.	Fair.	0
Pittsburg	29.70	60	N. W.	†L. rain.	.15
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.78	57	E.	L. rain.	.02
Cleveland	29.76	54	W.	L. rain.	.6
Detroit	29.73	58	N. E.	Cloudy.	.09
Erie	29.75	54	N. E.	L. rain.	.08
Oswego	29.90	55	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Port Huron	29.75	49	N. E.	Fair.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.86	56	E.	Th'n'g.	*
Sandusky	29.76	59	S.	L. rain.	.16
Toledo	29.70	57		L. rain.	.01
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.86	58	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Chicago	29.71	47	N.	Cloudy.	0
Duluth	30.01	46	E.	Fair.	0
Escanaba	29.88	46	N.	Cloudy.	0
Grand Haven	29.75	50	N. E.	Cloudy.	.30
Marquette	29.98	40	N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Milwaukee	29.77	45	N.	Cloudy.	.04
Mackinaw	29.89	46		Cloudy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.87	60	N. W.	L. rain.	.23
Davenport	29.70	61	N.	Cloudy.	0
Des Moines	29.93	50	N.	L. rain.	.58
Keokuk	29.76	57	N. W.	L. rain.	*
La Crosse	29.82	53	N.	Cloudy.	.20
Moorhead	30.07	49	N.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	29.78	60	W.	Cloudy.	*
St. Paul	29.92	56	N. W.	L. rain.	*
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	59	W.	Fair.	.08
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.95	57	N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Omaha	29.99	57	N. W.	Hazy.	0
Yankton	30.03	53	N.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.11	52	N. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	30.08	44	N. W.	Clear.	*
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.11	47	N. W.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.09	43	W.	Fair.	*
Deadwood	30.07	38	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Assinniboine	30.08	51	N. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	30.07	54	S. W.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.12	47	N.	Fair.	*
Dodge City	30.06	54	N.	Fair.	0
North Platte	30.08	53		Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	30.14	45	N.	Clear.	0
Kingston	29.91	55	S. W.	Cloudy.	.44
Parry Sound, Can.	29.86	58	E.	L. rain.	.10
Minnedosa	30.16	41	S. E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.82	53	E.	Clear.	0
Toronto	29.85	52	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	30.02	57		Cloudy.	0
Helena	30.12	53	W.	Cloudy.	0
Huron, Dak.	30.07	52	N.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	30.02	55	N.	Fair.	0
Little Rock	29.92	65	W.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	30.14	52	N. W.	Clear.	0
Stockton	29.89	70	S. E.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.649	55.3	91	E.	6	*	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.609	62.8	74	S W.	4		Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.651	60.7	76	N W.	9	.01	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.710	49.7	90	N.	7		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.712	47.3	95	N.	11		Cloudy.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 62.8.
Minimum temperature, 47.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.671.
Mean daily thermometer, 54.4.
Mean daily humidity, 87.

WHERE IS WOODWARD?

A Custodian of Church Funds Missing—Alleged Shortage of $10,000 in the Money on Hand.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—[Special.]—Eugene G. Woodward, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and Treasurer of the Church Board of Education, has left the city, and his whereabouts are unknown. Mr. Woodward's family are prostrated with grief. Mr. Woodward is probably 54 years of age. He is the father of seven children, and lived happily with his wife and family in a comfortable home at Ridley Park. He had been connected with the Board of Trustees for twelve years, and was given the responsible position of Treasurer a few years ago because of his uprightness of character and general capability for the position. He handled thousands of dollars held in trust by the board. President George Junkin, of the Board of Trustees, saw Mr. Woodward attending to his duties as usual last Monday week. At that time he gave no evidences of aberration of mind, and there was nothing in his manner to indicate that he contemplated flight. The Wednesday following he did not make his appearance at the office, No. 1334 Chestnut street, nor the next day, nor the next. His son, who is employed as a clerk in the same office, carried the news home to the family, and when questioned by the officers of the board declared sorrowfully that he had no knowledge of where his father had gone. The books were gone over, and it is stated that $10,000 belonging to the Board of Trustees are missing. The funds of the Board of Education, of which Mr. Woodward was also custodian, were found to be intact. Mr. Woodward's face was not unknown on Third street in the vicinity of the Mining Exchange, and it is thought some of his money was invested there. The investigation of the books is still in progress.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The entire Republican city ticket was elected today by a large majority, except Councilman in the Third Ward. The election was hotly contested and the Republicans made large gains.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The city election for members of the Council held today resulted in the selection of three Democrats and two Republicans, one ward showing a Republican gain of exactly 100 as compared with two years ago. The Council is not changed by today's election. For member of the Water-Works Board the Democrats elected their candidate. A light vote was polled.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—The straight Democratic ticket for village officers, with the noted exceptions, was elected here today, as follows: President, P. C. Carney; Trustees, R. L. Gove, J. C. Lande, M. L. Snyder, F. E. Allen, F. Wardrobe (Republican), John L. Gaspar; Marshal, David Johnson (Republican); Justice, J. R. Spencer (Republican); Constable, W. M. Dalow; Supervisors, R. L. Gove, C. S. Hartwell (Republican), S. Dodd (Republican), George C. Pratt. Johnson was elected Marshal by 13 majority, over which there is general good feeling among the better elements.

A SELF-CONFESSED FORGER.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—Abandoning his protestations of innocence and relying on the clemency of the court, H. W. Burtch, editor of the *Dawn*, the State Greenback organ, has pleaded guilty to forging the names of two former indorses to a new note on which he realized $650 in this city, and is sentenced for two years in the Southern Penitentiary. He still claims to have had their tacit consent to use their names.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

BARTLETT, Dak., May 6.—There is considerable excitement over the murder of John Schmidt, a wealthy farmer, a few miles from here. Robbery is supposed to have been the object, as Schmidt was known to have nearly $1,000 on his person. The murderers tried to destroy traces of the crime by burning the body, but bloody bedding caused suspicion, and finally half-burned bones and flesh found told the tale.

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

The Second Day's Proceedings in the Trial of the Winnetka Butcher Like Unto the First.

Four Jurors Finally Accepted, Sworn In, and Locked Up in Charge of a Bailiff.

A Tilt Between the Court and Counsel for Defense—Rulings as to Fixed Opinions Based on Rumors.

THE SECOND DAY.

FOUR JURORS SWORN IN AND THREE OTHERS HALF-WAY ACCEPTED.

As soon as the court opened States'-Attorney Mills began to question the four jurors left over from the previous afternoon, and he challenged Adam Kolb peremptorily, he having an opinion.

Sheldon Sturgis, of No. 9 Scott street, a clerk, had no scruples against capital punishment, but could not give the accused a fair and impartial trial. He had formed an opinion which would require evidence to remove. He got it from reading the newspapers and talking with people whose opinions he respected, though none of them claimed to know the facts in the case.

"If sworn as a juror, do you think you could comply with your obligation?"

"I don't think I could, having formed an opinion."

State's-Attorney Mills challenged him.

"Are you so constituted," asked the court, "that you can't give a man a fair and impartial trial according to the evidence submitted here?"

"I am prejudiced, and the result would be detrimental to the prisoner."

"Have your answers been given for the purpose of avoiding service as a juror?"

"No, sir."

"Stand aside," said his Honor.

C. E. Fargo, of No. 2322 Michigan avenue, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, was not opposed to capital punishment. He was taken by Mr. Mills, who was also satisfied with Charles W. Peck, August Lorenz, and James S. Bassett, who were examined Monday.

Mr. Hardy commenced on the four at half-past 10, and excused Mr. Bassett peremptorily, and challenged Mr. Fargo because he had an opinion, and "probably" couldn't give the accused a fair and impartial trial, not being able to start in with the presumption of innocence owing to prejudice.

"Will you," asked the court, "try this case according to the law and the evidence?"

"I can't say whether I could or not," replied Mr. Fargo.

"Then," remarked the court, "you are not a good American citizen. Stand aside." [Laughter.]

COL. VAN ARMAN.

Col. Van Arman—Your Honor will give me the benefit of an exception to that last remark. We have no other way on behalf of this prisoner to know who is safe for us to trust as a juror. If one, after escaping as this one by saying that he had an opinion, explaining how it was formed, and saying that he believed with that opinion on his mind he could not obey the law, which required him to presume the defendant innocent until found guilty—if such an admission as that shall bring down upon the juror the censure of the court, we fear that owing to the cowardice that prevails in the minds of some men they may not be frank in their statements, and that we may suffer by it. I do not desire to interfere between the court and the jury, but in behalf of the prisoner, your Honor must permit us to consider that sort of remark prejudicial to the defendant. But I have no idea that your Honor meant it.

THE COURT'S RESPONSE.

The court quoted from Bishop and from opinions of the Supreme Court of the State to show that he was right. Any man who stood up in a court of justice and said he would not try a case according to the law and the evidence in his judgment was not a good American citizen. He thought everybody should obey the law. In making the remark he hadn't the slightest idea of militating against any interest of the prisoner in any possible manner, because he thought if a person was charged with crime he ought to have a fair and impartial trial. He felt that a great many persons came into court and made replies sometimes for the purpose of avoiding service upon the jury. Of course the court didn't know. As Bishop said: "We can't have a jury of perfect men," but the court would aid as far as possible to get a perfectly fair and impartial trial in every particular.

Morris Broadway was released on account of ill-health and Peter Boote because he was not naturalized.

ANOTHER SHUFFLE.

At this point Col. Van Arman said he was informed that the Clerk was selecting names of jurors, not picking them at random out of the box.

The Clerk said he had "selected" but one, and to show that he was acting fairly shuffled the cards on which the names were written, and Col. Van Arman expressed himself as satisfied.

Charles Emrich, dealer in hats, near Madison street bridge, and S. W. Brewer, a grocer living at No. 350 Thirty-third street, were taken by the defense. The latter had no opinion, and Mr. Mills challenged him peremptorily.

Mr. Emrich wanted to be excused, as his wife was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. Having been accepted by both sides the court refused to let him go.

William C. Stephens, of Hyde Park, dealer in picture-frames, was not opposed to hanging in proper cases. He had an opinion, but didn't know whether his prejudice would affect him or not. If accepted he would try to fulfill his obligations to the best of his ability.

Col. Van Arman challenged him.

"Can you not give this defendant a fair and impartial trial according to the law and the evidence?" asked the court; "not according to rumors or newspaper accounts."

"I would if I could; my opinion is fixed."

"You are the only man who can tell?"

"I can't tell."

"Stand aside," said the court.

William Sweetman, a dealer in oilcloths, living at New Trier, who had no opinion on the merits of the case, was accepted by the defense and also by Mr. Mills after a satisfactory answer about capital punishment.

He completed the first four, who were at once sworn. The other three are C. W. Peck, a clerk, living at No. 476 West Van Buren street; August Lorenz, a saloonkeeper at No. 881 East Twenty-second street; and Charles Emrich, mentioned above. It took eight hours to get them.

Charles D. Colson, a merchant, living in Hyde Park, knew of no reason why he couldn't be a fair and impartial juror.

James B. Keene, of No 1 Park avenue, a stationer, answered to the same effect.

A. H. Andrews tried to get off on account of sickness, but the court said "No." He knew Mr. Hardy, and was afraid the acquaintance would have an effect.

"I'll risk it," said Mr. Mills.

Charles W. Rose, of No. 343 Park avenue, a tailor, had an opinion which it would take evidence to remove, and he didn't think he could give the defendant a fair and impartial trial.

In reply to Col. Van Arman he said he didn't think he could lay aside his opinion, and try the case as if he had never heard anything about it.

The court sustained a challenge by the State's-Attorney.

BEGINNING AFTERNOON WORK.

At the afternoon session Mr. Andrews presented a physician's certificate and was allowed to go; another was excused because his wife was insane, and a third because he was not a citizen.

Jacob Keller, of No. 61 North Wells street, keeper of a sales-stable, had read and talked about the case, and thought he had seen the defendant before. Having scruples against capital punishment, he was excused.

H. T. Thompson, of No. 317 Chicago avenue, a dealer in wool, said he could give the defendant a fair and impartial trial, and believed in the death penalty.

G. D. Elderkin, of Oak Park, said he had no scruples against the death penalty in an extreme case where the evidence was plain. He had read about the Willson murder and had an opinion. He thought he could hardly try the case fairly and impartially, but should try to do so. He was challenged peremptorily by the State.

WOULDN'T HANG A MAN.

E. H. Cox, of No. 3545 Vincennes avenue, wanted to get off because he was not a citizen.

"Where were you born?" asked the court.

"In Massachusetts."

"Not a citizen?"

"I am an American citizen, but not a citizen of Illinois."

"The statute says 'an inhabitant,'" remarked State's-Attorney Mills.

"I don't vote here," said the juror.

"But you live here?"

"Yes."

"How long have you done so?"

"Three months."

"You expect to make this your home?"

"I may be here six months; perhaps only three."

"I can't excuse you on that ground," said the court.

He wouldn't hang a man under any circumstances. That let him out.

THE FOURTH MAN.

J. G. Lightford, a traveling salesman, who lives at the Briggs House, had read nothing about the case, having heard of it the first time about a week ago. He knew of no reason why he couldn't be a fair and impartial juror.

He was accepted, making four taken by the State—Colson, Keene, Thompson, and Lightford.

Col. Van Arman took them in hand, and, after close and sharp questioning, accepted them all.

Mr. Mills, however, interrogated Mr. Keene again, and drew out that he had a fixed, positive opinion which would require evidence to remove.

A challenge was not resisted, Col. Van Arman saying: "I would have challenged him if I hadn't thought you would do it."

Louis Newton, of No. 3210 Michigan avenue, a dealer in wrapping-paper, got off because he didn't believe in the death penalty in any case.

Paul Caspary, of No. 18 Lincoln place, a dealer in hats, had read and talked about the case, and formed and expressed an opinion which would take much evidence to remove. He couldn't be fair and impartial, and was released.

F. F. Dickinson, a merchant who lives at Fiftieth street and Ellis avenue, said he wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence. He was never in a court-room before. Mr. Mills excused him peremptorily.

John Barry, who lives at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, was in favor of the death penalty when the evidence of guilt was positive. He had no prejudice either way, but had an opinion. He, however, could give the case a fair and impartial hearing. Mr. Mills took him, completing the four.

Mr. Hardy drew out that Barry knew J. Appleton Willson, Mrs. Starr, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and that he had expressed his opinion, which would require evidence to remove.

Col. Van Arman challenged him for cause.

Mr. Mills submitted that he was competent, and the court so held, the juror saying that he could decide the case according to the law and the evidence.

A peremptory challenge vacated his chair.

A. H. Abbott, a dealer in art material, who lives in Evanston, had had an opinion, but it had been changed since he came into court, not, however, by anything he had heard. He would try to give the defendant a fair and impartial trial, but couldn't start in with the presumption that the defendant was innocent.

In reply to the court he said he could try the case according to the law and the evidence, but was prejudiced against the prisoner. That let him out.

George W. Clark was excused on account of sickness.

HE WAS SO YOUNG.

C. C. Julian, of South Curtis street, a shipping clerk, asked to be released because he was too young—25 years old. He had read about the case and formed an opinion, which he had still. He had talked about it also, before and since he was summoned as a juror—had talked with other jurors, and expressed his opinion. Positive proof would be necessary to remove it. He could, however, hear the evidence and decide the case without bias or prejudice.

A challenge for cause was not resisted by the State.

F. P. Halle, of No. 3040 Groveland Park avenue, a commission merchant, had formed a decided opinion from reading the newspaper accounts, but could try the case fairly and impartially, though he could not set aside his opinion. The defendant would have to prove his innocence.

In reply to Mr. Mills, he said he would try to be governed by the law and the evidence.

"Can you give the defendant a fair and impartial trial?" asked the court.

"I would try to."

"You are the man who knows, or ought to know, whether you can or not."

"I would try to."

"It isn't a question of trying, but would you?"

"I would."

"Have you any bias or prejudice against the defendant?"

"To a certain extent."

"Stand aside," said the court.

MORE PREJUDICE.

John W. Frost, of No. 112 East Randolph street, a bookkeeper, had a fixed opinion, and had talked with jurors about the case. He couldn't be a fair and impartial juror. A challenge by the defense was not resisted.

Fred Johnson, of Evanston, had an opinion, and was prejudiced against the prisoner. He believed what he read in the newspapers, and it was hard to tell whether he could give the accused a fair and impartial trial, but he would do the best he could. He was permitted to go home.

Frank E. Burley, of No. 1429 Wabash avenue, had talked about the case and expressed an opinion, which was formed from reading about the case.

"Could you, in spite of that opinion, try this case solely upon the law and the evidence?"

"I would try to do so, but don't think it possible for me to ignore my first impression."

"You are prejudiced against the defendant?"

"Yes."

C. T. Wilt said he was a Sergeant in the militia, and that exempted him from service.

D. Launder, of No. 3557 Vernon avenue, a pawnbroker, read the newspapers and formed an opinion. It might not influence his judgment, but evidence would be necessary to remove it. Slight evidence would strengthen his conviction; strong evidence he required to change it. He was prejudiced against the defendant and couldn't try the case fairly.

In reply to the court he said he would try to decide according to the law and the evidence.

"Would you do it under your oath?"

"I would do the best I could."

The court held that the juror was competent.

Col. Van Arman got rid of him by a peremptory challenge.

This was the last juror examined, the result of the day's work being seven accepted by both sides.

RULING OF THE COURT.

FIXED OPINIONS BASED UPON RUMORS.

The court, on a challenge to a juror, who was claimed to be disqualified on account of a fixed opinion based upon rumors, made the following ruling in regard to the same and also the duty of a citizen to serve as a juror:

An opinion formed from rumor and expressed, but depending on the truth of the rumor and not fixed and definit, does not disqualify a juror. (Baxter vs. The People, 3 Gil., 368.)

The case of Leach vs. The People (53 Ill., 317) states the rule as follows in regard to opinions entertained by jurors: "The substance of the rule," said Breese, C. J., "is that a juror is disqualified if he has expressed a decided opinion on the merits of the case. But if a juror says he has no prejudice or bias of any kind for or against either party, that he has heard rumors in relation to the case, but has no personal knowledge of the facts, and from the rumors has formed and expressed an opinion in a particular way, if they are true, without expressing any belief in their truth, he would not be disqualified." This rule is further modified by the case of Wilson vs. The People (94 Ill., 305), in which a juror stated that he had read newspaper accounts of the commission of the crime, and "from accounts I have read and from conversations I have had I have formed an opinion in the case; would have an opinion in the case now if the facts should turn out as I heard them, and I think it would take some evidence to remove that opinion; would be governed by the evidence in the case, and can give the defendant a fair and impartial trial according to the law and the evidence."

The court held that the juror was not disqualified, but was a competent juryman.

A rumor or newspaper report, in order to render a juror incompetent, must be of a disqualifying kind, and must have made such an impression on the mind of the juror and have sunk so deep as to be almost irradicable—must have produced such a fixedness of opinion that it cannot be removed by evidence, and would prevent the juryman from giving the defendant a fair and impartial trial.

Bishop in his work on "Criminal Procedure" (Vol. 1, Sec. 910) says: "In the nature of things it is impossible in any case to obtain a jury the mind of every one of whom shall be free from all that might incline it more toward the one side than the other at the trial. Hence, looking for a rule, the court should be guided as well by the consideration of what can be as by the dictates of abstract justice. It may only demand that a disqualification to prevail shall be of some standard magnitude, dictated by practical wisdom. Now, the terms of our constitutions differ, so that what would be admissible under one may not be under another. But in none is it declared that the jury shall be an impossible one of perfect men. Still, in reason, the foundation and expression of an opinion from rumor which is leniently regarded by many of our tribunals should be deemed specially of the disqualifying sort. The law esteems every man innocent until he is proved guilty. So does common sense; so do the better instincts of every upright citizen. Therefore, one who leaps in advance both of evidence and the law, and settles in his own mind the question of guilt, whether by reason of rumor which he has read or heard and of whose truth he knows nothing only reason of an inner impulse which condemns before it hears, is not fit to be a juror in the cause, for his mind, which ought at least to be a blank whereon the evidence may write its conclusion, is already preoccupied. There are doubtless objections of another sort to one who, having acquainted himself with the evidence, has formed an opinion thereon; but he is at least a reasonable being, while the former is not. He acts on evidence, a quality of mind needed in a juror, while the other is controlled, as no juror should be, by impulse, the result of which is that neither the one nor the other should be put upon the prisoner to try him. Nor should the juror's belief that he can render an impartial verdict, deriving it solely from the evidence, alter the case. A man may believe an untruth of himself as well as of anything else; and it is not in human nature for one who has made up his mind, especially for one who has done it on rumor, to try the question de novo and impartially like one who has not. And this reasoning applies as well to the unexpressed opinion as to the expressed." But it must be distinctly understood that a bias or prejudice against crime does not disqualify a juror. Nor does an opinion generally unfavorable to persons accused of crime. Our Supreme Court have said in the case of Bragg vs. The People (78 Ill., 331) that "All citizens owe the duty of serving on juries, when properly selected under laws made for that purpose, for precisely the same reason they owe the duty of bearing arms in defense of the Government. It is necessary to its existence, and to their protection in the enjoyment of the rights secured by government."

It is the duty of every citizen to discharge all the duties incumbent upon him, and when a citizen is called into the jury-box it is his duty to try every case according to the law and the evidence, whatever that case is.

BUSINESS.

Graff, Abrahamson & Co.

Barnett Graff and Isaac Abrahamson, trading as Graff, Abrahamson & Co., wholesale dealers in notions and fancy dry goods at Nos. 278 and 280 East Madison street, failed yesterday, and the concern was taken possession of by the Sheriff. Moses & Newman, acting as attorneys for the firm, filed confessions of judgment in the Superior Court in favor of the following preferred creditors: Moses Harris, $33,911; Philip Bernstein, $2,600; Marshall Field & Co., $989; First National Bank, $5,250; Alonzo Rollins, $2,529; Henry Daly, $1,500; Joseph Gerstly, $2,600—total, $49,379. The concern is only a few months old, but Barnett Graff, one of the principals, conducted a similar business for a long time at No. 531 South Canal street, and had good credit and standing with the trade. A suit for attachment was begun against Graff by B. Benjamin, a New York jobber, and this made the creditors uneasy and is alleged to be the direct cause of the failure. The case was tried before Judge Blodgett Saturday last, and Benjamin was defeated, but the decision came too late to save Graff's injured credit. It is reported that there are a large number of creditors for small amounts left out in the cold. None of the principals could be discovered during the afternoon, though some creditors and reporters made energetic efforts to locate them. The lawyer who has special charge of the affairs of the firm, Adolph Moses, refused to give an approximate estimate of the assets and liabilities, but from other sources it has been learned that the liabilities will probably reach $80,000. It is stated that the only assets is the firm's stock-in-trade, approximately estimated at $35,000 to $40,000. Mr. Moses believes that a meeting of the creditors will be called and an equitable settlement effected. It was also stated, as another cause of the failure, that when the copartnership was formed about the beginning of the year the agreement was that each partner should put in a certain amount of money in specified payments, and that Abrahamson failed to keep his agreement, leaving Graff to use other means to raise the necessary funds to carry on the business. The only other attachment taken out against the firm yesterday was for $181 in favor of P. J. Doyle and James Gilmartin. It is understood that Graff will bring an action against Benjamin to recover damages for the injury done his credit.

The claim of Moses Harris is entered in two judgments as follows: Moses Harris, trustee, $12,384; Moses Harris, trustee, $21,527. Both these amounts are understood to be for money loaned to carry on the business. Harris is a rag dealer, and he and Graff reside at the same address, No. 73 Judd street. A voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed by the firm in the Recorder's office yesterday, with Eli Frank named as assignee. No schedule of assets or liabilities was appended.

Confession of Judgment.

B. Opocensky, grocer, doing business at No. 609 Centre avenue, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Steel, Wedeles & Co., to the amount $2,640.

A FEARFUL RIDE.

George Baker's Thrilling Journey from Chicago to Pittsburg on a Car-Truck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—[Special.]—When the limited express East reached Enon Station, forty miles west of this city, this morning a young man who said his name was George Baker was discovered lying on the truck of the second car, between the wheels and the floor of the car. He had ridden from Chicago in that position, a distance of 400 miles. He was almost dead when the train stopped. When he recovered sufficiently to talk he said:

"When the limited pulled out of the Union Depot at Chicago last night I was lying on the truck of the second car. Before we started I thought I could ride there almost as comfortably as if I were seated in the car, but before long, when the train got fairly under way at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, I wished that I was dead a hundred times. I was compelled to lie on my stomach and hold on with both arms and legs. In this position my face was exposed to the dust that was thrown up by the wheels, and I was almost blinded. For the first hundred miles every time the car jolted I thought I would be thrown on the track and killed, and several times when we passed over high trestles I became dizzy, shut my eyes, and gave myself up for lost. After a while, however, I began to believe that my position was not so dangerous as it looked, and I determined to hold out to the end. When the train stopped at Fort Wayne and Crestline for inspection I just slipped off on the dark side until after the inspectors passed and then got on again. They must have seen me getting on at Alliance and notified the people here to take me off. I am glad they did, because after we left that place the dust and gravel flew into my eyes and face worse than at the start, and I began to think I would not be able to hold out after all."

The man who had ridden over 400 miles in a manner never before attempted is not over 30 years of age, and despite his wobegone appearance gave evidence that he was not a common tramp. He refused to say anything concerning his antecedents.

MATRIMONIAL.

Littler—Gillette.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The marriage of the Hon. D. T. Littler and Miss Grace Gillette occurred today at the residence of the bride's father, the Hon. John B. Gillette, of Elkhart, and was a notable social occasion. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cummings, of Chicago; Judge David Davis and Miss Nettie Smith, of Bloomington; ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby and wife, of Lincoln, the latter a sister of the bride; J. C. Mullin, of the Chicago & Alton Road; and many others of equal prominence. A special train left Springfield at 8 o'clock, carrying some forty ladies and gentlemen, including prominent citizens, members of the bar, and a band of music. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. Gregg after the form of the Episcopal service. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Nina, Amy, and Jessie Gillette and the Misses May and Bertie Latham, of Lincoln. An elaborate wedding breakfast was spread under the special direction of a Chicago caterer, and the newly-wedded pair left at 1 p. m. for Chicago, New York, Boston, and Washington City in an elegant private car tendered for the occasion. They expect to return about June 1 to Chicago, and will be at home in Springfield early in that month. Among the regrets were the names of Senator Logan and wife, Senator Cullom and wife, Postmaster-General Gresham and wife, Bishop Seymour, the Hon. Silas Beson and wife, of Davenport, Ia., and a large number were received by wire during the afternoon.

MOB VIOLENCE.

A Missouri Negro Killed for Circulating Scandals About Women.

FULTON, Mo., May 6.—Advices from Hatton Post-Office, a small village in the northwestern part of this county, says that Ham Patterson, a negro, was taken from bed Saturday night and killed by a mob. It appears that Patterson and his brother Julius circulated scandalous reports about nearly all of the women in that neighborhood, which greatly exasperated the men, and some twenty or more reputable citizens took the matter in their own hands with the above result. Julius Patterson is also being sought, and if found it is said he will share Ham's fate.

DISASTROUS SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 6.—[Special.]—The Red River still continues rising rapidly. A foot and five inches were registered today. Citizens in low places in Shreveport are moving out on account of high water, and planters below are working like beavers to check the water. Planters from below today say all efforts will be useless, and that the coming overflow will be the most disastrous for years. Attempts are being made to save stock. The crop now in the ground will be a complete failure.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

The American Association Begins Its Annual Session at Washington—Opening Exercises.

An Able Address by the President—Suggestions for the Benefit of the Profession.

Meeting of the American Association at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The American Medical Association convened in annual session this morning at the Congregational Church. The delegates arrived in such numbers that previous to the hour of meeting the vestibule of the church and entrances were crowded with long lines of members waiting to be registered. Over 500 delegates had registered this morning, and new names were constantly added to the list. Inside the church delegates were scattered about in groups. In the galleries were seated a large number of persons, interested spectators of the proceedings. The members of the Washington committee were busily engaged completing arrangements for the meeting of the sections. A single mass of flowers with the letters "A. M. A." upon a white background rested upon the desk, and gave the only touch of color to the scene.

At 10:45 the President of the association, Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, preceded by Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, Chairman of the Washington Committee of Arrangements, came upon the platform, and their appearance was greeted with rounds of applause by the delegates. Seated on the platform were Dr. R. Kinlock, Charleston, S. C., First Vice-President; Dr. T. B. Lester, Kansas City, Second Vice-President; Dr. A. L. Ghion, United States navy, Third Vice-President; Dr. W. B. Atkinson, Philadelphia, Permanent Secretary; and the Rev. W. A. Leonard, rector of St. John's Church, this city.

Dr. Garnett called the association to order and asked the Rev. Mr. Leonard to offer prayer. The reverend gentleman concluded his supplications with the Lord's Prayer, which the members of the association repeated with him. Dr. Garnett then introduced the President of the association, Dr. Austin Flint, and, in response to hearty applause, Dr. Flint bowed his thanks. Dr. Garnett, in welcoming the members of the association, referred to the peculiar advantage possessed by this body, which is not affected by sectional interests or by party ambitions; they had no constituency to whom they were responsible. They moved in a higher sphere and they were answerable alone to the dictum of scientific truth. The truths they discovered could not be patented for individual use or converted into practical profit by monopolies. He alluded frequently to the mission, duties, and responsibilities of the physician, and to his singular experience. What, he asked, in comparison to such experience, was the knowledge of human nature acquired in the confidential council chamber of the lawyer, or learned in the secrecy of the confessional, even when remorse wrings the truth from the penitent? He referred to the value and importance of these periodical gatherings, and the useful results which thus far followed the successful administration of the grand organization.

The list which was read by the Secretary showed the presence of 590 members, but additional delegates will come in tonight and tomorrow. Dr. J. H. Trumbull of Ohio, Dr. J. A. Marshall of Massachusetts, Dr. Garlick of Racine, Wis., and all the members of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia were made members of the association by invitation.

President Flint then began his annual address. From personal recollections he could speak of the enthusiasm which characterized the first convention in 1847. The motive for organizing the association was stated in the call to be improvement in medical instruction and an advancement of the standard of medical requirements. Its growth and development have been rapid; it has passed the age of youth, and its present flourishing condition is sufficiently attested by the present meeting. He spoke of the advance which was constantly being made in medical knowledge. He thought the time devoted in colleges to Greek and Latin might now profitably be devoted to the study of physics, chemistry, French, and German. The members of the profession in this country are honored and their social position is higher in no country. Sweeping charges against the profession at large and at medical schools by members of the profession are harmful as well as unjust. The evildoing in a few schools ought not to be made the basis of an attack upon all. The overcrowding of the profession by new aspirants is attributed to the excessive number of medical colleges; and granting that this is true, the profession must rely upon itself to correct such an evil by refusing to accept such students and by declining to sanction the doubtful institutions. The speaker suggested that a Committee on Education be appointed to confer with the faculties of schools and colleges in order to secure uniformity in the standard requirements for matriculation and graduation. It had also been suggested that the title M. D. be made simply honorary, and that it would not entitle the person to practice. The speaker reverted to the excellence of the medical code adopted in the early days of the association and which was still in force. He would suggest that a resolution be adopted specifying with more precision the grounds for refusing coöperation with irregular practitioners. He thought that assuming some sectarian name ought to place the practitioner out of the pale of the medical code, and this sentiment was applauded by the listeners. He spoke of the medical library at the Army and Medical Museum as the largest exclusively medical library in the country; and expressed the hope that Congress would soon provide a permanent building for the reception of these books.

Dr. Sayre, of New York, moved that a committee be appointed to carry out the suggestion that an international medical conference be asked to meet here in 1887.

The President's address was referred to a committee of seven to report upon the recommendations therein contained.

After the announcement of the meetings of the various State delegations the association adjourned until tomorrow.

The Indiana Physio-Medical Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The Indiana State Physio-Medical Association met today in twenty-second annual session, Dr. N. D. Woodard, President, E. W. Ellis, M. D., Secretary, and a small representation of physio-medicalism throughout the State being present. Drs. J. Needham, G. N. Davidson, and S. M. White were selected to constitute the Executive Committee. The Committee on Incorporation of the association reported favoring incorporation under the State laws as the Indiana Physio-Medical Association; object, the mutual improvement of the members and the advancement of the interests of the cause of physio-medicalism. The report was approved and the committee continued.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Methodist General Conference at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Warren in the chair.

The report of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society showed four years of most successful work. The number of pages circulated was nearly 3,000,000. There are 3,236 auxiliaries connected with the society. The receipts during the four years were $504,584.

It was moved that Thursday of next week be fixed for the election of officers for the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A motion that supernumerary, superannuated preachers be considered disorderly when they go into another church without the consent of the pastor was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

A motion of the Rev. Mr. Caster, of Tennessee, that the matter of the change in the discipline be so amended as to read "the Holy Catholic and Universal Church," was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

A resolution presented by Amos Shinkle, of Kentucky, was adopted. It is to the effect that a committee of seven be appointed by the Bishops to consider and report the best methods of entertaining the General Conference.

A motion was made by the Rev. T. B. Neeley for reference to the Committee on Itinerancy of a series of preambles and resolutions referring to the need of flexibility in the term of ministerial service, and asking that the committee be instructed to take the subject of limitation or non-limitation into consideration, and report what changes, if any, should be made. The motion was carried.

A proposition to organize self-supporting Methodist Episcopal Churches in foreign lands was referred to the Mission Committee.

RAILROADS.

East-Bound Passenger Rates Still in an Unsettled Condition and a War Possible.

Freight Business Picking Up Since the Reduction in Live-Stock and Dressed Beef.

No Immediate Prospect of an Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates.

Thomas C. Moore, Joint Agent of the Chicago east-bound pool, returned from New York yesterday. He says the object of his trip was not in reference to Chicago affairs but to aid in the formation of an east-bound pool from Indianapolis, he having been Joint Agent of the old Indianapolis east-bound pool for several years, and his advice in the reorganization of the pool was therefore required. Mr. Moore says the report in yesterday's TRIBUNE regarding the reorganization of the St. Louis pool was correct, all details for carrying out the new arrangements having been completed. The Indianapolis and Peoria roads virtually agreed to pool their business on a money basis, the same as the St. Louis roads, but have not yet fully agreed upon percentages. As far as the Chicago roads are concerned, Mr. Moore says, there is no particular trouble, and there will be no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the east-bound pooling agreement as soon as the new pools from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Peoria are being carried out. So long as those pools are not carried out in good faith a change for the better in east-bound freight affairs could not well be expected. Commissioner Fink, however, had great hopes that those pools would soon be perfected and carried into effect, and that an advance in east-bound rates could be ordered before long. The meetings in New York were quite harmonious, and all the roads seemed to be anxious that something should be done to make east-bound freight business more profitable hereafter.

No charges have lately been made against any of the east-bound roads from this city for cutting rates, and the general opinion among railroad officials here is that the 15-cent rate is being well maintained. East-bound freight shipments are keeping up well, and this week's shipments, it is believed, will show an increase over those of last week. The reduction in live stock and dressed beef rates has greatly stimulated shipments of those articles.

Prospects of a War on East-Bound Passenger Rates.

The General Passenger Agents of the Eastern roads who meet in New York today to further consider the reorganization of the east-bound passenger pool, which expired by limitation April 31, will have a difficult task in harmonizing the conflicting interests, and it is the belief that this meeting will be as fruitless as the one held a week ago. It is generally admitted that the plan of giving differential rates to the new or longer lines has proved a failure and that some other scheme to even up business must be resorted to if a war on east-bound passenger rates is to be avoided. In the last few months the Pennsylvania has paid over to the Baltimore & Ohio over $140,000 to even up percentages. The Baltimore & Ohio people do not like the idea of a competitor having to pay over so much to them to even up, and the Pennsylvania people would prefer to keep the money in their treasury. The latter now demand an increased percentage of the business, which the other roads are not willing to grant, claiming that the Pennsylvania by running extra fast trains and providing superior facilities had an undue advantage over them, and that therefore it ought to increase its rates. This, of course, the Pennsylvania people refuse to do. They claim that other roads have the privilege of providing as good accommodations as the Pennsylvania and thus increase their traffic. The meeting a week ago was adjourned until today to give the General Passenger Agents an opportunity to make some plan or agreement that would satisfy all the roads. Some rather absurd suggestions were made at the last meeting in New York to overcome the present troubles. One was that the Pennsylvania should charge $10 more for passage on their limited trains and $5 more on their express-trains. Another proposition was that there be a division of territory between the lines competing for through business.

The Union Pacific and Messrs. Ames and Dillon—The July Dividend.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—The *Transcript* says of the statement that Fred L. Ames and President Dillon had sold their Union Pacific stock: "We can say positively that Fred L. Ames has not sold a share of Union Pacific for himself or family for three years past, and that the Boston transfer books show a net loss in the stock discharged to New York last week of less than 300 shares. There were sent to New York last week 975 shares, and 740 shares were received therefrom, a net loss of 235 shares. Dillon has been the largest holder of Union Pacific, and has been increasing his holdings until lately, when he was obliged to trim his ship. He now, according to best advices, holds 25,000 shares and will continue to hold them."

Regarding the reported passing of the July dividend by the Union Pacific Company, the same paper says: "The question of the July dividend has not been considered by either the Executive Committee or the Directors, nor will it be for some weeks. The Union Pacific can divide its surplus earnings, amounting now to more than 13 per cent on its share capital, without contravention of any statute, and before July arrives, from the present outlook, the company will have made earnings applicable to dividends."

Proposed Reorganization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—A conference of bondholders of the Western Division of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad with Austin Corbin, of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road, was held in Boston today to consider his plan for reorganization of the St. Louis Division of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. It contemplates, it is understood, the operation of the line in connection with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road, for which it would form a most excellent St. Louis outlet. The project, the details of which are yet to be completed, will not, it is said, require the advance of a dollar of money by the present security-holders. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western crosses the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis at Veedersburg, which is 204 miles east of St. Louis and sixty-five miles west of Indianapolis, a distance of 269 miles, against 263 by the Indianapolis & St. Louis and 240 by the Vandalia. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western now works its business in connection with the Wabash via Danville, and its present St. Louis route is 277 miles.

Reorganization of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—The bondholders of the St. Louis Division of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway today discussed informally Austin Corbin's proposed plan of reorganization, already published, and adopted the following resolution: "That a committee be appointed to represent the bondholders of the St. Louis Division of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company in arranging the new plan of reorganization, with full powers to act in preparing the papers for the signatures of the bondholders, and that this committee shall confer with the present committee who represent the main line bondholders and the St. Louis division and Austin Corbin, for the purpose of harmonizing the interests of all and for the full protection of the security of the holders of the St. Louis Division, and that the committee shall be George N. Smalley, Jonathan Dwight, Weston Lewis, Samuel Atherton, and I. A. Evans.

Secret Conference of Shippers and Managers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—In response to a circular recently sent out by Manager Fink, of the St. Louis Merchants' Freight Bureau, large numbers of merchants and shippers residing in the Northwestern and Southwestern States met here today to confer with the railroad managers with a view to securing uniform and lower freight rates. The meeting was secret, but it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was made.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Mortgage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—[Special.]—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company filed a deed of trust in the County Court today to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, by which the railroad company mortgages all of its property to the trust company to secure the payment of $3,000,000 worth of bonds, issued April 1, 1884, and made payable in 1914.

Items.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here yesterday fourteen car-loads of European emigrants bound for points in the West and Northwest.

The annual meeting of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company will be held at Cleveland today. The annual meeting of the Michigan Central will be held at Detroit tomorrow.

It is claimed that Colorado passenger rates are in as demoralized a condition as Colorado freight rates, and that tickets are being sold by scalpers from Chicago to Denver at a reduction of $10 to $15 from the regular rates.

Thomas L. Pierce having resigned his position as Traveling Freight Agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, George S. Fowler has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Commissioner Vining gives notice that the following rates will be applied from Council Bluffs upon shipments of pig-lead in car-loads of not less than 20,000 pounds until further notice: To Chicago and common points, 15 cents; to Mississippi River points, 12 cents; to Toledo and Detroit, 21½ cents.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad filed a mortgage in the County Court at Louisville, Ky., yesterday in favor of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York to secure the payment of 3,000 bonds. The bonds are of $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1884, and due April 1, 1914, bearing 6 per cent interest.

George A. Sanderson having resigned the position of General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, all communications in regard to freight and passenger traffic will be addressed to A. H. Snider, Assistant General Freight Agent, who will have charge of these departments until further notice.

The Illinois Central has as yet taken no steps to fill the place of General-Traffic-Manager Tucker, who lately resigned his position. Before taking any steps President Clarke will lay the matter before the Board of Directors. Mr. Tucker has consented to remain until May 15. He has received several flattering offers of prominent positions from Western railroads, but has not yet decided what he will do.

Freight handlers and yardmen at Buffalo are demanding higher wages. They were receiving $1.25 per day and asked for a raise to $1.40. Two weeks ago the employés of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads asked to have their wages raised to $1.40. The Central raised to $1.30. This was not satisfactory, and some sixty men in the Central and Lake Shore yards have already quit work.

The Vincennes & Ohio River Railway Company held its annual election in Vincennes, Ind., yesterday, when arrangements were made to begin work. The road is designed to run from Vincennes to Jasper, a distance of sixty miles over a continuous deposit of coal. Louisville capitalists, if this is successful, will begin at the other end and meet the Vincennes road at Jasper, a part of the road having been graded a few years ago for a now defunct corporation.

E. R. Wadsworth, late General Agent of the Erie in this city, has been appointed General Western Agent of the Northern Pacific in this city in place of Mr. Edgar, promoted to the position of Assistant General Freight Agent. Mr. Wadsworth was General Freight Agent of the Burlington when Mr. Robert Harris was General Manager of that road, and when Mr. Harris became Vice-President of the Erie he appointed Mr. Wadsworth General Agent of the road in this city.

M. O. Kohler, Assistant Ticket Agent at Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton, with headquarters at St. Louis. Mr. Kohler's territory will comprise the Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis to Pleasant Hill, and from Sedalia to, but not including, Fort Scott; St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, main line, St. Louis to Vinita and Southern branches; all south of St. Louis and of St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and west of the Mississippi River to, but not including, El Paso, Tex.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was held yesterday, and the following officers elected: President, J. N. Dubarry, of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, D. P. Corwin, of Pittsburg; Directors, George B. Roberts, Edmund Smith, Wistar Morris, John P. Green, and W. J. Howard, of Philadelphia, Thomas L. Daley, of Belle Vernon, Pa., George V. Lawrence, of Washington, Pa., Charles E. Speer, John Scott, Joseph Walton, and W. L. Elkins, of Pittsburg. Secretary Conlon's report shows gross increase receipts over last year of $248,600, and a net surplus of $156,000. The expenses were reduced 14 per cent.

A meeting of stockholders of the Kansas City & Southern Railroad Company was held at Kansas City yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, William Baily; Treasurer, William C. Smith; Secretary, Amos T. Anney; Directors, William Bailey, E. L. Martin, R. G. Meecham, J. W. Miller, and William T. Johnson, of Missouri; Amos Tenney, S. J. Clarke, and S. G. Wheeler, of New York. The road is projected between Kansas City and Memphis, to cross the St. Louis & San Francisco Road near Marshfield or Lebanon, Mo. Ten miles are now in operation. It was resolved to commence active construction shortly, beginning work at three points, and it is expected the line will be completed to the intersection with the St. Louis & San Francisco within the year.

A dispatch from Toronto, recently published in THE TRIBUNE, speaking of the extension of the Quebec & Ontario Railroad, stated that the new line from Smith's Falls to Montreal will be the longest tangent in America, if not in the world, and will be perfectly straight from end to end. Mr. F. N. Finney, formerly Chief Engineer of the Canada Southern, in a communication to THE TRIBUNE, takes exception to that statement. He says the person who wrote the item knew but little of Canada railways. On the Canada Southern, between Buffalo and St. Thomas, there is one tangent of eighteen miles and another of twenty-eight miles. West of St. Thomas there is one of fifty-one and one-half miles and another of fifty-two miles, and on the Moore Town Branch one of fifty-two miles, and on the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, west of London, there is a tangent of about fifty-four miles, and every one of the foregoing is just as straight as a line can be.

WHY HE ASSIMILATED.

CHICAGO, May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed an article in Sunday's TRIBUNE with the caption "An Iron Conscience," detailing the finding of some hardware which had been "assimilated" from the Lake street firm of William Blair & Co. by one of their employés. It is reported that Barrett—the clerk in question—was in receipt of the princely income of $12 per week, upon which he was expected to clothe and feed himself, wife, and two children, pay house-rent, doctor-bills, and current expenses, and lay up something for a rainy day. With high house-rents and the present prices of living, it would not be a difficult problem for the smallest school-boy to figure out how much could be saved from the munificent stipend mentioned.

It is alleged that during the confinement of his wife Barrett was docked for some hours' absence one day from his place of business. This, if true, I suppose was a gentle reminder "not to let it occur again, sir!" The above statement is not made as an excuse for Barrett's actions—far from it, as there is no excuse tenable for dishonesty—but it simply leads one to the thought that if employers would manifest one-half the interest in the welfare of their employés they show for the dumb animals they own, and pay their clerks a little more than barely enough to keep body and soul together, there would be fewer pilferers and kleptomaniacs to report. There are hundreds of clerks in Chicago today striving to maintain a respectable appearance upon the barest pittances. The inquiry is natural: "Why do they not ask for proper remuneration?" If they did the answer would be that their employers could get their places filled by others for even less wages, for "the woods were full of 'em."

If the voice of THE TRIBUNE were lifted up against the evil of starvation wages paid to clerical help by Chicago merchants it might assist in bringing employers to a consideration of the importance of the question whether a proper compensation to clerks for services would not be the means of building up a higher degree of honesty and fidelity towards their employers. What says THE TRIBUNE? Yours respectfully,

F. J. G.

LAKE MARINE.

Burning of a Tug—A Complete Record of the Day Around the Lakes.

Burning of the Tug Alanson Sumner.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—An alarm of fire at 1 o'clock this morning called the department to the foot of West First street, near Gable & McFarlane's shipyard, where a fire was in progress on board the large steam-tug Alanson Sumner. Just how or where the fire broke out is not known, but in a remarkably short time the whole upper works of the tug were in flames. The crew were on board and were obliged to take a hurried departure, not having time to save their clothing. Capt. Daggett, the owner of the craft, was asleep in the texas, and on being aroused was obliged to leap from the upper deck into the water to make his escape. The firemen worked with a will, but it was not until after daylight that they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. All the works above the decks are totally destroyed, together with the deck. It was with great difficulty that the fire in the hold was put out and then not until the tug had been waterlogged. This morning the hull was lying partially careened over and was full of water. Extensive repairs were recently made on the boat, and she was about to leave for the Upper Lakes, where she was to do towing the coming season. She was one of the largest and most powerful tugs on the lakes. Several years ago under the command of Capt. Dobbie she was taken around the coast to New York Bay, where she did towing for one or two seasons.

The schooner Typo, of Milwaukee, which was lying alongside the Sumner, was badly scorched and damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. She was rescued by the tug M. J. Cummings. Capt. Donavan's two piles of lumber, one on each side of the slip, were badly damaged.

T. H. White, General Agent of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, received a telegram from Oswego yesterday stating that the large lake tug Alanson Sumner had burned to the water's edge at that port and sunk. No further particulars were received. She was one of the largest tugs on Lake Ontario, having a registered tonnage of 207. She was built in 1872, and extensively repaired this spring, her owner being Capt. Daggett, of Oswego. The boat was valued at $18,000, classed as A2, and was insured for $12,000 in the following companies: Phœnix, $3,000; Boston Marine, $3,000; Ætna, $3,000; Union of Philadelphia, $3,000. This makes the fifth fire that has occurred on the lakes since April 1.

Lake Freights and Grain Charters.

Lake freights were very dull yesterday, there being but a limited inquiry for vessel-room. Rates were unchanged, being quoted on a nominal basis of 2 cents for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Had cargoes been offered shippers would have experienced no difficulty in securing vessels to load wheat for Buffalo at 2 cents. The rate to Oswego was cut a quarter of a cent, a cargo of corn being taken for that port at 4½ cents. The agent making the cut is reported to have been presented with a new hat by the shipper. The through rate on wheat to New York was quoted at 7 cents. The rate to Montreal on corn is 6¾ cents. There were no transactions on 'Change, although a few engagements were made in the afternoon. Despite the fact that rail freights on east-bound shipments are greatly demoralized and that lake freights have touched the bottom notch, grain shipments are comparatively light. The total decrease of the grain in store at this port last week was 560,123 bushels, there remaining in the elevators 16,470,387 bushels, against 14,336,823 bushels at the corresponding period last year. With 5,882,664 bushels of wheat and 5,767,166 bushels of corn on hand, it does not look as if there would be any scarcity of cargoes if the markets would only justify shipments. The engagements yesterday were:

	No. bu.
To Erie.	
Propeller Clarion, corn	35,000
Propeller Clarion, wheat	10,000
To Montreal.	
Propeller Cuba, corn	25,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Schooner Chester B. Jones, corn	33,000
To Oswego.	
Schooner Samana, corn	19,500
Total	122,500

Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line.

All of the boats comprising the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line are now in commission. The propellers City of Fremont and Peerless are already well on their course from here to Lake Superior ports. The Joseph L. Hurd left for Marquette yesterday. The City of Duluth, which wintered at Buffalo, is due here today with a cargo of coal, and will leave for Lake Superior Saturday. The Jay Gould has left Buffalo for Duluth, but will return here and take the City of Fremont's place, the latter having been placed on the Lake Superior South Shore route. The Whiting and consort, Guiding Star, have been chartered for four trips between Cleveland and L'Anse, with coal up at 75 cents and ore down at $1.20.

Chicago & Ogdensburg Line.

The Chicago & Ogdensburg Line has been largely augmented in strength by the addition of a number of new craft. Besides the Walter L. Frost and Northerner, which were in the line last year, there are two large steamships which have just been completed at Detroit. The propeller Montéagle and tow, schooners Mystic Star and White Star, and the propeller Wilson and tow, schooners Chester B. Jones and Manitowoc, have also been chartered for the season and will also run in the line.

Nautical Notes.

There is an active demand for vessels in the coarse freight trade.

Alexander Campbell has sold the tug Pearl B. Campbell to Uriah Culbert for $5,500.

Maj. Benyaurd, in charge of the river and harbor improvements at this port, is steadily improving, although still quite ill.

The propeller R. P. Ranney is detained at Detroit by a cracked steam-chest. She is grain laden from this port for Buffalo.

The Chicago & Ogdensburg Line has contracted to bring 40,000 tons of coal from Ogdensburg to Chicago. The rate has not been reported.

Record was made at the Custom-House yesterday of the sale of the schooner J. F. Tracy by Miller Bros. to Mrs. Henrietta Smith. Consideration, $800.

The schooner North Cape has been chartered to load lumber at Duncan City for this port at $1.70 per m. She takes up 3,000 bushels of oats at two cents.

The schooner owned by Charles Day, which foundered during the recent flood near Vermilion with 160 barrels of oil on board, will be raised this week by P. Smith.

There are five alleged life-saving stations on Lake Ontario. The Port Hope *Times* says the one there is a first-class fraud, and that at Cobourg is in a still worse condition.

Capt. John Farrow, well known in marine circles, has arrived from Leadville, Colo. He was at one time Rear Admiral of the Chicago Yacht Club and owner of the yacht Annie Louise Cary.

The schooner Higgie, which wet 8,000 bushels of her wheat cargo last week, will receive a new mizzenmast before leaving. Thus far she has not proven a very profitable investment for her new owner.

A dense fog hung over Lake Michigan yesterday and last night it was so thick that even the lights on the breakwater could not be seen from the piers. It is more than likely that some damage occurred among the craft outside.

Cleveland *Herald*: Up to date there have been 41,650 tons of coal shipped from this port in the coastwise trade, besides some 2,500 tons to Canadian ports. Of this Chicago and Milwaukee have taken the larger share. The propeller Henry Chisholm has the honor of carrying the largest cargo, namely, 1,785 tons, with the Kasota next, 1,735 tons.

Ashtabula wants a grain elevator, and wants it bad. The papers of that city wail plaintively, and say that had they an elevator their business would be much better the season through than it is now, for every year, as soon as grain freights strengthen up a little, the majority of boats forsake the ore trade and load with grain, and there is consequently a large falling off in business there.

The new Grand Trunk ferryboat will be launched at Wyandotte next Saturday and towed to Windsor, where she will receive the machinery and boilers of the Michigan. Her length is 317½ feet, breadth of beam 41 feet, width over all 75 feet. She will be one of the strongest vessels ever set afloat on the lakes. Her draught is 8 feet; she has a displacement of 2,100 tons and will carry eighteen 33-foot cars.

Port of Buffalo—Arrivals and Clearances—Freights and Charters—The Ice Gone—Items.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Iron Duke, Chicago, corn; Iron Chief, Chicago, corn; M. M. Drake, Chicago, corn; Hiawatha, Chicago, corn; schooners Iron State, Chicago, wheat; Melbourne, Chicago, wheat; Minnehaha, Chicago, corn; Iron Cliff, Chicago, wheat.

Cleared—Nipigon, Chicago, 1,080 tons coal; Buffalo, Chicago, sundries; Iron Duke, Duluth; Iron Chief, Duluth; Hiawatha, Duluth, 1,400 tons coal; Fred McBrier, Chicago; Hecla, Duluth, 1,430 tons coal; Empire State, Duluth, sundries; Toledo, Duluth, sundries; schooner D. S. Austin, Milwaukee, 650 tons coal; P. B. Lock, Racine, 600 tons coal; Iron Cliff, Duluth; Iron State, Duluth; Melbourne, Chicago, 1,660 tons coal.

Coal freights were rather quiet, with rates firm at 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. The steamer Nipigon and consorts Melbourne and Middlesex were placed for Chicago at that figure. Canal freights were further depressed, and an eighth cent lower. The rates were 4 cents on wheat and 3¾ cents on corn to New York. The movement was light.

The ice has practically disappeared from the harbor entrance. Vessels today were going and coming in the regular channel north of the breakwater without any trouble. There is some ice yet along the lake shore, but it will occasion no further inconvenience. The obstruction has hung on well, as it was just two weeks ago that the steamer William Edwards made the first break through it.

The schooner D. S. Austin, coal-laden for Milwaukee, left tonight in tow of the steamer Glasgow, which will drop her off Saginaw Bay.

The schooner Niagara sailed tonight for Erie with a fair wind. She will load coal there for Duluth, and will be towed up by the steamer Wallula, coming down with the Pastor.

It is reported that only 600 bushels of the steamer Siberia's wheat cargo were wet. It will be remembered that she received a very severe shaking up on Lake Superior last fall, afterward reaching the Sault, where she wintered. At that time it was said that from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels of her cargo were damaged. The Siberia is undergoing repairs to her cabin, rudder, etc.

The steamship Onoko is having repairs made forward, where she was struck by the schooner W. S. Crosthwaite a few days ago. An examination was made of her side where she was hit by the Barnum at Chicago. The only work necessary was the refastening of a few rivets.

At noon the schooner Cheney Ames was brought in by the tug Hector, of Port Colborne. She was leaking about eight inches per hour, and was taken to the Union Yard to be docked. The Ames, loaded with coal from Lorain for Ogdensburg, in a fog last Sunday went on Tecumseh Reef, about twelve miles above Grand River. She was released Monday noon by the Hector. She is insured for $7,500 with Smith & Davis.

The steamers Oregon, R. A. Packer, and C. J. Kershaw arrived from Chicago this afternoon.

There was considerable fog out on the lake all day. The Erie Canal opened last night and a large number of grain-laden boats left here today. The clearances up to this evening are 336,888 bushels wheat, 157,400 bushels of corn 150,020 bushels of oats, nearly all for New York.

The Propeller Juniata Stuck in the Mud.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—The Anchor-Line propeller Juniata ran ashore seven miles below here during a dense fog today. She is lying easy on a mud bottom. The Algomah has gone to her assistance. A heavy fog prevailed all day. The straits are full of steamers. Wind east, gentle.

[Mr. John Gordon, General Western Agent of the Anchor Line, was communicated with last night and states that he had no apprehensions for the safety of the Juniata, as she is one of the most stanch and powerful boats in the line. She is laden with coal and bound for Chicago.]

The Wrecked Schooner Vickery at Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—The tug Swain arrived here at noon with the schooner E. A. Vickery, formerly the J. B. Penfield, which suffered severe damage of hull and cargo while ashore on Middle Island. Capt. Murry, of the Vickery, says there was a gale of wind northwest, accompanied with a blinding snow-storm, when the vessel went ashore. He saved 8,000 bushels of dry oats and threw overboard 7,000 bushels. There is 5,000 bushels of wet oats in the vessel now, which is of little or no value. The damage to the schooner caused her to require a steam-pump on the down trip. She is leaking badly under the foremast.

Detroit Coal and Ore Charters.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Charters—Steamship Iron Chief and schooner Iron State, coal, Lorain to Duluth at 90 cents; Iron Duke, Iron Cliff, Gaines, Adams, Iron Age, and David Dows, coal, Toledo to Duluth at 90 cents; schooner Mineral State, coal, Toledo to Manitowoc at 75 cents; schooner Reed Case, iron-ore, Escanaba to Wyandotte at $1 per ton.

Italians at Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—All was quiet today so far as the longshoremen were concerned. The steamer Gault, of the Wabash Line, loaded at the Erie docks, union men being employed. The propeller New York, of the Union Steamboat Line, was loaded by Italians.

A New Light at Portsmouth Harbor.

PORTSMOUTH, Ont., May 6.—[Special.]—Today the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company placed a red light on the long pier on the west side of the harbor as a guidance for vessels entering the harbor.

Welland Canal—The Broken Locks Repaired.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 6.—[Special.]—The canal employés have made such excellent time in repairing the gates of lock No. 23 in the new canal, carried away by the break Friday afternoon, that navigation was resumed this morning at 7 o'clock. The new gates were stepped in four hours.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 6.—[Special.]—Locking at this end of the Welland Canal was resumed at 5 p. m. today. The following steamers passed up: Steamer Northerner, Charlotte to Duluth, coal; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, coal; Alma Munro, Port Dalhousie to Toledo, light. Down—Schooner Willie Keller, Toledo to Ogdensburg. Arrived—Schooners Penokee, Sarepta, Lewis Ross. Wind east, moderate; weather cloudy and cool.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 6.—[Special.]—The repairs to the broken locks in the canal were completed today, and vessels began to move again. A large number of loaded vessels are lying below the breakwater, bound up. The schooner C. Ames was towed to Buffalo today, where she will be overhauled. Lying in the harbor tonight are the schooners American, Wawanosh, Ariel, and Defiance. Passed up today—Schooner American, Grindstone Island, to Chicago, stone. Down—Nothing.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—The weather has been densely foggy all day, and boats have whistled incessantly in this vicinity. It is feared some disasters will occur from it, as a large fleet is just coming through the straits. Wind north, fresh.

Through the Rivers.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Portage, 9 p. m.; Jay Gould, 9:25 p. m.; Morley, 10 p. m.; Gladiator, Pride of America, J. G. Worts, 8:40 p. m.; Tempest and barges, 12:30 a. m.; J. M. Osborn, Thomas Gawn, George W. Davis, 5:20 a. m.; Wocoken and consort, 6:20 a. m.; Dean Richmond, 6:40 a. m.; S. F. Hodge, Empire and barges, 8 a. m.; Annie Smith, J. C. King, 10 a. m.; Owen, F. A. Georger, Sweetheart, Mana, Maria, William Crosthwaite, 10 a. m.; D. C. Whitney and consort, 1:45 p. m.; Alpena and consorts, 12:20 p. m.; Don M. Dickerson and barges, 2:20 p. m.; Ira Chaffee and barges, 5:30 p. m.

Passed down—Delaware, 8:30 p. m.; Chauncey Hurlbut, 11:40 p. m.; Smith Moore, 11 p. m.; Jessie H. Farwell, J. H. Rutter, A. Boody, Godfrey, 3 a. m.; Pearl, 3:10 a. m.; Oscoda, 7 a. m.; Otonabee, 7 a. m.; Swain, Vickery, 2:10 p. m.; P. H. Beirchead and barges, 4 p. m. Wind northeast, light; thick weather.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Dean Richmond, Oceanica, D. C. Whitney and consort; Anna Smith and consort; City of Concord and consort; schooner Garibaldi. Down—Propellers Lycoming, T. W. Palmer and consorts; David Balentine and consort.

Passed up today—Propellers Nevada, Prussia, Sakie, Shepherd, Queen of the West and barge, Continental and consort, Wissahickon and schooners Annie Sherwood, Allegheny, Garden City and barges, schooner Owasco. Down—Propellers Delaware, C. Hurlbut, Smith Moore, Oscoda, J. H. Farwell and consorts and A. Boody. Wind southeast, light; cloudy.

Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—A northeast wind is blowing. At anchorage—Three barges of the Mills tow, and barge Dan Rogers. In port—Steam-barge Handy Boy; barges Wheeler, Nelkie, Nelson Bloom; schooner Kate Richmond; scow Greenback.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., May 6.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Port Arthur says Thunder Bay is open and navigation has been resumed at that port. Large receipts of coal and railroad supplies are expected.

Lake Michigan.

HORN'S PIER, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Racine. Departed—Schooner George A. Marsh.

JACKSONPORT, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooners Cecelia, Felicitous. Wind northwest, brisk; raining.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooner C. J. Magill. Southward—Schooners Slosson and Adirondac.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers T. W. Snook, R. C. Brittain; schooners South Haven, Belle Laurie, Minnehaha. Cleared—Propellers Brittain, T. W. Snook; schooners Belle Laurie, Minnehaha, South Haven. Weather rainy; wind southwest, light.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Maine, Sparta; schooners Sumatra, Geneva. Sailed—Steamers Superior, Argonaut, Leland, Massasoit, Minnesota, Maine; schooners S. P. Ely, B. F. Bruce, G. L. Trumff. Wind northeast, fresh.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—The schooner P. L. Marsh arrived this morning, coal-laden. She was drawing thirteen feet and four inches and grounded between the piers. After lightering seventy-five tons of her cargo she was towed to the dock. There was no damage to the schooner.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner C. J. Roeder; steamers Corona, F. & P. M. No. 2. Sailed—Schooners C. Michelson, T. Moas, City of Toledo, Lottie Cooper, J. Y. Jones, W. Loutis, A. O. Hanson; propellers N. Torrent, R. A. Seymour; steamers Corona, F. & P. M. No. 2.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Menominee, Emma E. Thompson, Wisconsin, Tempest; schooners Contest, Hattie Earl, R. B. King. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Tempest, Menominee, Emma E. Thompson, Wisconsin; schooners Robert Howlett, Contest, R. B. King.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—The propeller William H. Gratwick with the tow-barges Robert L. Fryer and Selden E. Marvin came in last night from Chicago and are loading lumber today at Butler's mill for Tonawanda, N. Y. This fleet belongs to the Tonawanda Transportation Company and carry about 2,000,000 feet of lumber each trip. The schooner Mishicott sailed today. The schooners Oscar Newhouse, Chris Groves, and Amsden left last night.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller G. F. Burrows; schooners A. J. Covell, Petrel, Condor, Kate Howard, Iver Lawson, Ella Ellenwood, White Oak. Cleared—Propeller G. F. Burrows; schooners Ella Ellenwood, A. J. Covell, Petrel, White Oak, Condor, Kate Howard, Iver Lawson. Weather pleasant; wind north, light.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 6.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Apprentice Boy, L. M. Davis, S. Anderson, Annie and Tennie, Coral, White Cloud, L. M. Beers, and propellers M. Groh, City of New York, Albert Soper, J. M. Allmendinger, Annie Laurie, from Chicago; propeller A. R. Colborn, from Michigan City; steamer Menominee, from Chicago. Departures—Schooners Apprentice Boy, L. M. Davis, S. Anderson, Annie and Tennie, Coral, L. M. Beers, and propellers M. Groh, City of New York, Albert Soper, J. Allmendinger, Annie Laurie, steamer Menominee, for Chicago; propeller A. R. Colborn, for Michigan City.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, South Haven, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, lumber.
Prop I. M. Tarrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop D. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, lumber.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop H. Chisholm, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Cumberland, Cleveland, coal.
Prop S. J. Macy, Cleveland, coal.
Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Clarion, Erie, sundries.
Schr Ishpeming, Cleveland, coal.
Schr John Burt, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Helvetia, Cleveland, coal.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Clara Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Alice Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr R. J. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, lumber.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr J. B. Wilbor, Menominee, lumber.
Schr H. Whitbeck, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Menominee, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. H. Martin, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Dan Hayes, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. Savidge, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. L. Potter, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. P. Mason, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr Alga, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr I. Lawson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, bark.
Schr Charlotte Raab, Sturgeon Bay, posts.
Schr Eagle Wing, Pine Lake, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 61,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Grand Haven, light.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, light.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop I. M. Tarrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop W. L. Whitmore, Escanaba, light.
Prop J. L. Glidden, Cleveland, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 29,927 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, 23,364 bu wheat, 15,160 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Prop T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Prop Menekaunee, Menominee, light.
Prop Butcher Boy, Marinette, light.
Prop Empire State, Marinette, light.
Prop William Grandy, Marinette, light.
Prop I. Stephenson, Marinette, light.
Prop D. De Wolf, Marinette, light.
Schr G. H. Harrington, Cleveland, light.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 36,000 bu rye.
Schr Jamaica, Kingston, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Red White and Blue, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Ostrich, Garden Bay, light.
Schr B. Calkins, Garden Bay, light.
Schr S. J. Luff, Garden Bay, light.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Sand Bay, light.
Schr Fleetwing, Sutton's Bay, light.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. B. Wilbur, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's Isle, sundries.
Schr John Bean Jr., Jacksonport, 300 bu oats.
Schr R. J. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, sundries.
Schr E. P. Royce, Cramer's Landing, sundries.
Schr North Cape, Duncan City, 3,000 bu oats.
Schr B. Barnes, Marinette, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Schr Ebenezer, Manistee, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Persia, White Lake, light.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Green Bay, light.

OVERWHELMED WITH WORK.

The Pressure upon the Supreme Court Which Congress Is Asked to Relieve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[New York Sun.]—Upward of 1,200 cases are awaiting adjudication in the United States Supreme Court. As 300 cases is the limit which the court, as at present constituted, can annually dispose of, it is three years and over behind in its work. Since the act of March 2, 1802, there has been no essential change in the present system.

May 2, 1882, Senator David Davis introduced a bill to establish a Court of Appeals as a measure of relief. The bill passed the Senate after prolonged debate. It was not taken up by the House during that session of Congress, and matters have since remained in statu quo. During the present Congress the Davis bill has been brought up in both Houses. A second bill, introduced by Senator Lapham, to provide for courts of review in the various circuits of the United States, and to regulate the practice in civil and criminal cases in the courts of the United States, has been rejected by the Judiciary Committee, and the Davis bill now remains in the hands of Congress.

The extraordinary annual increase of cases before the Supreme Court has led to a universal demand for immediate measures of relief. With the growth of the country the species of cases are constantly increasing, as well as the number. A Justice of the Supreme Court has to administer the local laws of States. Nearly every State has more or less maritime interests, internally or externally, and these are productive of a vast number of admiralty cases on which he must render decisions. The dissensions of citizens constantly increase with the rise of population, and he must look after numerous cases of equity jurisprudence. Inventions come on, infringing on each other, and he must sit in endless patent cases. Books and periodicals increase, and he must adjudicate copyright cases. Under the treaties of acquisitions of territory he must decide titles to real estate under Spanish, Mexican, and French land systems. He must look after revenue cases and the laws of nations. Add to these the constitutional cases and those brought on by the Civil War, and some comprehension of the work of a Supreme Court Judge may be had.

A Chief Justice and eight Justices form the small fortress against which this flood of cases has beaten for nearly a century. Some of the States have better systems of courts than the United States. This may be said of Illinois, where under the new Constitution of 1870 intermediate courts were established. These have been so successful that few cases have been removed from them to the State Supreme Court for reëxamination.

The Davis bill has a similar intent of cutting off some of the numerous cases on their way to the National Supreme Court. It establishes a Circuit Court in every district, where no such court now exists. It gives all Circuit Courts two additional Judges and deprives them of jurisdiction in cases of appeal or writs of error, except reviews in bankruptcy cases as provided for. It establishes a Court of Appeals in each circuit and appellate jurisdiction. This consists of a Supreme Justice, the Circuit Judges of the circuit, and two District Judges designated by the court.

A writ of error may be taken to this court from any final judgment of the Circuit or District Courts within the circuits on questions involving $500 or of general importance. Any writ may be issued which the Circuit Courts now have. The bill provides for nine Courts of Appeal to be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

The decisions of these courts on questions of fact are to be final, but a review upon the law may be had on a writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court where $10,000 or more, or a constitutional or treaty question, is involved. The Supreme Court, however, may still review patent and copyright cases in equity, regardless of the amount involved, upon certification by the Court of Appeals that the matter is of sufficient importance. The objection to this item has been made that the sum of $10,000 is too high. Yet under the present system half of that amount is required, while under the new system any case involving $500 can have the benefit of two high tribunals—the United States Circuit Courts and the Courts of Appeal. The decision of the Court of Appeals is made final, and leaves the Supreme Court only to deal with the law. The appointment of so many Circuit Judges would greatly relieve the present incumbents and hasten justice to waiting litigants.

Congress has rejected several experimental plans for the relief of the Supreme Court. The proposition to add to the number of its Justices only furnished more men to do the same work. It was found impossible to apportion cases to separate Justices, whose opinions would have to be accepted by the whole court without united examination. The plan to create twelve new Justices and divide the court into three sections of seven each was found to be unconstitutional. There would then be practically three Supreme Courts, and the Constitution requires but one, but allows Congress to create inferior courts. The objection successfully urged against Senator Lapham's bill to provide for courts of review in the various circuits of the United States was that it complicated matters too much.

A CHURCH WAR.

Dissensions in South Carolina Among the African Methodist Episcopals.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—[Special.]—A criminal prosecution was commenced here today before Justice Gleason, of the Inferior Court, which will probably lead to a long and important lawsuit and eventually to a division of that branch of the Methodist Church known as the African Methodist Episcopal Church. For some time there has been a growing restiveness on the part of the negroes in this State at the appointments of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, the cry being raised that none but Northern preachers, who are styled by the Southern negroes "carpet-baggers," are appointed. This has culminated here in the open rebellion of the congregation of two of the churches connected with the conference. In one of them, the wealthiest and largest in the city, the congregation headed by the women entered the church, took the preacher up bodily, and carried him out in the street, and then nailed up the doors. In the other a suspended negro preacher entered the church and held services, barring out the regularly appointed preacher. In both cases the rebels, as they are styled, were led by Southern negro preachers. Criminal prosecutions have been instituted against them, and in the first-named instance almost the entire female portion of the congregation have been indicted for riot, the preacher instituting the proceedings. The rebels have filed proceedings in equity to get possession of the church property. A secession from the African Methodist Episcopal jurisdiction and the organization of a Southern African Methodist Church is evidently the aim of the rebels.

THE TURF.

Spring Meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—This was the fifth day of the spring meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association. There was good weather, a stiff track, and a very good attendance.

The purse race, $200, one mile, was won easily by Glendower, Brooklyn second, Joe Guild third. Time, 1:53¾.

The Kirkman Stakes, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, had as starters Blazes, Pearl Jennings, Sovereign Pat, Slocum, Rosaline of Rosaline, and Slocum made the running three-quarters of a mile. There was a very close race home between Blazes and Pearl Jennings. Blazes won by a short half-head, Pearl Jennings second, Sovereign Pat third. Time, 2:19¼.

The club-purse race, mile heats, was won by Bob Miles, Tilford second, Judge Duling third. Time, 1:53¾, 1:54.

The hurdle race, mile and a half, was won by Judge Burnett, Hank Sage second, King Dutchman third. Time, 3:07.

The character of the testimonials to the merits of Athlophoros are as marked and exceptional as the remedy itself is among medicines. They come from conscientious, careful-speaking people, who are not easily deceived, and do not take stock in remedies without virtue. For instance, J. S. Carr, the President of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, writes: "Have known Athlophoros to give entire relief in cases of neuralgia in head and face. I unhesitatingly recommend it to persons suffering with neuralgia and rheumatism. This is the first testimonial I have ever given for any preparation, but I am so well pleased with Athlophoros that I deem it a duty."

Spring Humors

AS A SPRING MEDICINE, Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a moment to be compared with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys, and bowels. For those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred Tongue, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-Colored Urine, Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and other congested conditions requiring a speedy, gentle, and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE.

Misery, shame and agony, often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neglected Scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humors, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of the disease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic, and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured. MRS. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass. References: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLORED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.
Milan, Mich. S. G. BUXTON.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY For Infantile and Birth Humors and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura Soap, a deliciously perfumed Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

CATARRH

COMPLETE TREATMENT, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the sense of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other Plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

Regeneration for enfeebled systems, suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimuli of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SEASON TICKETS FOR THE MAY FESTIVAL

Can now be secured at the CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL Box-Office. FIVE EVENING CONCERTS, May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. TWO AFTERNOON CONCERTS, May 29 and 31. Season Tickets, including reserved seat for the Seven Concerts, $10. The sale of SINGLE RESERVED SEATS will begin next Monday morning, May 12.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

Palace Dime Museums

SOUTH SIDE. Clark, south of Madison. Marvelous Living Two-Headed COW. Other Curiosities changed. ON THE STAGE. Entire New Company of Specialty Artists. Doors open daily, 10 to 10.

WEST SIDE. W. Madison, near Halsted. First time in Chicago of the Wonderful PIN MACHINE Making 1,000 Pins per minute. The South Sea Islanders, The Strange Circassian, 20 other Living Curiosities. New Faces, Acts, and People on the STAGE. Doors open from 1 to 10.

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE. One block north of Clark Street Bridge.

BELLS OF CORNEVILLE (Chimes of Normandy) MATINEE AND NIGHT.

OUR MUSEUM—Largest in America. GRAND CRAZY QUILT AND FANCY ARTICLE SHOW Ladies, come in afternoon to see display. General admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 10 cents. Reserved seats at Box Office and Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Museum open at 10 a. m. Performances commence at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

WANTED—All kinds of curious and useful articles made by artisans, to enter our Grand Contest to commence shortly. Apply immediately, Room 18, Great Chicago Museum and Theatre.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Randolph-st., South Side.

PARTED AT MATINEE. TWO LOVES AND A LIFE! THIS EVENING.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF LIVING CURIOSITIES AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

NEXT WEEK—COMIC OPERA ON A MAGNIFICENT SCALE. Admission ONLY 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. Museum always open. Performances at 2 and 8. Seats can be secured in advance at Box-Office.

STANDARD THEATRE. Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

50c. GENERAL ADMISSION 50c. THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, GEO. C. MILN, SUPPORTED BY MISS ADELE PAYN And a carefully selected company. Wednesday and Thursday—RICHELIEU. Friday—MACBETH. Saturday Matinee—HAMLET. Saturday Night—FOOL'S REVENGE. South Side Ticket Agency at Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Regular Prices—25c, 50c, and 75c. Next Week—W. J. SCANLAN, commencing with Matinee May 11, in ARDENDALE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager. ONE WEEK ONLY. Return engagement and farewell appearance in Chicago of MODJESKA! Matinee Today—AS YOU LIKE IT. Tonight—FROU-FROU. No play will be repeated. Seats now on sale. Box-office open daily at 9 a. m., where reserved seats for the week may be obtained. Next Week—First Production of the new Comedy-Drama, BURR OAKS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. HEUFNER HARKEN. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13. MME. HELENE HEUFNER HARKEN. The celebrated singer, from Leipsic, Germany, has been engaged for this her first appearance in America for the MOZART CLUB CONCERT, TOGETHER WITH JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS AND THE SCHUBERT QUARTETTE. A limited number of choice reserved seats can now be obtained at 163 State-st. Price 75c and $1, according to location.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Co. IN ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE! AN IMMEDIATE HIT. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8. The popular comedian, NAT C. GOODWIN, And his own comedy company in THOSE BELLS, In which Mr. Goodwin gives his wonderful imitation of MR. HENRY IRVING. Also the musical success entitled "HOBBIES," in which Mr. Goodwin imitates all American artists. "SEE OUR FAIRY." Monday, May 12—John P. Smith's Comedy Company.

JOE MIEHLE'S BROADWAY HALL, 329-331 South State-st. GRAND CONCERT Every evening during the week and Sunday afternoon and evening. THE PARISIAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA. Parties visiting the National Panorama will find this place as the nearest and most convenient refreshment resort for ladies and gentlemen.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. AN IMMENSE HIT. MATINEE TODAY at 2. LEON & CUSHMAN'S MINSTREL COMEDY COMPANY. SARAH BARNUM'S DILEMMA, including the burlesque ILL-FED-DORA. Next Week—The McCaull Opera Company will present THE MERRY WAR.

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., corner Division. Week commencing MONDAY, MAY 5, Saturday and Sunday matinees, Holland Comedy Co. in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, Geo. Holland as Lord Dundreary. Popular Prices—20c, 30c, 50c, and 75c. Next week, May 12—HAPPY CAL. WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BELASCO'S Stranglers of Paris Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week—CONFUSION.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT. BASE-BALL. ST. LOUIS vs. CHICAGO RESERVES. CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. WEDNESDAY, May 7. Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand stand 50c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO., Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court. Battle of Gettysburg. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale.

Office of The Soper Lumber Company.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Soper & Pond Co., held at their office in Chicago on the 5th day of May, 1884, the name of the Soper & Pond Co. was changed to The Soper Lumber Co., and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, as provided by law.

ALBERT SOPER, President.
ALEX. C. SOPER, Treasurer.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

John B. Gough, of Massachusetts, is at the Sherman.

Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, is at the Palmer.

David T. Littler and bride are at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. E. E. Myers, of Detroit, and the Hon. Alvin Saunders, of Omaha, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. Norquay, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, was at the Palmer yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Ottawa.

IN GENERAL.

The Metropolitan Gas Company has begun the erection of its gas-works on Forty-second street, near the lake, in Hyde Park.

J. B. Hepp was fined $110 by Justice C. J. White for putting up a frame shed at No. 75 West Chicago avenue, in violation of the Building ordinance.

A Milwaukee correspondent desires THE TRIBUNE to reprint Judge Harlan's dissenting opinion in the decision on the Civil Rights bill. As the decision covered several columns the request must be refused.

Summonses have been served on the following tugs for violating the smoke ordinance: Annie L. Smith, Robbie Dunham, Robert Tarrant, Monitor, and Success. The cases will come up before Justice C. J. White Saturday morning.

Albert B. Hale, son of Dr. E. M. Hale, and Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. Hale's associate, sail today from New York on the steamer Wieland for London. They will spend the summer attending the colleges and hospitals of England and France.

It cost the city $5,565 last month to clean the improved streets. Cooper & Walsh, who have the contract, do the work for $37 a mile. There are fifty-four miles on the West Division, eighty-nine on the South, and thirty-two on the North.

It was incorrectly stated in the dispatch in yesterday's papers that the National Convention of Undertakers was holding its session at Pittsburg. It is a State association which is meeting there, and the national body will gather here Oct. 15.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 59° above zero; 9 a. m., 62°; 10 a. m., 63°; 11 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 65°; 1 p. m., 65°; 3 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 57°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.21; 6 p. m., 29.20.

Michael Konselik, a Bohemian laborer 30 years old, jumped from a moving railroad train at the Wood street crossing and fractured his right leg. The man was too poor to afford medical attendance, but refused to be taken to the County Hospital, so the police took him to his home, No. 718 South Morgan street.

The carpenters think that their demand of $3 per day will be acceded to. Yesterday several of the bosses sent for carpenters at that rate. New members are constantly coming into the union, and the membership now numbers 1,300. The carpenters are confident that within a few days no one will refuse to pay the $3.

The body of an unknown man was found in the lake at the foot of Harrison street and taken to the morgue by the patrol wagon. The body was that of a person 30 years old, five feet eight inches in hight, 140 pounds in weight, sandy hair and mustache. It was dressed in a blue coat and black pants and vest. There were no papers upon the body.

William Brazil refused to take off his hat during a performance at the West Side Dime Museum, and inquired of the usher: "Is this a House of God?" On being ejected from the place, he complained of the treatment he received to the Desk Sergeant at the Desplaines Street Station. He had come from St. Louis only ten days ago.

Several local ministers and Messrs. Walker and Cooper, two English friends of the temperance cause, appeared upon the platform at Park Avenue Methodist Church during the Murphy meeting last night. About the usual number signed the pledge. Hereafter the meetings will begin at 8 o'clock, instead of 7:30, to give the people time to come from other parts of the city.

The International Working-People's Association met last night. All the proceedings were in German. Alexander Jonas in the course of a long address asked whether the members of the association were anarchists in the classical meaning of the word. A. Spies replied that he supposed they were, and that there was no difference between the association and the labor party. An address was also made by William Schwab.

The City Collector received $5,267 yesterday from licenses. There were seven whisky licenses issued for four months, one beer license for four months, and one transfer from beer to whisky. Licenses were refused the following persons: H. C. Kleinschmit, No. 192 State street, auctioneer; Charles Rasmus, No. 422 State street, striking machine; George Reichold, No. 197 West Madison street, Henry Ormsby, No. 142 West Randolph street, concert-halls.

At the monthly meeting of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital Dr. T. S. Hoyne reported fifty cases of salt-rheum treated at the hospital, of which twenty were cured and fifteen improved. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. R. Gilman; First Vice-President, Dr. C. H. Vilas; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. Canfield; Third Vice-President, Dr. E. G. H. Missler; Secretary, Dr. A. K. Crawford; Treasurer, Dr. G. F. Shears.

John Ryan, a fireman, met with an accident yesterday which will probably result fatally. He was painting the front of No. 14 Engine-House on Chicago avenue, near Larrabee street, sitting on a hanging scaffold, when one of the supports gave way and threw him to the pavement, a distance of about thirty feet. Several bones were broken and he was badly injured internally. He was removed to his home at the corner of Archer avenue and Sanger street.

Superintendent Lane reported to the County Board of Education that he had heard the appeal from the decision of the School Trustees of Proviso relative to the division of School District No. 4. The Trustees refused to create a new district, but compromised the matter by attaching part of District No. 3 to District No. 4. Mr. Lane decides that the district shall not be divided, on the ground that there is not sufficient taxable property in it to support another school.

The Rev. D. A. Tighe, of Holy Angels' parish, Oakwood boulevard, leaves this evening with his sister for an extended trip to Europe. They intend embarking on the steamship City of Berlin, which leaves New York for Liverpool the 17th inst. On the eve of his departure Father Tighe was surprised by a committee of his parishioners, who waited on him and presented him with a purse filled with gold as a token of their high regard and esteem. Maj. Aliya made the presentation speech and Father Tighe replied.

Mr. Bradley, of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, states that no intimation has yet been received as to what action the employés will take on the proposed reduction of 10 per cent in wages June 1. He says it will make no difference to the company whether the men stop or not, as none of the works are making money at the present time. The Eastern firms, Mr. Bradley said, had reduced their wages, and the West could not compete with them unless they did the same. He did not believe the men would go out, but would accept the terms.

E. H. & C. Edwards, commission merchants and grain-dealers, occupy a wooden shed at No. 245 Michigan street, in the rear of which is a school lot which has been utilized as a dumping ground for decayed and burnt grain. Since the warm weather set in the pile of refuse has emitted an intolerable stench. The neighbors filed complaint at the Health Department, but no attention was paid to it. Finally Mr. Edwin Edwards was appealed to, and he promised to have the nuisance removed. Yesterday he received a summons to appear before Justice Kersten, but failed to respond, and a fine of $200 was imposed. Execution was issued and was subsequently served on him at the Board of Trade. He paid the amount with a check. He said the reason why he did not show up in court was that he had given orders to have the stuff carted away, and he thought that would be the end of it.

The Board of Trustees on Decoration have issued an invitation to the civic societies of the city and county to parade with the Grand Army Posts Memorial-Day. It is requested that all societies communicate with the Secretary, John R. Floyd, Room 7, No. 185 Clark street, as soon as possible. L. W. Perce, President, and John R. Floyd, Secretary, caution the public against subscribing or paying any money for decoration purposes unless to those who have a properly autheticated book with the signatures of the President and Secretary.

The Western Society of Engineers met yesterday at their rooms in the American Express Building. The committee to extend courtesies to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which will meet here in annual session, reported that there was nothing the society could do, all their time having been filled up, except to give them the use of the rooms. Mr. Cregier stated that on behalf of the city he would give the visitors an excursion to the Water-Works Crib. Mr. Wright read a brief paper on "A Problem in Curves," and it was announced that a paper would be read at the next meeting on "The Proper Mode of Subdividing a Full Government Quarter-section."

At 3:50 p. m. yesterday, as the outward bound passenger-train on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern was passing Division street a man fell from the platform of one of the cars, and, striking on his head, lay unconscious. A patrol-wagon was called and he was taken to the County Hospital. It is supposed that he was under the influence of liquor. He was severely injured about the head, and has concussion of the brain. The doctors say he cannot recover. Papers found in his pocket bore the name of Edward Geyer, Deerfield, Lake County, Ill. He had also a special policeman's star and a "bull-dog" revolver.

William Lorensen, aged 19, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with embezzling goods from his employer, Edward Burnham, who keeps a hair store at No. 71 State street. Goods have been missed for some time. Lorensen was watched and caught putting some in his pockets. Before Justice C. J. White he said he began to steal from his employer a few months after entering his employ three years ago. He thought he had taken $200 worth in all, and he had disposed of it at various hair stores on Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street. He said he had been led to steal by an elder brother, who intimated that he might thereby increase his pay. Lorensen was held to the Criminal Court in $700.

The Iroquois Club held a meeting last evening at the Palmer House, President Phelps in the chair. The club authorized the Executive Committee to expend a sum not to exceed $5,000 in furnishing and refitting the new rooms. It was reported that Mr. McConnell would have the work of remodeling the rooms in the Haverly Theatre Building completed by June 1, and that it was expected they would be furnished and ready for occupancy by June 15. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the Merchants' Club, which had kindly extended the courtesies of its rooms to the members of the Iroquois Club while they were out of their quarters. It was decided to order printed for distribution 1,000 copies of the proceedings of the last annual banquet.

In his petition for a writ of habeas corpus, filed before Judge Williamson yesterday, B. M. Bates sets forth that he is at present an inmate of the County-Jail, being held there on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. His alleged offense consisted of accepting money from several laborers in Marshall, Mich., for which he agreed to secure them passage to New Orleans. He brought them as far as this city only, it is claimed, and failed to carry out his contract. His alleged victims thereupon had him arrested. Petitioner holds that the crime, if any was committed, was consummated in Michigan, and consequently not punishable by the laws of Illinois. He questions the jurisdiction of the courts here. Judge Williamson ordered a writ issued. The hearing of the evidence is set for tomorrow.

Detectives Goodman and O'Day captured two men in the act of holding up a third on Union street, just north of Madison, early yesterday morning. They had observed the two men having the sucker in tow, and got out of sight, but within hearing. The robbers started north from the corner of Madison, and at the rear of Justice White's private office dragged the man into the open space between the buildings. A moment later a cry for help was heard, and the officers rushing up found the victim lying on the ground and one man beating him in the face while the other was rifling his pockets. The three men were taken to Desplaines Street Station. The victim, Warren A. Libby, said he lived at the corner of Paulina and Van Buren, and that he had been robbed of $8. Part of the money was found in the possession of the prisoners, who gave the names of Harry Dean and George Kelly. At the examination before Justice C. J. White both were held to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail, and crossed the river.

THE VAN PELT TAX-FERRETS.

County-Commissioner Wasserman was asked yesterday if he intended to have any more "assistant tax-collectors" appointed. He replied: "You can bet your life I intend to have some more appointed, and that, too, before many days."

"Will you bring the matter up at the next meeting of the board?"

"I shouldn't wonder. You see it only requires eight votes to have the appointments carried, and we are sure of the desired eight."

"How many assistant collectors do you intend to appoint?"

"I can't say; just as many as we think necessary. We may appoint four, five, or six; but I think four will be enough for the present."

People who profess to be acquainted with the true inwardness of the "assistant tax-collector" scheme say that many men of "influence" who have been disappointed in obtaining positions on the Sheriff's staff, and to whom Messrs. Wasserman and Van Pelt are indebted for "courtesies," will get nice fat jobs as assistant collectors.

A FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Three burglars made things lively about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in J. B. Sontag's boarding-house, No. 111 Franklin street. They broke into the house through a rear window and made a tour of the lower rooms. Finding nothing there they went up-stairs, and headed for the room occupied by Mr. Sontag and his son. The latter were waiting to receive the burglars, young Sontag having a revolver all ready to fire. The burglars, however, saw that they were discovered, and did not wait for the other side to commence firing. They sent two bullets into the bedroom, and then all fled down the stairs. Neither of the Sontags was injured by the burglars' bullets. The son gave chase and fired several shots at the men, but the aim was wild and all three would have escaped had not one of the trio stumbled and fallen. Before he could recover himself he was in the grasp of Officer Kearney, who had been attracted by the shooting. The prisoner, a man about 20 years old, gave his name as James Conroy. He was locked up at the armory. A revolver dropped by one of the burglars was found in Mr. Sontag's house.

SULLIVAN, THE FIGHTER.

HIS MANAGER GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS WESTERN AND SOUTHERN TRIPS.

Al Smith, manager of John L. Sullivan, reached the city yesterday morning, and will remain here until the middle of next week.

"Our party," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter last night, "left New York the 25th of September, and we have been on the road ever since. We have given exhibitions in over 200 cities and towns, in every State and Territory, and had great success—made a barrel of money—considerably more than $100,000. At New Orleans, where it was said Sullivan dare not go, he had an ovation, the St. Charles Theatre—the second largest in the country—being packed. It was the largest audience ever in the building. Out West the charge was $2 and $3 a ticket, and people were turned away. We would go to a place expecting to show once, but would remain three or four days. I never saw anything like the crowds in my life."

"Is Sullivan coming here?"

"Yes, next week, and will give a farewell exhibition. I am making the arrangements now, and hope to secure Battery D, but am not certain about it yet. We may go first to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Milwaukee, and show here on our return. I am undecided about that yet. From here we will go through Michigan, and thence to Canada, expecting to reach New York the 25th of June."

"Anything on the program when you reach there?"

"We are trying to arrange glove-matches with Prendergast, Mitchell, and Mervine Thompson. We want to find Thompson especially."

"Nothing in the bare-fist line?"

"No. We have never seen anybody who wanted to fight Sullivan."

"Did any one on the trip come near knocking him out?"

"No. He has knocked out twenty-six, and none of them gave him the least trouble. They were done up generally in less than a minute. We hang up $1,000 in every town we strike, and will give it to the man who will spar four rounds with him."

"How is Sullivan behaving himself now?"

"Splendidly."

"Is he drinking?"

"Not much; takes a glass of beer. The reports about him have been greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Smith said that since the party was here two new men had joined it—Mike Donovan, an old Chicagoan, and Florie Barnett, a heavy-weight and an excellent sparrer.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS WHO ARE OPPOSED TO MORE TRACKS.

About forty property-owners and residents on Cottage Grove avenue between Forty-first and Forty-seventh streets held a meeting last evening at the residence of J. H. Eastborn, No. 4320 Cottage Grove avenue, in opposition to the proposed occupation of Cottage Grove avenue by the Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Company. W. W. McIlhany was elected Chairman, and J. F. Hanrahan Secretary.

A committee, appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the Chicago City Railway Company, which operates the present dummy road on the avenue, in order to learn what improvements in accommodations the company were willing to grant under the circumstances, reported that the result of the conference was embodied in the following document, which was laid before the meeting for action:

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 6, 1884.—*To Property-owners on Cottage Grove avenue in the Village of Hyde Park*—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of a committee representing the property-owners and the directory of the Chicago City Railway Company, held at 2020 State street Monday, May 5, the following arrangement was made:

That the property-owners on Cottage Grove avenue unite with the Chicago City Railway Company in petitioning the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park to grant to the Chicago City Railway Company the right to construct and operate for the term of twenty years on Cottage Grove avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-seventh street, a double-track railway, to be operated by steam dummies, running during the summer-time between Thirty-ninth street and Fifty-first street every fifteen minutes during the hours of public travel; and south of Fifty-first street, and during the winter, at such intervals as in the judgment of the Trustees of Hyde Park the public travel shall require, so that the same does not result in loss to said company.

The track to be protected by plank, and filled with crushed stone, in such a manner as to make it available for public travel.

The company to be given the right at any time within the term of twenty years, when the public necessity shall require, to replace its said dummy tracks with its "cable system" to Fifty-first street, and that tickets be sold at the rate of twelve for $1, good from Fifty-first street to Madison street in the City of Chicago. Respectfully yours,

C. B. HOLMES, President.

Every speaker opposed in emphatic language the occupation of the avenue by the Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Company. Some favored the adoption of the document given above, while others were decidedly opposed to each of the corporations. After an exhaustive discussion of the subject the adoption of the document was brought to a question and lost.

Messrs. Steel, Patterson, and Col. Kennicott were appointed a committee to select an attorney to represent the property-owners. Messrs. Crosby, Gebert, Johnson, Patterson, and Dr. Berry were appointed a Finance Committee. Messrs. Garlick, Barker, Webanus, Gilbert, and Col. Kennicott were appointed a committee to wait upon Trustee Mason, and Messrs. Johnson, Stevens, McLerie, Manning, and Dr. Berry, a committee to wait upon Trustee Mason, of the Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees, representing the north end.

A map showing the property frontage on Cottage Grove avenue between Forty-first and Seventy-first streets, and giving the bona fide owner's name, was ordered made, and F. H. Hanrahan was authorized to have the district thoroughly canvassed for signatures in protest against the occupation of the avenue. The purpose of the map would be to show the correctness or incorrectness of the Chicago & Lake Calumet Company's signatures to petitions for right of way, and to aid in the work of protest.

A JUDICIAL LECTURE.

JUDGE TULEY ON "A COUPLE WITHOUT AN EQUAL IN THE CITY."

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the divorce case of Emma Sharp against William Sharp, which was heard before him last week, and in his opinion took occasion to score the defendant's attorney, who had drawn up an alleged funny answer. The Judge said he had noticed a disposition on the part of some lawyers to draw their bills and answers so as to make them as sensational as possible. Courts would always look with the utmost disapproval on such attempts to ridicule the misfortunes of persons who filed bills for divorce, and the result of such would be likely to prejudice their clients' cases. The Judge said the parties in the Sharp case had not had as happy a life as they might have had, but very few acts of cruelty had been proved. He was a man of austere temper and very reticent, while she was very loquacious. His income did not allow him to indulge in much style, though she evidently liked to vie with her neighbors. The charge of desertion was not proven in the face of the fact that the parties lived together until the day before the bill was filed. The parties, by living together for two years at a time without speaking to each other, had shown themselves to be more like children in their teens instead of persons of mature age and sense, and they ought to have been ashamed to air such foolish actions in a court of justice. He did not think there was another couple in Chicago who could make such a hell on earth for so long a time. Such conduct was no cause for divorce, and the bill would be dismissed for want of equity.

RELIGION.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The first day's session of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Chicago Congregational Association was held at the Millard Avenue Church. The association organized at 2 p. m. with the Rev. Burke Leavitt as Moderator and the Rev. Mr. Millard as Scribe. The opening address was delivered by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin.

The expediency of appointing a Sunday-school Secretary to do the work of the State Committee was taken up and discussed by the Rev. James Tomkins, the Rev. George F. Bird, and Prof. G. B. Wilcox, but no conclusion was arrived at, and the matter will come up for further consideration today.

Between 4:30 and 5:15 a woman's meeting, held in the interest of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, was conducted by Mrs. Case, Mrs. Phillips, and others. Several interesting papers were read, and it was stated that $40,000 out of the $50,000 which the women desire to raise has already been collected.

A missionary service was held in the evening, a sermon being delivered by the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, with ten-minute addresses by the Rev. S. J. Humphrey, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. James Tomkins, Secretary of the Illinois Home Missionary Society.

Today's session, which will conclude the work in hand, will begin at 9 a. m. and continue through the afternoon. In the forenoon addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur Little, the Rev. William Cuthbertson, R. E. Jenkins, and Dr. L. P. Haskell on the subject of "Church Life and Amusements."

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE BUCKET-SHOPS AND THE MARKET REPORTS.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade E. F. Matthews, A. J. Cutler, Gilbert M. Favorite, Bernhard, and Stern, were elected to membership. A communication from an Omaha excursion party asking the board to suggest means of amusement while in Chicago was read, but no action was taken toward solving the conundrum, although the party is to include 150 women.

Chairman Milne, of the Market Committee, reported the new system of market quotations was working admirably. A few bucket-shops were still receiving quotations from the Western Union, but nothing could be done in these cases until the injunction pending in the courts was settled one way or the other. In either case the board was prepared to make short work of their receiving the reports.

A GIRL IN LUCK.

BECAUSE SHE WOULDN'T MARRY A MAN HE ROBS HER.

Amelia Vogt is a rather pretty German girl, about 18 years old, whose parents live at Niles. For some time past she has been working at No. 1336 Montana street. Some two months since she made the acquaintance of Charles Davis, of 29 Herndon street. He was going to Kansas City and wanted to take her with him as his wife. She was not unwilling to go, but her parents objected. Saturday she went home, and they persuaded her to postpone the marriage for a time. She came back to her place on Montana street Monday morning and brought with her $129, which had come to her from some of her relatives. Monday night Davis asked her to take a walk with him. She complied, taking her small hand-bag in which she kept the money. They went out Lincoln and Ashland avenues to a grove, and there he showed her two railroad tickets for Kansas City, and wanted her to go with him at once. She refused, and said they must wait awhile. He urged her to go then, but she would not. Then she noticed a peculiar odor on her handkerchief which made her dizzy, and she could hardly walk. While she was in this condition Davis, as she says, snatched the bag and ran off. After a time she managed to get back to the house, and yesterday morning swore out a warrant for his arrest, and Officer Woodard was sent to look him up.

SUPPOSE.

A CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Supposing Tilden and Hendricks are elected President and Vice-President next November, and the Electoral Colleges when they meet declare them elected, and Tilden dies before March 4, who is declared President?

J. NICOLS.

Judge Jameson, when asked the above question, said he supposed the man elected Vice-President would be inaugurated as such, and would immediately become President. There are no precedents, of course, and any conclusion would be merely suppositious. It had generally been the custom to elect Presidents who had sufficient vitality to live until they were inaugurated, but if it were changed now the question might become practical.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting Monday evening.

The committee from the Lake View Club reported that they had surveyed Fullerton avenue, and while they found a variation amounting to nearly ten inches there was nothing that would impair the efficiency of the sewer. The report also recommended that the sewers on east and west streets should have their termini in north and south streets, and form part of an overflowing system. The plan of building the sewers with dead-ends was strongly condemned on sanitary grounds.

An ordinance was passed amending the water rates. It provides that one-story houses shall pay $5 per annum, and $1 additional for every room over six, as well as fifty cents for every person exceeding eight in the family. Flats and suites of rooms occupied by a family pay the same rates as cottages.

The amount of water pumped in April was 42,030,160 gallons; coal used, 168,000 pounds; and total costs, $649.

Sixty-one saloon licenses were granted. Two remonstrances were read against the granting of a saloon license to C. H. Fischer at the corner of Surf street and Lake View avenue, and license was refused.

The salary of the Tapper was fixed at $1,200, and D. P. Owen appointed to the office.

Supervisor McConnell called the attention of the board to the necessity of perfecting the Fire Department, and it was made the special order for an adjourned meeting to be held this evening.

LAKE.

Now that Judge Tuley has decided that the election of town officers held the first Tuesday of April was valid, and no appeal can be taken from his decision, the town's money ($77,000) which has been locked up in the Stock-Yards National Bank will be turned over to the new Supervisor, Thomas Gahan. This will be good news to numerous employés of the town who hold warrants which thus far have been unavailable.

Henry Terwilliger, the engineer of the Grand Trunk switch-engine which ran into an eastern Illinois passenger-train at Englewood, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Tearney in bonds of $500 for criminal carelessness.

EVANSTON.

At the Village Board meeting last evening the Village Attorney reported that he had discovered that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company had claimed in a recent suit they had a right of way through Evanston, by virtue of a right granted by the Highway Commissioners in 1861. It was his opinion that this right could be revoked up to the time they had not acted upon it. They had not done so yet, and he urged that the right be revoked before they could do so. A motion prevailed that he read an ordinance he had prepared for this purpose, and the rules were suspended and the ordinance put upon its immediate passage.

In the Treasurer's report the receipts for the month were made to be $24,687.63, the disbursements $1,367.83, and the cash balance $23,900.83.

Committees were appointed as follows: Finance—Stockton, Kirk, and Bradley; Water-Works—Kirk, Stewart, Stockton; Streets and Alleys—Bates, Stewart, Kirk; Streets and Gas-Lamps—Stewart, Bates, and Bradley; Special Assessment—Stewart, Stockton, Bates; Judiciary—Bates, Stewart, Bradley. Ambsose Foster was elected Village Treasurer.

JEFFERSON.

Dr. Fonda and Henry Esdohr appeared before Justice Kovats yesterday, waived an examination, and were held in the sum of $1,000 each to the Criminal Court. Mr. Bodmann has received his certificate of election, and this evening the new board will hold a meeting at the Kimball School House.

A. D. Michand, President of Fire Company No. 1, has resigned, and a special meeting is called for the 19th to fill the vacancy.

The G. O. G. will give a party Saturday evening at Engine-House No. 1, the proceeds to be used in procuring a banner for the company.

NAPERVILLE.

The election returns of Saturday were a great surprise to everybody. The issue was on electing a council favoring the $150 and $500 licenses, or one in favor of a uniform high license of $500. There was considerable scratching done, but the advocates of the uniform law elected their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 80 to 160. License heretofore has been low—$50.

☞ *Additional city news will be found on other pages of this issue, particularly the twelfth.*

BASE-BALL.

St. Louis Reserves 5, Chicago 4.

The St. Louis Reserves defeated the Chicagos at the ball park yesterday in a closely contested game. The Chicagos outbatted St. Louis, but were unfortunate in not being able to bunch their hits. Both teams fielded well considering the weather, which was cold and foggy. Graham showed a great improvement over his play in former games. Attendance 500. The same clubs play tomorrow.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago.						
Kinzie, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	0
Santry, s. s.	4	1	1	1	1	1
Whitely, c. f.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Dinnin, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	1
McDermott, p	4	1	1	0	12	2
Jevne, l. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Young, c.	4	0	0	8	4	1
Graham, 1b	4	0	2	13	0	0
King, r. f.	4	0	2	1	2	0
Totals	36	4	11	27	24	5
St. Louis.						
Andrus, r. f.	5	1	3	1	1	0
Goldsby, l. f.	4	1	0	1	1	0
Coridan, 2b	5	0	0	3	1	0
Brown, 3b	4	1	2	2	2	0
Krehmeyer, c.	4	1	2	4	1	0
Ward, p.	3	0	0	1	8	1
Wagner, s. s.	4	0	2	2	2	1
Daly, 1b	4	1	0	12	0	1
Hickman, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	37	5	10	27	16	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—4

Runs earned—Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Kinzie, Santry, Andrus. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4. Double plays—McDermott-Young; Dinnin; Condan. Struck out—McDermott, 9; Ward, 2. Bases on balls—McDermott, 2; Ward, 1. Wild pitches—McDermott, 2. Passed balls—Young, 3; Krehmeyer, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—McQuaid.

Buffalo 3, Boston 2.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—[Special.]—The Buffalos won their first victory of the league season today—thanks to Galvin's puzzling delivery, which the Bostons could not fathom, and only got in one hit during the game. Whitney kept the visitors down to four hits. Two of them were scratches, and the score at the end of the ninth inning should have been nothing to nothing, but errors on both sides resulted in runs being made, and Boston got the worst of it. Outside of the batteries but very little was done except by Collins, Richardson, and Annis. The attendance was nearly 1,100. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Bostons	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Boston, 4; Buffalo, 2. Base hits—Boston, 1; Buffalo, 4. Two-base hits—Hornung, Lillie. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Buffalo, 2. Struck out—By Whitney, 8; by Galvin, 7. Passed balls—Rowe, 2. Wild pitches—Whitney, 1; Galvin, 1. Time—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—McLean.

American Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—The game between the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Clubs was called in the sixth inning on account of rain. No runs had been scored up to that time.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—The Metropolitan-Allegheny game was postponed on account of rain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Columbus, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3; Columbus, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—The game between the Athletic and Baltimore clubs was prevented by the rain.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
American	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Toledo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Toledo, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Toledo, 1.

Northwestern League.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—It was an extraordinary game of base-ball between Saginaw and Fort Wayne today, resulting one to nothing in favor of the former in the tenth inning. The last two innings were played in the rain. Brown, the Fort Wayne pitcher, had a finger dislocated and his face badly cut. He had to be attended by a physician, but pluckily continued playing until the game was ended. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Saginaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Fort Wayne, 3; Saginaw, 3.

QUINCY, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The game between the Quincy and Stillwater Clubs closed in the seventh inning on account of the rain.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Quincy	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	—7
Stillwater	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Postponed Games.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—[Special.]—It rained today, and there was no game.

NEW YORK, May 6.—There was no game today on account of rain.

JUDGMENT AGAINST AN EMBEZZLER.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—A judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court today of $15,000 against W. H. Moyer by the Niagara County National Bank, the money being embezzled from said bank by Moyer several years ago, and he having served a term in Auburn for the crime.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S LECTURES.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 6.—[Special.]—Charles Dudley Warner, the journalist, began his series of lectures on the relation of literature to life before the students of Cornell University this week. A large audience greeted the lecturer.

GURNEY CABS REMOVAL.

The Gurney Cab Co. now occupies its new stable, 39 to 45 West Adams street, near the Union Depot. Orders taken at the stable all hours of the day and night. Central office for orders also at 73 Washington street. Telephone 4,404.

ELY'S RETURN.

Mr. Edward Ely has returned from his winter vacation much improved in health, and ready to serve his many patrons with the finest material in the line of imported goods.

May is the month to pack your furs and woolens with Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

Furs stored, insured against fire, moths, and every risk. H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State street.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Antoni Slymank, Chicago	26
Cecelia Zelinska, Chicago	25
Walter Carey, McHenry	25
Isabella Montgomery, Chicago	25
Clemens Brinkman, Chicago	24
Anna Lehrkind, Chicago	24
Soren M. Hansen, Chicago	23
Jacobine Jansen, Chicago	24
James Kehoe, Chicago	25
Annie Hagan, Chicago	23
Barton Cole, Chicago	29
Mrs. Anna Skinner, Chicago	35
Karel Wacin, Chicago	25
Anna Klenia, Chicago	24
William Schmid, Chicago	22
Mary Schear, Chicago	20
Oscar B. Howland, Chicago	30
Mary Andrews, Sycamore	30
William Martin, Chicago	24
Jessie Murray, Chicago	19
Henry G. Hagan, Chicago	27
Susan Hart, Chicago	15
Henry Bryer, Chicago	29
Emily Gierke, Chicago	25
Herman Taube, Chicago	23
Paulina Hansen, Chicago	18
Paul Kornowski, Chicago	23
Antonio Bruski, Chicago	18
George N. Seyfried, Chicago	30
Alma F. Sittig, Chicago	22
Frederick W. Stahl, Chicago	24
Carrie Righeimer, Chicago	19
Joseph Shafer, Chicago	24
Maria Eckert, Chicago	21
Joseph Sullivan, Chicago	38
Mrs. Louisa Latour, Chicago	36
Henry Schween, Chicago	25
Katherine Mark, Chicago	25
Frank Musik, Chicago	41
Mrs. Mary Novotni, Chicago	40
Charles D. McVicker, Chicago	30
Mrs. Rowena D. McVicker, Chicago	24
Ole Knudsen, Chicago	27
Augusta Johnson, Chicago	31
Matthias Klonda, Chicago	26
Maria Chrtowa, Chicago	23
George Wiehl, Chicago	44
Christine Domermuth, Chicago	43
Earl F. Holmes, Chicago	23
Lydia S. Phillips, Chicago	19
Stephen Rando, Chicago	22
Asha Slominski, Chicago	18
John Krayecki, Chicago	21
Agnes Zdzarnoska, Chicago	18
Victor Wilin, Chicago	32
Amanda Linquist, Chicago	23
August Faber, Chicago	21
Clara Runke, Chicago	21
Robert C. De Lap, Chicago	27
Clara A. Gerry, Chicago	22
Joseph Berendt, Chicago	26
Martha Jedkovska, Chicago	20
John H. Howard, Chicago	35
Maggie Muser, Chicago	22
John C. Horn, Lake	24
Emma Gunther, Howard, Ill.	17
Theodore Hermann, Chicago	28
Caroline Neun, Chicago	19
Charles E. Lacy, Chicago	21
Maggie Negal, Chicago	19
Cha'les Brid, Chicago	31
Josie B. Fern, Chicago	21
Louis Johnson, Chicago	29
Maggie Meyers, Chicago	22

DEATHS.

REYNOLDS—Mrs. E. W. Reynolds, aged 75, mother of Fannie M. Bancroft and F. M. Reynolds.

Remains to be taken to Fulton for interment.

☞ Oswego and Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

NATHAN—May 6, Minnie, beloved daughter of John and Bridget Nathan, aged 4 years and 3 months, of scarlet-fever.

Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock sharp from her parents' residence, 1704 South Clark-st., by carriages to Calvary.

RYAN—May 5, Willie, aged 1 year and 2 months, only child of Dennis and Margaret Ryan.

Funeral today (Wednesday) from residence, 3512 South Dearborn-st., by crrriages to Calvary.

CAVANAUGH—May 5, Sylvester Cavanaugh, aged 63 years, of pneumonia.

DILL—Tuesday, May 6, Tommy, beloved son of Nicholas and May Dill, aged 9 years and 8 months.

Funeral from residence, 42 Clybourn-av., at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

GOUDIE—May 5, at The Grove, near Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill., David Goudie, aged 59 years, father of Mrs. T. C. MacMillan, of this city.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock. C., B. & Q. train leaves Union Depot at 7:15 p. m.

McAVOY—May 6, aged 73 years and 8 months, at his late residence, 705 Carroll-av.

Funeral-service at St. Columbkill's Church, Thursday, May 8, at 10:30 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

HEANEY—The funeral of the late Catherine Heaney will take place today at 10 o'clock from the residence of her son, Capt. James Heaney, 189 Mather-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. FRANCIS MURPHY, THE TEMPERANCE lecturer, will speak at the prayer-meeting this evening at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden-avs.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the home this morning at 10 o'clock.

STORE FIXTURES — THE CANFIELD CO., 194 Lake-st., manufacturers of Hardwood Fixtures, Wall Cases, Show Cases, etc. Elegant designs at moderate prices.

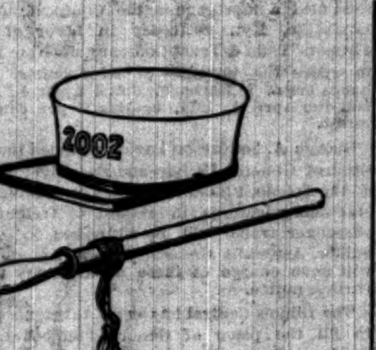
MEERSCHAUM — GOODS at cost for 30 days, as we desire to close out our large assortment. J. F. NORTON & CO., 159 East Madison-st.

CIGARS — No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. J. F. NORTON & CO., 159 Dearborn-st. 159 Madison-st.

If you prefer

Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.



CHEW POLICE

CHEW POLICE

CHEW POLICE

CHEW POLICE

CHEW POLICE

Hunyadi János — THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LAXATIVE.

"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS." Baron Liebig.

"SPEEDY, SURE & GENTLE." *Dr. Roberts, Univ. Coll. Hosp., London, England.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE BUT WITH THE BLUE LABEL.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

White Goods Dept.

Special Sale OF Carreau des Indes AT 17c Per Yard.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALES DRY GOODS

Tuesday, May 6, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.

Important Special Lines in Each Sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 7th, 1884, At 9:30 O'Clock a. m.

Having orders to close out spring consignments of BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, Dealers attending this sale will get the benefit.

Wednesday, May 7th, at 9:30 a. m. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.

1 Car of W. G. Ware To be sold in lots to suit the trade.

15 Crates English Lustre Band W. G. Ware.

Usual lines of Porcelain C. C. Rock and Yellow Ware. 500 Chamber and Tea Sets. Library Lamps, Chandeliers, etc. 1,000 bris. Glassware. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING, Our regular IMMENSE CLEARING SALE.

GOOD FURNITURE! A full line CARPETS. General Household Goods. An Invoice RATTAN CHAIRS. Bedding and General Merchandise. OVER 1,000 LOTS.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

STEAMBOAT ROTHESAY.

This famous fast-sailing passenger side-wheel steamboat will be sold by auction at Hutchison's auction mart in the CITY OF KINGSTON On Friday, the 9th Day of May NEXT, AT NOON.

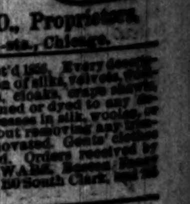
Her length is about 193 feet and beam 28½ feet, registered tonnage 528 tons; engine and donkey boiler of 775 horse power. Her model and engines are unusually fine. She is now at Power's Docks, Kingston. Each bidder will be required to deposit one thousand dollars. The sale will be subject to one bid by the vendors.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidators of The Exchange Bank, Montreal, or BRITTON & WHITING, Barristers, Kingston, Ont. April 28, 1884.

PERRY ROAD CART.

The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.



ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors, State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1858. Every description of silks, velvets, ribbons, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or mixed goods cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 290 South Clark, 180 West Madison-sts.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

SALE BY ASSIGNEE.—I offer for sale the buildings (stocked with ice for season's work) and machinery complete for bottling beer, bottles, barrels, shipping-cases, horses, dray, etc. Also about four hundred (400) barrels of beer completed and in process of completion at the Pueblo Brewery. Address H. L. HOLDEN, Assignee of the Andrews Brewing & Bottling Co., South Pueblo, Colorado, April 29, 1884.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FLORIST — J. C. CRAIG, 88 Washington-st. Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

...naris
...uced before you ...RANGE LA- ...er is an imi- ...what water is ...sure not to get

...SHALL FIELD &CO.
...Washington-sts.

...ite Goods ...Dept.

...ecial Sale OF ...au des Indes AT 17c Per Yard.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
...AR TRADE SALES ...Y GOODS
...ay 6, 9:30 a. m., AND ...ursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.
...t Special Lines in Each Sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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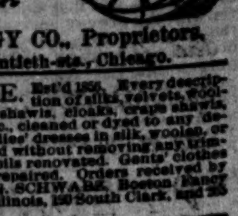
...of W. G. Ware ...sold in lots to suit the trade.
...glish Lustre Bond W. G. Ware.
...Porcelain C. C. Rock and Yellow ...mber and Tea Sets. Library Lamps. ...1,500 bris. Glassware. Goods packed ...chants.
...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...ON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...HIS MORNING, Our regular ...SE CLEARING SALE.
...FURNITURE! A full line ...ARPETS.
...sehold Goods. ...ice RATTAN CHAIRS. ...ting and General Merchandise. ...VER 1,000 LOTS.
...FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...MBOAT ROTHESAY.
...fast-sailing passenger side-wheel ...be sold by auction at Hutchison's ...
...Y OF KINGSTON ...y, the 9th Day of May ...NEXT, AT NOON.
...bout 193 feet and beam 35½ feet, reg... 28 tons; engine and donkey engine ...ver. Her model and engine are un...
...ower's Docks, Kingston. ...ll be required to deposit one thou... ...subject to one bid by the vendors.
...ERMS CASH.
...ticulars apply to the Liquidators of ...ank, Montreal, or ...HITING, Barristers, Kingston, Ont.

...ROAD ...ART.



...wheeler ...st pos... ...e horse ...ken.
...BUGGY CO., Proprietors, ...d Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

...OUSE. Est'd 1856. Every descrip...tion of silks, velvets, wool... ...oods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, ...es, etc., cleaned or dyed to any de... ...Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or ...cleaned without removing any trim... ...crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes ...and repaired. Orders received by ...AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy ...126 Illinois, 120 South Clark, and 205 ...

...ESS OPPORTUNITY.
...GNER.—I offer for sale the build... ...ice for season's work) and ma... ...for bottling beer, bottles, barrels, ...orses, dray, etc. Also about four ...rels of beer completed and in proc... ...at the Pueblo Brewery. ...HODDEN, Assignee of the Ass... Bottling Co., South Pueblo, Colo...

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

J. G. CRAIG, 66 Washington-st. Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

...W. HARRIS & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
...Dearborn Street, Chicago.
...U. S., State, County, City, Town, and Schools, bought and sold. Total issues negotiated.
...TO LOAN} At six per cent in Illinois and Indiana, upon real estate, in sums of $2,000 and upwards

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

...st, 75 ft n of Clay, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 5 (William Howard to ...James) ... $3,000
...st, ...ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ..., dated May 5 (Henry Kunze to Juri S. Doty) ... 4,500
...av, bet Madison and Monroe sts, e f, ..., dated April 30 (E. and M. McCarthy ...P. Martin) ... 887
...av, ... ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25x100 ft, ...dated May 5 (William C. D. Grannis to Samuel ...) ... 7,500
...Indiana st, near Elizabeth, n f, 25x150 ft, ...April 8 (John Currer to Francis C. Bell) ... 4,500
...Fourteenth st, 150 ft e of Jefferson, n f, ... ft, improved, dated May 6 (Charles ...to Bernhard Gordon) ... 3,400
...ft s w of Robey st, s e f, 24x100, ...dated April 29 (P. R. Corcoran to John M. ...) ... 1,800
...st, ... ft e of St. Clair, n f, 21¾x120 ft, ...dated March 29 (estate of William ...to Charles B. Niblock) ... 16,000
...av, 112 ft n of Indiana st, w f, 72x125¾ ft, dated March 1 (John Short to John Bar...) ... 2,500
...av, 199 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, ...dated March 31 (Conrad Witkowsky ...and C. Feil) ... 5,000
...Eighteenth st, 175 ft w of Brown, n f, 30x ..., dated April 30 (John Pagels to John ...) ... 2,800
...Park av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 38 ft to alley, improved, dated April 28 (Uzziel P. Smith to Lucy A. ...) ... 14,000
...av, 39 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 33x150 ft, improved, dated April 30 (M. S. and M. D. ...to W. A. and A. E. Wells) ... 20,000
...st, 200 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 28 (Korff & Hoepe to ...) ... 1,375
...av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, ...improved, dated April 26 (C. M. and J. D. Robertson to Magda... ...) ... 4,000
...st, ... ft s of Gurley, e f, 24x104 ft, dated ... (John Callen to R. K. Dykman) ... 1,350
...st, ... ft e of Ashland av, s f, ..., dated April 28 (H. E. Greenebaum to Dixon ...) ... 2,500
...av, ... ft n of Hoyne, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 15 (Daniel D. Evans to Wil... Kilpatrick) ... 5,500
...st, ... ft e of Congress, w f, undivided ... ft, dated April 17 (M. W. and D. ...to George P. Wright) ... 3,000
...st, ... ft w of Paulina, s f, 21¾x75 ft, dated Feb. 28 (George W. Thilo to Thomas ...Smith) ... 2,500
...av, n e corner of Twenty-fifth, w f, 222¾ ..., dated May 6 (S. G. McHatton to ...Main) ... 3,000
...av, n e cor of Twenty-fifth, w f, 2:3¾x ..., dated May 1 (Emily P. Smythe to S. G. ...) ... 2,200
...premises No. 30 Ogden place, dated May 1 (... and H. Selle to H. Chevalier) ... 2,100
...Madison st, e of California av, s f, 24x122 ..., dated April 15 (W. D. Austin to Frank ...) ... 2,000
...Twenty-fifth st, n w cor of Lincoln, s f, ..., dated March 4 (Enos Aryes to Caroline Vollrath) ... 3,000
...st, 275 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 25x126 ft, dated May 5 (J. and M. Schults to Amalia ...) ... 1,275
...premises No. 3120 and 3122 Wentworth av, dated April 26 (John T. Dale to Leon H. Freiberger) ... 6,000
...Willow st, 100 ft e of Bissell, s f, 25x112 ft, dated April 19 (estate of M. D. Ogden to Charles ...) ... 1,200
...st, s w cor of Thirty-seventh, e f, ... ft, dated April 4 (Catharine Quinn to ...Stewart) ... 4,000
...Twenty-seventh st, 49 ft w of Stewart av, s f, ..., dated April 11 (A. L. Chapin to D. ...) ... 800
...Twenty-eighth st, 49 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x ... ft, dated April 11 (David Davis to same party) ... 800
...Church place, 112 ft n of Archer av, e f, 26x100 ..., dated May 6 (H. and T. Long to H. Bauer) ... 725
...De Koven st, s w cor of Desplaines, n f, 25x100 ..., improved, dated May 3 (James Donovan ...to Vaclav Baxa) ... 4,000
...West Jackson st, 38 ft e of Wood, s f, 17¾x80¾ ft, improved, dated April 23 (Thomas Dow... to Barbara Titus) ... 6,500
...West Adams st, between Loomis and Throop, s f, 21x120 ft (with 21x120 ft in rear of above), dated May 1 (Marshall W. Carter to Allan G. Fowler) ... 11,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, 98 ft e of Evanston, n f, 100x150 ft, dated April 11 (M. E. and T. R. Young to O. A. Ruthenberg) ... $ 4,000
...Diversey av, s w cor of Florence, n f, 48x125 ft, dated March 15 (estate of F. Bergman to Christian Nurnberger) ... 2,400
...Lee st, 75 ft n of Davis, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 24 (M. Zipprich to John Straus) ... 750
...av, 125 ft s of Noble, w f, 25x121 ft, dated May 5 (Albert Wisner to L. Scharkopf) ... 600
...Belmont av, 150 ft e of Evanston, n f, 74x150 ft, dated Nov. 17, 1883 (M. E. and T. R. Young to F. A. Johnson) ... 3,330
...Lots 27 and 28 in W ½ Block 17 of E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated May 5 (H. and E. Stille to H. Fick) ... 850
...Seminary av, 186 ft n of Fullerton, e f, 20x120 ft, dated April 24 (William H. Maynard to James H. Munny) ... 3,000
...Diversey av, 240 ft w of Sheffield, n f, 49x ... ft, dated April 19 (L. and T. W. Miller to Carl Falkenthal) ... 2,100

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

...Hanley av, s e cor of Forty-second st, w f, ...x125 ft, dated April 22 (Henry Knopf to Mary D. Pendleton) ... $ 1,653
...av, s e cor of Forty-fifth, w f, 25x ... ft, dated May 29, 1883 (Van H. Higgins to John Fare) ... 650
...Lots 24 and 25, Block 3, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated April 7 (Tracy, Sykes, and Porter to A. C. Foster) ... 1,000
...Englewood av, near Wright st, s f, 98¾x128 ft, dated May 5 (F. and H. Linsenbarth to Ida Hawkins) ... 2,462
...College st, 266 ft n of Wright, n f, 48x129 ft, dated March 1 (same party to D. D. Lowry) ... 1,000
...Sixty-second st, 231 ft e of Wright, s f, 49x125 ft, dated May 2 (S. C. and S. W. Kesler to Edith A. Strachan) ... 3,800
...Forty-second st, 325 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x ... ft (with other property), dated Nov. 18, 1882 (M. Hurley to M. J. Hurley) ... 2,000
...Gunn st, n e cor of Wright, s f, 100x120 ft, dated April 19 (W. C. Dickinson to William O. Budd) ... 2,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt boulevard, 246¼ ft w of Linden av, s f, 12x105 ft, dated Feb. 8 (N. Wikstrom to O. Landblad) ... $ 200

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Thomas Ekhardt, three-story store and dwelling and stable, 25x78, West Madison street, near Ogden avenue, to cost $12,000.

John Richter, three-story dwelling, 24x88, No. 46 Granger street, to cost $7,000.

John Schwebel, two-story dwelling, 21x34, No. 242 West Division street, to cost $2,500.

John Boinit, basement, 24x44, No. 320 Noble street, to cost $1,000.

J. A. Owings, two two-story stores and dwellings, 40x..., Nos. 1128 and 1130 Lake street, to cost $6,000.

John Weeler, two-story dwelling, 21x36, No. 777 West Chicago avenue, to cost $2,300.

Winifred Kepley, two-story dwelling, 22x40, No. 3743 Forest avenue, to cost $2,000.

Harris Crawford, two-story dwelling, 26x50, No. 265 Fremont street, to cost $3,000.

A PAIR OF TAME FLIES.

Philadelphia Record: A pair of tame flies is one of the nightly curiosities of the foreman's room in the distributing department of the *Record*. In summer the flies come by myriads, but in winter they are, as in other places, seldom seen. Mr. Forstel, who has charge of the department, lunches about midnight and always has the companionship of two flies, which make their appearance upon the edge of his plate as soon as he begins the meal. There are never more than two, and it was a good many days before Mr. Forstel noticed the regularity of the visits of his self-invited and somewhat curious guests. At first he thought that it was merely a coincidence that two flies should alight upon his plate every night, but in time he became so much interested that he determined to closely observe the action of the pair, which he became convinced always waited for his meal to commence, and then deliberately flew down for their regular lunch. He watched them so closely that he was able to distinguish them apart, and to discover beyond a doubt that it was not a series of two flies, but always the same pair, night after night. As time went on Mr. Forstel and the flies became famous friends, and a considerable degree of intimacy has grown up. So friendly have the two become that they will permit themselves to be handled, and the other night this familiarity came near having a tragic ending. Mr. Forstel, in a fit of absent-mindedness, picked up a portion of the bread upon which one of his winged guests was perched. The fly, thinking he was safe in the hands of his human friend, did not disturb himself, and was half-way in a big, hungry, human mouth before a mutual discovery of the horrible mistake saved his fly-ship's life.

The flies at first would not appear if another person than their host were present, but they have gradually become accustomed to others. The nights when Mr. Forstel is not on duty others have gotten out their lunches on the table always used, but, after making a brief reconnaissance, would hastily fly away without their usual meal.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Sprague, Warner & Co., 4 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 2 cases cigars; Olson, Wampold & Co., 1 case dry goods; M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; J. V. Farwell & Co., 18 cases dry goods; C. M. Linington, 1 case optical goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 1 case ...; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 108 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 50 boxes tin-plate; Burns & Adams, 5 cases ivory buttons. Collections, $10,865.66.

BAGGAGE MUST BE CHECKED.

"My dear," said Mr. Johnsbury, "I hope you didn't feel bad when I called you 'baggage' this morning. I didn't mean it, you know." "Oh I don't care," replied Mrs. J., "so long as I am treated like any other baggage." "I don't understand, my dear." "Why, I want to be checked." The check was forthcoming. This ... for Mrs. Johnsbury's new black silk.—*Boston Transcript.*

BUSINESS.

A New York Bank Failure and a Sharp Decline in Stocks—The Strength of Chicago Financial Institutions.

The Produce Markets Stronger Early in the Day, but Broke on News from the Seaboard.

Wheat Rather Active and Very Weak—Other Cereals Quiet—Provisions Very Dull.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 6.	April 29.
New York	$121,795,900	$124,143,850
Boston	12,809,506	11,543,046
Chicago	8,542,000	7,300,000
Philadelphia	10,204,404	[illegible]
New Orleans	1,945,093	1,262,483
Baltimore	1,916,301	1,937,491

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 70c premium.
Boston, par to 5c discount.
Cincinnati, 65c premium.
New Orleans, $3.00 premium.

There were no new features in the Chicago money market yesterday. Eastern exchange sold at 70c premium per $1,000 in a small way, and the shipment of currency continues. The troubles of the Marine National Bank of New York were, of course, a subject of constant comment. There were also rumors that other institutions in that city would go down, and the feeling in the metropolis was somewhat panicky. That feeling did not extend to this city, and the course of trade was in no way affected by the condition of affairs in New York, except as prices were depressed on the Board of Trade. One of our banks is nominally the Chicago correspondent of the Marine Bank, but its business consisted only of making collections for the New York institution. It has no funds on deposit with the Marine. Indeed, its accounts are distributed among several of the best banks of the metropolis. Chicago banks are in a very strong condition. One of the leading bank officials says that Chicago learned a valuable lesson by the panic of 1873, and that was to depend on its own resources and not rely on New York or any other point for help. In pursuance of that policy, these institutions are constantly prepared for whatever may turn up. At this time the balances of the Chicago banks in New York are very small. One of the main causes of whatever of distrust there may be in regard to the New York banks is the extent to which they are directly or indirectly affected by stock speculation, and that, it is hardly necessary to say, is not a feature of Chicago banking business.

As for the New York banks, they are not so flush with ready money as they were a few weeks ago, but they are still above the limit required by law, the members of the clearing-house, State and National, having $806,900 more than 25 per cent of the deposit liabilities, and it is probable that the National institutions alone would make even a better showing than this. But the Chicago banks are far above this line. Reports of the condition of thirteen National banks of this city to the Controller of the Currency the 24th of April show deposits amounting to $63,171,965 and cash and exchange footing up $27,626,809. That is, there are immediately available means of over 43 per cent.

The report of the Marine National Bank of New York for the same date is as follows. The large loan and deposit items and the small capital will attract attention:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,202,335
Overdrafts	401
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	300,000
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	18,300
Due from other National banks	109,182
Due from State banks and bankers	524
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	201,215
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,009
Checks and other cash items	38,947
Exchanges for clearing-house	893,375
Bills of other banks	17,367
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	4,547
Specie	1,141,167
Legal-tender notes	237,950
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	13,500
Total	$7,209,425

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Undivided profits	[illegible]
National-bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	5,240,506
Demand certificates of deposit	245,097
Certified checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	833
Due to other National banks	355,670
Due to State banks and bankers	165,942
Total	$7,209,425

The failures and rumors of failures were the moving cause in the New York stock market yesterday, and with the bearish feeling that already existed they carried down prices in a way that must have been very discouraging to any clique that attempted to stem the tide. The sales were very large, footing up 660,500 shares. The suspension of the Marine National Bank was known early, and soon after came the announcement that the house of Grant & Ward, in which President Fish, of the Marine, and Gen. Grant are interested, had gone down. On the top of this it was reported that other important institutions were in trouble, some names being whispered about, and "the street" was near losing its head. Some pretty wild reports reached this city. The decline continued till well toward the close, when there was a rally, due to the covering of shorts and perhaps a moderate amount of buying for the long account. The market was, however, feverish at the close. It was announced during the day that the elevated railroads had come to an agreement which, as the circular of a Chicago house puts it, "gives the Manhattan 6 per cent and leaves the Metropolitan out of the combination." It was rumored that the Senate Committee on the Pacific Roads will make a report charging the Union Pacific with breaking faith with the Government and calling on the Attorney-General to bring suit to prevent it from paying further dividends.

Investment securities were quiet in this city yesterday. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$4500 U S 4s	123¼	$1000 Cook Cy 4½s	107
$6000 U S 4½s	113¾	$10,0 West Park 7s	111
$2000 do	113½	$3000 City Ry 4½s	99

Transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange:

$ 1000 C & A RR Sk Fds	114¼	$ 6000 C & W I G M 6s	101¼
$ 1000 M Union Tel 6s	71¼	$1000 City Ry 4½s	98½
$ 6000 C G F & L Co 6s	97½	$ 7000 do	98½
$ 9000 C P & W 5s	97½	$ 500 do	98¼
$10000 do	97¾	$ 5000 Con Gas 6s	97½
$10000 C & N W S Fd 5s	103	$10000 do	98¼
$ 50 (sm) CC 4½s 1900	100¼		

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Com. Nat. Bank	225	Cook County 7s, 1889	111
Continental Nat. Bk	127	Cook County 7s, 1892	117
Hide & Leather Nt. Bk	135	Cook County 5s, 1899	107¼
Hibernian B'nk'ngCo	120	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103½
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	200	Lincoln Pk. 7s, 1895	107
International Bank	107	N. C. C. R. 1 mtgs, 1900	111
Merchants' L. & T. Co	208	N. C. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	106
National Bk. of Ill	142¼	South Park 6s, 1899	106
Traders' Bank	140	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 6s	107¼
†U. Stock-Yards Nat. B	300	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112¾	West Park 7s, 1890	110¼
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117	West Town 5s, 1890	102¼
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Min. State 4½s, 1912	101
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120¼	Mu. Un. T. Co. 6s, 1912	71
Chicago City 7s, 1897	121	Postal Tel. 6s, 1912	52
Chicago City 7s, 1899	125	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	102¼
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110¾	Con. Gas F. & L. Co. 6, 1913	97¾
Chicago City 6s, 1896	110½	Chicago City Railway	230
Chicago City 6s, 1897	111	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co	141
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111¼	Con. G. L. & L. Co	46¼
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	100¼	W. Dv. City Ry	247¼
Chicago City 4s, 1901	102¾	Postal Telegraph Co	8
Chicago City 3-65s, 1902	98¼	Central Un. Tel. Co	50
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98½	U. Stock-Yds. & C. Co	130

The United States now holds as security for National bank circulation United States bonds amounting to $337,036,150, of which $3,563,000 are currency 6s, $43,355,000 4½ per cents, $108,901,350 4s, and $181,276,800 3s. Bonds held to secure deposits of public money foot up $17,085,000, of which $120,000 are currency 6s, $1,631,500 4½ per cents, $6,476,050 4 per cents, and $8,857,450 3s. The amount of lawful money on deposit in the Treasury for the redemption of notes of banks reducing circulation is $24,093,158, banks in liquidation $13,927,829, failed banks $623,388.

The contract that has been pending for some time for the delivery of 12,000,000 pounds of copper by the Lake Superior pool to the manufacturers is consummated and the goods will be turned over to the purchasers between the 1st of June and the close of September. It is understood that the price is 14 cents a pound. This is very low as compared with the figures of previous years, but it is a cent above the price at which copper was sold to foreigners a short time ago.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: There was every reason to believe last evening that arrangements had been made to hoist prices at least for a turn, and such a result would undoubtedly have been achieved had it not been for the Marine Bank troubles, which were announced about 11 o'clock this morning. This blew all bull projects to atoms, and at the same time burst the market. In a very short time prices rattled down from 1@3 per cent, and, though the fall was checked in the afternoon and quotations were steadied, final figures showed but little improvement. The subsequent suspension of the stock-house of Grant & Ward, of which Gen. Grant is the senior partner, made matters worse. Mr. James D. Fish was at one and the same time President of the Marine Bank and a general partner in the house of Grant & Ward. It may be as well to say a word as to the effect of today's events upon the present financial situation. Briefly, they are most discouraging, not because the Marine Bank was a particularly important concern or Grant & Ward an especially prominent house but because of the fresh shock to confidence abroad. While the above matters claimed permanent attention, a good deal of interest was manifested in the doings of the elevated railroad people at their meeting this morning. The Manhattan & New York Elevated Railroad stockholders held a conclave at noon today, at which the agreements made between the New York Company and each individual holder of Manhattan Company were ratified and approved by a vote of 57,836 out of 58,356 votes cast. Under these agreements the Manhattan Company surrenders to the New York Company its roads and property, and each shareholder of the Manhattan Company will receive a certificate to the effect that after the payment of 6 per cent to the New York stockholders 6 per cent shall also be paid to him provided the same is earned. Should more than 12 per cent be earned the surplus shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders of the two companies. No action has been as yet taken with regard to the Metropolitan lease, but it is expected that this will be canceled also. The result will be that each line will manage its own business and that the Manhattan Company, without road, property, franchise, or anything else to give it corporate existence, will feed upon the surplus earnings of the properties lately under its control.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—The exchange market displays no change, and very little is doing. No gold has been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury or Assay Office so far this week. Many bankers are of opinion that the outflow is over. The market last week for bonds was active and a continuation was noted of the demand for first-class securities, all of which are quoted at high prices. The bonds of some of the Northwestern railroads are favorites with investors. Bond experts say that a number of this class of securities must advance soon because of the good inquiry for them. Mexican bonds have been affected to the extent of checking trade in them by the rumors of bank failures and other financial troubles in Mexico. There is a rather more cheerful feeling among stock brokers. Many of them profess to see signs of a revival of speculation. Business in the last six weeks has grown steadily better, though not largely so. Three memberships in the Stock Exchange are offered at $23,000. The production of anthracite coal for the week ending April 26 was 835,696 tons, against 688,160 tons the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1, 1884, has been 8,195,000 tons, against 9,055,534 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—May 6	Last—May 5
Alton & T. H.	200	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Canada Pacific	400	48¼	47	47	47¼
Canada Southern	1,700	44¾	43¾	44	44¾
Central Pacific	9,615	48¾	46¾	47¾	48¾
Chi. & Alton	100	135	135	135	
C., B. & Q.	1,500	123¾	121½	121¼	123¼
C., C., C. & I.	2,200	51	46	47¼	52
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	100	22	22	22	
Den. & Rio G.	3,125	13¾	11½	11½	13¼
Del. & Hudson	400	106¼	105	105¼	106¼
D., L. & W.	95,225	118¾	115¼	116¾	118¾
Erie	3,445	19¼	17¾	17¾	19
Do pfd.	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	49
Do seconds		86	82	82	84¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,100	6	5¼	5¾	
Do pfd.	200	11¼	11	11	
I., B. & W.	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼
Illinois Central	100	128	128	128	128
Jersey Central	3,300	79	73	79	80¼
K. & Texas	7,300	17¼	15¼	16	17¼
Lake Shore	19,977	96¾	94¼	95	96¾
Louis. & Nash.	7,200	47¾	45¼	45¾	46¾
Manhattan	1,300	55¾	54	55¾	56¾
Do 2d pfd.	100	102	102	102	101
Met. El. bonds		104¾	104¾	104¾	105
Mich. Cent.	200	80	79	79	79¾
Minn. & St. L.	100	13	13	13	13
Morris & E.	100	126	126	126	
Mo. Pacific	34,000	81¼	79	79¾	82
N. Y. Central	5,335	113¾	112¼	112¾	113¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	210	7½	7	7¼	
Northern Pacific	6,130	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
Do pfd.	27,916	53¼	51	51	53¼
Northwestern	19,500	112¾	110¾	111	112¾
Do pfd.	100	142	142	142	
Ohio & Miss.	300	22	22	22	22¾
Ont. & Western	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,535	81	79	79	81
O. Transcon.	15,400	18¾	17¼	17¼	18¾
Pacific Mail	3,450	46¾	44¾	44¾	46¾
P., F.-C. Co.	400	110¼	109	109	110¼
Peoria, D. & E.	200	14½	14	14	14½
Reading	48,300	42¾	40¼	40¾	42¾
Rich. & Dan.	200	[illegible]			
Do term.	100	[illegible]			
Rock. & Pitts.	2,200	8½	8	8	
Rock Island	200	118	117¾	118	119
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	43	43	43	
St. Paul	55,650	81	81¼	81¼	83¼
St. Paul & O.	1,300	31¼	30¼	30¼	32¾
Do pfd.	1,150	94	92¼	92¼	94
St. P., M. & M.	100	95	95	95	96
Texas Pacific	6,665	16¾	14½	15¼	16¾
Union Pacific	101,355	61	56¾	57¼	60¾
Wabash	850	9	8	8	9
Do pfd.	600	17¼	15¾	15¾	17¼
W. Shore bonds		58½	58	58	58
Western Union	49,905	61¾	58¾	59¾	61¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	109
American	96	United States	58

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	113¼	Texas Pacific l. g	45
4s, new	123¾	Texas Pacific R. G	65
Pacific 6s of '95	129	Union Pacific 1st	114
Central Pacific 1st	113¾	Union Pac. l. g	107
Erie 2d	83¾	Union Pac. s. f	111
L. & W. (asked)	[illegible]		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	76¾	Tenn. new 6s	41¾
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	41
St. Joe	110¾	Virginia con(ex coup)	41½
Tenn. 6s, old	41½	Virginia defd	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 A & P inc	18	55000 N Y W S & B 1st	56¾
1000 C & Ohio—Series B	101¼	20000 do	56¾
1000 C & O cur	51¾	30000 do	56¾
10000 do	51¾	35000 do	56¾
1000 do	51¾	10000 do	56
10000 do	51¾	20000 do	56
10000 Can So 1st gtd	101¾	125000 do	56
4000 C B & Q deb 5s	95¼	10000 do	55¾
4000 C St P M & O con	113½	20000 do	55¾
1000 D & R G 1st con	73	5000 do	55¾
1000 do	73	5000 do	54¾
10000 D & R G 1st	97¾	10000 do	54¾
5000 do	97	25000 do	54¾
1000 D & R G W 1st	69	20000 do	54¾
1000 D & H reg	114¾	25000 do	54¾
5000 E Tenn 5s	70	15000 do	54¾
5000 E Tenn inc	18	15000 do	54¾
5000 Erie 7s con gold	128¾	10000 do	54¾
20000 Ft W & Den 1st	69¾	5000 do	54¾
5000 K Pac—Denver div	105	5000 N W cons	132¾
4000 L N A & C 1st	109	10000 N W s f deb 5s	98
2000 Met Ele 1st	99	10000 do	98
10000 Met Ele 2d	85	5000 do	98
2000 Mid of N J 1st	98	5000 do	97½
1000 M&SPist—C&PW	99	5000 Ore S L 6s	87
15000 M K & T gen 5s	65¾	10000 do	87¼
15000 M K & T gen 6s	77¼	5000 do	87¼
1000 M K & T con 7s	107¼	7000 Ore Imp Co 1st	88
20000 N Y L E & Wn 2d con	85	10000 O & T 1st	87
10000 do	84¼	10000 Ohio So inc	31
20000 do	84	5000 do	31¼
15000 do	83¾	5000 R W & O Ex 5s	71
1000 do	83¾	5000 do	71
6000 No Pac 1st coup	103¾	1000 S P M & M 1st con 6s	108
3000 do	103¾	25000 Tex P 1st—R G D	67
10000 N Orleans P 1st	80	5000 do	66¾
1000 N J C adjmt	105	5000 do	66¾
20000 N Y W S & B 1st	56¾	10000 do	66¾
10000 do	56¾	5000 do	66¾
10000 do	56¾	5000 do	66¾
25000 do	56¾	5000 Tex P inc l g	47
9000 do	56¾	10000 do	46¾
15000 do	56¾	20000 do	47
40 40 do	56¾	5000 do	46¾
10000 do	56¾	10000 Wab g m 6s	49

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s co'p 1891	113¾	40000 N Y W S & B 1st	54¾
10000 do	113¾	5000 do	54¾
15000 C & N W s f debs	95¾	50000 N Y L E & Wn 2d con	84
5000 C & O cur	51	10000 do	83¾
5000 Can So 1st gtd	87	10000 do	83¾
2000 Erie 7s cons gold	128¾	17000 do	83¾
44000 E Tenn 5s	74¼	18000 do	83¾
2000 H & C Mo 1st	103¾	10000 do	83¾
17000 Ind D & P 1st	105	5000 do	83¾
2000 Met Elevated 2d	92¾	10000 do	83¾
20000 N Y W S & B 1st	55	5000 do	83¾
20000 do	55	20000 do	83¾
10000 do	55¼	4000 do	83¾
10000 do	54¾	4000 N Y L & W cons	96¾
5000 do	54¾	10000 N Y C Ex 5s	104¾
10000 do	54¾	5000 do	104¾
15000 do	54¾	10000 N Y C & St L 1st	101¾
10000 do	54¾	5000 do	101¾
15000 do	54¾	10000 N J C inc	79
20000 do	54¾	10000 Ore S L 6s	87¼
20000 do	54¾	10000 S P M & M 1st	115
80000 do	54¾	5000 do	115½
20000 do	54¾	5000 Tex P 1st—R G D	65¾
10000 do	54¾	10000 U P 1st	114
15000 do	54¾		
22000 do	54¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	23000 N Y C & St L 2d	83¾
1000 C & O cur	50¾	20000 do	81
4000 Can So 1st gtd	100¾	10000 N Y L E & Wn 2d cn	82¾
21000 do	100	25000 do	83
2000 C Pac gold bonds	113¾	10000 do	83
2000 D & R G 1st	97	10000 do	83
1000 D & H 1st—P Dreg	131¼	45000 do	83
1000 L & N gen m 6s	88¼	10000 do	82¾
1000 Mutual Union 6s	71¾	1000 N Y & N E 1st 7s	107¾
2000 Mo Pac 1st cons	105	1000 No Pac 1st coup	104¾
1000 M & S P 1st—C&M	118¾	15000 do	104¾
1000 M & S P 1st—W&M	97¾	10000 do	104¾
1000 Met Ele 1st	104¾	1000 do	104¾
2000 N Y W S & B 1st	54¾	1000 N W s f deb 5s	98
20000 do	54¾	10000 do	98
20000 do	54¾	10000 R & S 1st con	105
20000 do	54¾	10000 St L & I M 5s	76
20000 do	54¾	10000 Tex Pac inc l g	45¾
11000 do	53¾	10000 Tex P 1st—R G D	65¾
15000 do	53¾	2000 U P 1st	113¾
20000 do	54	10000 do	114
20000 do	54¼	5000 do	114¼
20000 do	54¼	10000 Wab g m 6s	48
20000 do	54	4000 do	48
20000 do	54	10000 do	49
30000 do	54¾	10000 do	49
20000 do	54¾	5 Adams Ex	134½
15000 N Y C & St L 1st	101¾		

NEW YORK, May 6.—Money more active, advanced to 6, closing at 2. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, at 487; do demand, 488¾.

Produce exports for the week, $6,033,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6.—[Special.]—Clearings, $10,204,404; balances, $1,471,990. Money, 4@5. New York funds heavy. The market closed irregular:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¾	58
Reading	20¾	20 7-16
Northern Pacific	23½	23¾
Do preferred	51¼	51½
Lehigh Valley	68	68½
Lehigh Navigation	46¼	46½
B., N. Y. & P.	6¾	6¾
Jersey Central	79	79¼
Oregon Transcontinental	17¼	17¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—[Special.]—Rates for New York exchange dropped down to 65c premium between banks today.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—[Special.]—Rates for business time loans continue easy at 4½ and 5 per cent. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at lower rates today—namely: 2¾, 3, and 3½ per cent, principally at 3 per cent. New York funds sold at from par to 5c per $1,000 discount. The gross exchanges were $12,809,506, and the balances were $1,556,533. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	10	164	164	164	164
Erie Telephone	10	27½	27½	26½	26½
Atchison	250	78¾	79	78¾	78¾
C., B. & Q.	100	123	123	121	121
C., B. & Q. (rights)	2,300	162¾	163	162¾	162
Flint	100	27	27	27	27
Mexican Central	500	14	14	13¾	13¾
T., C. & St. L.	200	15	15	15	15
Union Pacific	200	59	59	56¾	56¾
Wisconsin Cent.	100	11¼	11¼	11½	11¼
C. & H. (mining)	40	174½	174½	174	174
Quincy (mining)	10	36	36	36	36
Second board—					
Mexican Central	350	13¾	13	13	13¾
Atchison	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Union Pacific	200	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼
Wisconsin Cent.	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Bell Telephone	5	164	164	164	164
Mexican Tel.	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Erie	20	26	26	26	26
C., B. & Q.	100	122	122	122	122
C., B. & Q. (rights)	100	160	160	160	160
N. Y. & N. E.	50	14	14	14	14
M., H. & O.	100	19	19	19	19
Con. Valley	500	20	20	20	20
Pullman	40	110	110	110	110

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 Atch 6s	103	1000 Mex 7s	53½
1000 Mex Cent 7s	53¾	2000 O R & N 7s	100
5000 do	53¾	3000 Sonora 7s	98
5000 do	53	3000 Rutland 6s	98
2000 do	51¾	1000 U P 8s	110
1000 do	51¾	5000 P O S L	85
5000 do	51¾	1000 M & St P os D B	118
6000 do	51¾		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Mex Cent 7s	52	35000 Mex Cent 7s	51
250 0 do	51¾	15000 do	50¾
3000 do	51¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6.—Sterling exchange, Bankers' bills, 488¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 6—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 101¾; do account, 102.

United States 4s, 125¾.

St. Paul, 85¼; Canadian Pacific, 49¾; Illinois Central, 130¾; Pennsylvania Central, 61¼; New York Central, 115¼; Erie, 19¾; seconds, 87; Reading, 21¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £62,000.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes, 78f 47½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mining stocks were quiet during the morning, transactions having amounted to only 2,000 shares. Sales included Bulwer at 55@52@55c, Little Chief 35c, La Crosse 13c, Bodie $3.75 regular and $3.60 seller 10, Horn Silver 6¼c, and Iron Silver $1.00.

Homestake	8	Quicksilver	3¼
Iron Silver	100	Quicksilver pfd	24
Ontario (asked)	28		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	1	Pewabic	1¼
Calumet & Hecla	172	Quincy	36
Catalpa	40	Wisconsin Central	11¾
Franklin	8¾	Osceola	12

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.50	Martin White	$ .55
Best & Belcher	1.87½	Mexican	1.25
Bodie Consolidated	3.50	Ophir	1.50
California	20	Potosi	60
Chollar	1.25	Savage	80
Consolidated Va	25	Sierra Nevada	1.75
Day	2.37½	Union Con	2.00
Gould & Curry	1.25	Utah	1.37½
Hale & Norcross	2.55	Yellow Jacket	2.00

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday, except wheat, and even that was less active. The celebration in New York cut off quotations from that city, which tended to reduce the volume of trading here, and the report of business troubles in that city, when received, seemed to be the chief cause of pronounced weakness here towards the close, chiefly in wheat. The weather was again lowering, but cleared up in the latter half of the day, and receipts of grain were small.

Provisions were very dull but irregular. They were stronger early in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards, and weaker later, when wheat turned down, but the movement was about as nearly nominal as it could be to have a market at all. What little was done seemed to be entirely local, and the leading feature was a few offerings of July pork, which slightly reduced the premium for that month. The shipping inquiry was quiet. Pork sold up 10c, declined 15c, and closed on 'Change 5c below the latest prices of Monday, at $17.50 for June and $17.60 for July. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $8.57½ for June and $8.67½c for July, after the latter had sold up to $8.80. Ribs closed 5c higher, at $8.52½ bid for July. On the afternoon call the market fell off 2½c all round, and later was quoted steady at the decline.

Flour was in rather better local demand, with one or two inquiries for shipment. Springs were quoted steady, while holders of winters asked a little higher prices. The coarse millstuffs were easier.

Wheat was moderately active and averaged weak. It sold up ⅜c early in the day, to 96⅜c for June, but declined 2⅜c and closed on 'Change 2c below the latest prices of Monday, at 94c asked for June and 95⅝c for July. The premium for the latter month widened ⅛c, as most of the selling was done by holders, who had June on hand and did not want to transfer much into July. The British markets were called dull, and New York was inactive, while the reported large decrease in the visible supply was scouted by some as partly artificial. The market improved at the outset on a little Western buying, but the scalpers, who were mostly long, started in to sell at the improvement, and soon the cry was raised that the Big Four and the Milwaukee crowd were unloading. The resulting decline was scarcely well under way before the report of the New York suspensions came in. The local crowd only let prices down slowly till reenforced by selling orders from New York, when a regular scramble began, every man seeming in a hurry to sell first, and at one time the scene suggested a little panic, but it was soon over. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 94c, with No. 2 Minnesota at 96c. Other grades in store were not mentioned. On the afternoon call the market declined another ⅜c, with rather free selling by Jones and others, and immediately after turned ⅛c firmer. At the close the crowd seemed to be about equally divided in opinion as to whether Young and Kershaw had sold out or doubled up during the day's trading. Later July was quoted at 95¼c.

Corn was quiet and weaker, after selling up ⅛c, to 58⅛c for July. The latter fell off at the close of 'Change to 57⅜c, with June at 55⅛c, being ⅛c below the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool reported an advance of 1½d per cental, and our receipts were light, while a large decrease in the visible supply was reported. These things favored strength in corn but there was too much on sale in proportion to the demand, the early advance bringing out a pile of selling, in which Baker was understood to lead. After the first hour the market was really dull and settled but slowly in sympathy with wheat. The shipping demand showed some improvement. Cash No. 2 sold at 54⅛@54⅜c and rejected at 48@49c, both in store, while 50c was bid for new mixed. Samples were stronger. On the afternoon call the market was steady, and later was quoted unchanged though a shade firmer in tone.

Oats were less active, and though quite strong early, opening ⅜c higher, weakened in sympathy with corn and wheat and the withdrawal of the support of Mair, who had bought largely the previous day. June sold from 33⅝c at the opening down to 33⅛c, advanced ⅛c, but declined ⅛c near the close, when June was 33⅛c bid and July about 33¼c. A round lot of 20,000 bu No. 2 in store was taken early at 32¼c, but it was the only sale, and 31⅜c was the best bid at the close. Samples were quite liberally offered, but a good inquiry both on local and shipping account kept prices pretty well up in spite of the decline in futures. No. 2 white sold at 37¼@37½c on track and at 37@38c free on board cars. On the afternoon call June sold at 33⅛@33¼c and July at 33⅜@33¼c, closing at 33⅛c for June and 33⅛c for July, being easier.

Rye was neglected and little change from the previous day was noted. Cash No. 2 was nominally 61c and June sold sparingly at 62⅛c, closing at that bid, with July ⅛c higher, at 61⅛c. On the sample market No. 2 brought 62@63½c. Later, on the afternoon call, a firmer tone was developed, June (10,000 bu) selling at 62⅜@62⅛c.

Barley was dull and easier. No. 2 was reported about 72@73c in store in houses where it was wanted, but it could be bought for 71c in outside houses. May was nominally 70@72c and sample was sold at a slightly lower range of prices than the previous day, at 66@70c for No. 3 on track and 66@71c free on board cars.

Seeds were unchanged. Flax sold at $1.65@1.70, chiefly at the outside, and 5,000 bu August sold on private terms, the price being reported as something over $1.35. Timothy was about $1.29 for prime and clover was quoted at $5.70@5.75.

Jobbing circles were quiet generally. Dry goods were fairly active in a few departments, and the volume of business was as large as could be expected at this time of year. Not much was doing in boots and shoes and clothing, while millinery and white goods were going out freely. Jobbers of groceries report a fair trade in progress, with a steady feeling in most lines. Dried fruits and canned goods received considerable attention, and the fish trade was also reported fairly active. Butter was inactive, and declined 2c, fancy creameries dropping to 21@22c and the best dairies to 18c. A year ago prices were 5@7c above present quotations. The cheese market was also depressed. In the oil market there was no change. Coal and pig-iron remained dull and unsettled.

The sugar market is stronger. The New York refiners having combined for the purpose of controlling the production and regulating prices, refined grades are ⅛c higher than at the close of last week. Prices are about 2c cheaper than a year ago.

Hides were steady and tallow and wool quiet at quotations. Eggs were easier at 13½@13¾c for fresh. Green fruits were in request, with large stocks. Broom-corn was in fair demand, with the better grades of corn rather scarce. Potatoes were dull and easier. Hay was in request and stronger. Whisky was unchanged at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

It is rumored here that two cargoes of American wheat have been ordered shipped back from England, but the rumor is undoubtedly a mere canard. "Coals to Newcastle" would be about as appropriate.

It is also said that inquiry has been made by Chicago parties for room in which to store 200,000 bu of our wheat at Erie for 30@60 days, but that room there is scarce, a great deal being already occupied. Some people are unkind enough to insinuate that no small part of the decrease in our visible supply is due to the storing of wheat at points which are not included in the list from which the weekly figures are made up. The idea that such a thing could be attempted for purposes of concealment is absurd, as folks who are sharp enough to manipulate the market are also wise enough to know that concealment is impossible with so many lynx eyes all around them. It may be, however, that arrangements are made to hold wheat at lower lake ports till it can be sent further. Such a thing has been done often enough before today, and no fault found either.

Dayton, O., reports more wheat being received there from farmers; in fact, the offerings have been quite large for a few days past.

No. 2 red wheat sold here Monday at $1.06 loaded out of the Indiana elevator to go to Delaware. It will cost the buyers just about 10c per bu more than they would have had to pay if they had bought in Toledo what is called No. 2 red in that city.

We note that there is about 4,000 bu red wheat in the Pacific elevator which does not appear to be included in the Chicago statement of grain in store.

Two men are here this week from St. Louis examining the red winter wheat in our elevators. It is understood that they want it for St. Louis millers.

Some members of the Board of Trade (here) think that stained glass in the windows of the new building may prove to be a bad thing for the exhibition of samples. The purer the light the better for such work. The blue-glass theory may be well enough in raising grain, but not in selling it.

Next Friday afternoon the Open Board will repeat its auction performance of last Saturday.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
May	$ 17.45	$ 17.40 @17.45	$17.35
June	17.55	17.50 @17.65	17.45
July	17.65	17.57½@17.75	17.55
Year	14.67½	14.51 @14.60	14.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 8.50	$ 8.50 @ 8.55	$ 8.45
June	8.60	8.60 @ 8.70	8.55
July	8.70	8.65 @ 8.80	8.65
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 8.35	.... @ 8.37½	$ 8.35
May	8.35	8.37½@ 8.40	8.35
June	8.40	8.42½@ 8.47½	8.42½
July	8.47½	8.47½@ 8.55	8.50
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	94¼	....@ 94	92
May	94¼	92½@ 94⅜	92
June	96	93½@ 96⅜	93½
July	97	94⅞@ 97⅝	95⅛
August	96½	94½@ 96	95
CORN.			
No. 2	54	54⅛@ 54⅜	54
High-mixed	54	....@	54
May	54	53⅝@ 54⅜	54
June	55⅛	55⅛@ 55⅝	55⅛
July	57⅜	57⅜@ 58⅛	57⅜
August	58⅜	58⅜@ 58⅞	58⅜
OATS.			
No. 2	32	....@ 32¼	31⅜
May	32	31⅛@ 32⅛	31⅛
June	33⅛	33⅛@ 33⅝	33⅛
July	33⅛	33⅛@ 33⅝	33⅛
Year	28	27⅛@ 28	27⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.12⅜	$ 1.14⅜	$ 1.15⅜
No. 2 corn	*54	55⅜	57⅜
No. 2 oats	41⅜	42⅛	42⅜
No. 2 rye	64	65⅛	[illegible]
Pork	20.07½	20.12½	20.37½
Lard	11.67½	12.05	12.10
Short ribs	10.55	10.72½	10.85

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	19,990	13,022	22,251	562
Wheat, bu	39,225	28,113	36,464	13,471
Corn, bu	88,376	148,145	186,663	104,419
Oats, bu	145,657	102,833	151,655	120,228
Rye, bu	7,701	9,574	15,116	19,000
Barley, bu	24,297	14,733	10,174	18,200
Grass seed, lbs	198,900	122,500	149,513	2,730
Flaxseed, lbs	70,910	50,000	81,374	34,640
Broom-corn, lbs	66,200	30,000	45,835	...
Cured meats, lbs	997,750	485,310	2,021,883	430,879
Canned meats, cases	170	...	1,875	22,302
Dressed beef, lbs	...	750	565,635	25,394
Beef, brls	...	...	31	5
Pork, brls	75	12	1,802	11
Lard, lbs	340,102	104,000	1,392,938	73,041
Cheese, lbs	53,728	...	27,550	34,924
Butter, lbs	147,988	137,947	89,100	6,630
Live hogs, No	14,163	10,829	2,570	1,837
Cattle, No	5,574	5,100	2,164	1,942
Sheep, No	4,881	728	1,538	496
Hides, lbs	230,850	288,500	345,830	361,330
Wool, lbs	25,210	16,549	73,040	4,400
Coal, tons	14,332	4,741	3,500	3,490
Lumber, m	9,895	9,102	3,948	2,488
Shingles, m	8,373	4,475	484	83
Salt, brls	6,265	...	3,214	2,631

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning, by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	...	...	1	1
Spring wheat	5	12	3	20
Corn	18	3	141	162
Oats	69	...	21	90
Rye	10	...	...	10
Barley	1	12	8	21
Totals	103	27	174	304

Total about 195,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,102 bu wheat, 72,643 bu corn, 9,243 bu oats, 123,515 bu rye, 4,889 bu barley.

Lake freights were a little lower, agents accepting 2c for corn to Buffalo, room for 187,000 bu being taken on that basis.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store in Chicago last Saturday, compared with those one year previous:

	1884.	1883.
Nos. 1 and 2 winter wheat	77,326	747,703
No. 3 winter	56,824	89,943
No. 2 spring	8,026,770	1,879,045
No. 3 spring	56,889	298,403
Total wheat	8,882,064	6,120,754
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	5,539,116	5,773,879
Rejected and new mixed	227,267	711,550
Total corn	5,761,168	6,630,184
No. 2 mixed oats	890,686	870,378
No. 2 white	15,237	5,105
Total oats	906,558	886,461
Nos. 1 and 2 rye	797,628	638,541
Total rye	801,419	645,355
Nos. 1 and 2 barley	71,541	25,015
No. 3 barley	41,039	13,749
Total barley	112,580	42,085
Grand total	16,470,387	14,336,822

These figures show a decrease during last week of 318,628 bu wheat, 238,102 bu corn, 120,550 bu rye, 7,595 bu barley, and an increase of 119,752 bu oats. Total decrease, 560,123 bu.

The following was the visible supply of grain as compiled by the Secretary of the Board of Trade on the dates named:

	May 3, 1884.	April 26, 1884.	April 19, 1884.	April 12, 1884.
Wheat, bu	25,911,137	25,531,469	27,577,425	29,215,594
Corn, bu	11,929,443	13,389,689	15,142,345	16,449,788
Oats, bu	3,617,440	3,604,361	3,735,686	3,987,249
Rye, bu	1,382,227	1,596,610	1,653,255	1,742,453
Barley, bu	668,853	782,905	888,976	1,072,365

These figures show a decrease during last week of 1,620,332 bu wheat, 1,495,246 bu corn, 277,221 bu oats, 216,409 bu rye, and 114,062 bu barley.

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from Sept. 1 to April 26:

	1883-'4.	1882-'3.		
Flour, brls	5,118,721	6,550,181	Dec.	1,431,459
Wheat, bu	30,063,330	53,583,684	Dec.	23,520,325
Corn, bu	26,093,281	25,315,709	Inc.	677,572

A great deal of remark has recently been made about the statement of visible supply as compiled here. Secretary Stone was asked yesterday if he would explain it, and replied as follows:

"The Chicago account of 'visible supply' differs in its mode of compilation from the New York statement in that, while the latter includes the entire 'in-transit' quantity of grain, the former or Chicago statement estimates the 'in-transit' stock upon the following basis—viz.: Wheat, 75 per cent; corn, 50 per cent; oats, 40 per cent; barley, 60 per cent; rye, 10 per cent.

"The above percentages were deemed approximately correct, taking the year through, as representing the proportion of in-transit stock, which properly belongs to the visible supply, the remainder passing from view in a commercial sense by being destined for immediate use or consumption; that this proportion or percentage varies during the year is of course evident, and it at times may be quite inaccurate, as for instance at the period immediately preceding the opening of navigation it may be very likely true that the greater proportion, by far, of the in-transit grain should be considered as a portion of the so-called visible supply; thus at different seasons of the year causes or circumstances may arise which will lead those who carefully observe such statistics to infer that the probable percentage of 'in-transit' grain, which should be classed as 'visible supply,' is for the time very much larger than that upon which the weekly statement is based, or vice versa.

"Such observations and deductions are undoubtedly made by those whose business interests prompt them to a studious analysis of visible-supply statistics, but for the purpose of comparison and of record upon what must of necessity be a uniform basis the above percentages were deemed a judicious approximation to absolute correctness, in the determination of such questions the pertinent inquiry of statisticians is, How much of this grain will reappear in the principal markets of the country?"

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending April 30 from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans were as follows:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,114,590	413,550
France	17,698	10,127
Holland and Belgium	238,792	24,493
Germany	74,128	16,838
Denmark	8,000	43,824
West Indies, etc	29,255	16,797
Totals	1,553,447	595,734

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls and 800 sacks springs, partly at $3.50 per sack; 340 brls winters and 200 brls rye on private terms; 300 sacks low grades at $1.85. Total equal to about 1,350 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—12 cars bran at $13.00@14.37½; 8 cars middlings at $15.00@15.50.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car rejected white free on board cars at 89c. Total about 500 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—2 cars No. 2 hard, stamped Minnesota, at 96c.

SPRING WHEAT—6 cars No. 2 at 94c; 24 cars at 85@89c for No. 3 on track and 87@89c free on board cars. Total about 13,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,155,000 bu June at 93⅜@94c; 655,000 bu July at 95@95¼c; 70,000 bu August at 95@95¼c.

CORN—24 cars No. 2 at 54⅛@54⅜c; 8 cars rejected at 48@49c; 30,000 bu new mixed were exchanged for May at ⅛c under the price of the latter; 142 cars at 53¼c for No. 2 on track and 55¼c free on board cars. Total about 125,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 45,000 bu May at 54@54⅛c; 225,000 bu June at 55⅛@55⅜c; 270,000 bu July at 57⅛@57⅜c; 10,000 bu August at 58⅛c.

OATS—20,000 bu No. 2 at 32¼c; 104 cars at 33½c for No. 2 mixed on track and 34@36c for rejected mixed, 35@40c for No. 2 do, and 35@37c for rejected white free on board cars. Total about 125,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu May at 31⅛c; 55,000 bu June at 33⅛@33¼c; 10,000 bu July at 33⅛@33¼c; 5,000 bu year at 27⅛c.

RYE—5 cars at 63½c for No. 2 on track and 63@63½c free on board cars. Total about 2,500 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu June at 62⅜@62⅛c.

BARLEY—26 cars at 73c for No. 2, 66@71c for No. 3, and 63@70c for No. 4. Total about 20,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 250 brls July at $17.57½; 1,000 brls August at $17.65.

LARD—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,000 tcs July at $8.65@8.67½; 250 tcs September at $8.85.

MEATS—2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 7¼c; 25,000 lbs short ribs at $8.37½. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were 300,000 lbs July at $8.47½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Quiet and steady, with no change of importance reported. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2¾@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4¼c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3¼c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Was dull and drooping. It declined fully 2c in response to the drop at Elgin Monday. The article is now 5@7c cheaper than at the corresponding date last year, and holders look for a free movement to result. Receipts are liberal and increasing. We now quote: Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do common to choice, 18@20c; dairy, fancy, 17@18c; dairy, choice, 15@16c; dairy, fair to good, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—But slight change was apparent in any feature of this market. The demand was unimproved, and the tendency of prices was as strongly downward as at any time recently. A light business was accomplished within the range of the following quotations: Young America, full cream, 14c; do, half cream, 10@12c; full cream cheddar, mild, 13@13½c; full cream flat, two in a box, 13@14c; choice skimmed flat, 7½@8c; skimmed, common to good, 5@6c; low grades, 3@4c.

EGGS—The market was well supplied and the feeling was easy. Fresh laid brought 13@13¾c, with same seconds offered at 12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are very scarce and are in generally poor condition. Oranges are plenty and active, as are bananas. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.00@5.50; oranges, Valencias, per case, $7.00@10.00; Messinas, choice, $3.50@3.75; lemons, per box, $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.00; strawberries, per case, $[illegible].

GROCERIES—Trade was reported reasonably active with most lines steadily held. The quotations of sugars were marked up ⅛c, refiners having advanced their prices to that extent. Coffees were as dull as before, with prices showing no improvement. There was comparative steadiness in other lines. We quote: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@16c; Mexican, fair to good, 13@14c; Rio, fancy, 13¼@14c; Rio, prime to choice, 12@13c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 8c; standard granulated, 7½c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6⅛c; yellow, 5¾@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

HAY—Was in fair supply and at the same time very firm under a moderately active inquiry. No. 1 timothy was $12.00@13.50 and Iowa upland prairie about $9.00@14.00.

HIDES—Were quoted steady at previous prices: Light green salted, 8½@9c; heavy cows, 8½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 10@11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 1½c; dry flint No. 1, 15@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 30 per cent off. Longhaired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—A good business was in progress, and the general market was again quoted steady: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 10½c; 175 test, headlight, 13½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 12c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 62c; lard, No. 2, 55c; linseed, raw, 55c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 70c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@55c; neatsfoot, pure, 85c; turpentine, 37c.

SEEDS—Were unchanged at $1.70 for No. 1 flax, $1.29 for prime timothy, and $5.70@5.75 for prime clover.

TALLOW—Was quiet and easy at 6¾c for city packers.

VEAL—Was quiet at 3@10c, according to quality.

WOOL—Business remains quiet at former prices. We quote Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wool in graded lots, as manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 31@34c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@33c; coarse, 29@31c; good to prime medium tub, 35@37c; poor and coarse do, 28@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@20c; fine, 21@24c; medium, 25@28c; low do, 18@23c; coarse, 16@18c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 20@21c; medium, 22@23c; heavy to good fine, 16@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

LUMBER.

The cargo market is waking up and the docks begin to exhibit signs of activity, although a market in the full sense of the word can hardly be said to exist. There is a growing conviction among the cargo dealers that the yards are very short of dry strips and boards, as there is a sharp inquiry for that class of material. While it is difficult to offer any quotations that will convey an intelligent idea of the market, it may be said that piece stuff has sold at $9.00@10.00, while for dry 6-inch strips and boards the following figures are reported: Culls, $11.50@7.50; No. 2, $12.00@12.50; medium, $13.00@15.00; and No. 1, $16.00@20.00.

The yard trade is in about as satisfactory condition as could be expected at this time of the year, but there seems to be a growing dissatisfaction among dealers in regard to prices. There has been more or less trouble over this question for the last three years, but the adoption at the last regular meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange of two price lists, one for the city trade and another entirely different for the outside trade, seems to have increased the dissatisfaction, and there is considerable discussion as to the outcome of the matter. As the case now stands it would appear that a man in Omaha can buy his lumber here cheaper than a resident of this city; and it is asserted that the presentation of the fact to the Chicago man in the shape of two price lists is bound to make trouble. The chief difficulty seems to be the lack of harmony of thought and action among the local lumber dealers, each fearing that the other is underselling him, cutting list prices, and taking various underhanded means of ruining his trade, and to protect himself he cuts the list prices, lowers the standard of his goods, and tries to make up in increased volume of sales what he lost in a lower range of prices. There is no telling what the result will be, but it cannot go on this way forever. Where a dealer used to make $2.00 profit per 1,000 he now makes 50c, and such a state of affairs must bring about a solution of some sort.

The following is the wholesale yard price-list for May:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@3 inch	$45.00@48.00
A and B, select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
First, second, and third clear finishings	41.00@47.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12 inch	33.00@41.00
A, B, and C, 6-inch flooring, D and M	32.00@35.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	24.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12, 14, & 16 ft.	21.50
Siding, A, B, and C	13.50@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	14.50@24.00
Shingles, Standard A	2.40
Choice Star A	2.60

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	5,574	14,163	4,881
Tuesday	4,000	13,500	2,000
Total	9,574	27,663	6,881
Same time last week	11,055	38,707	3,245
Shipments—			
Monday	2,164	2,570	1,538

The first grass Texans of the season arrived yesterday. There were 69 of them and they fetched $4.75. A load of still-fed Texans averaging 956 lbs sold at the same price.

E. W. Prescott has departed this city for Boston, his old home, where he intends to remain until the end of the month.

The arrivals since Saturday have been less than for the same time last week to the extent of 1,500 cattle and 11,000 hogs, while the receipts of sheep show an increase of 3,500. The comparatively light run for the last few days is ascribed to the fact that farmers are now too busy with their planting to give much attention to live stock.

Receipts were disappointingly light yesterday, and there was a general hardening of prices, though excepting hogs, which averaged nearly 10c higher than Monday, there was no important advance. Cattlemen were not particularly active, but the smallness of the supply enabled sellers to get a little stronger prices. Sales were at $2.50@6.27½ for inferior to good grades. Hogs were active and firm at an advance of 5@10c, poor to best light selling at $5.40@5.95, and inferior mixed to prime heavy grades at $5.50@6.15. Sheep were in active demand and a trifle higher.

CATTLE—The smallness of the supply was a disappointment to the trade generally. It amounted to only about 4,000, making a total for the two days of barely 9,574, against 11,055 for the same time last week. Had there been the usual demand prices must have taken a sharp upward turn, but owing to the restricted character of the Eastern demand, resulting from adverse reports from New York and other points, holders were not able to do much more than sustain Monday's prices. Fair to good light and medium weights received the principal attention of shippers and droves answering to that description commanded a small advance, but heavy cattle were barely steady. Exporters wanted only a few, and as the offerings exceeded their requirements they were in a position to buy to good advantage. Trading was at $[illegible] for rough, thinnish droves to good smooth fat lots. Some choice heavy, held at $6.50, did not find a buyer. The offerings included some prime stillers, for which $[illegible] was paid. Excepting a few loads of heavy cattle about everything sold.

Butchers' stock sold quite as well as the day before. It was in light supply and in fairly active demand, and while there was no quotable advance the market averaged stronger. Cows went at $2.50@5.25 for inferior to extra. The latter figure was obtained for some choice stillers averaging 1,300 lbs. Sales of bulls were at $2.25@5.00 and of steers at $3.00@5.50. A load of fat little 735-lb steers went at $5.35. There was a light calf trade at $4.50@7.25.

The demand for stockers and feeders was unimproved. There was a light supply of suitable lots, but not all were taken, and prices were barely sustained. The former were quoted at $4.00@4.75 and the latter at $4.75@5.50. Present prices, though fully 25c lower than ten days ago, are still high in comparison with fat cattle and buyers hesitate to pay them.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,416	$6.27½	27	954	$5.45
18	1,346	6.20	17	1,051	5.50
16	1,303	6.20	20	950	5.50
21 stillers	1,318	6.15	19	927	5.40
18	1,283	6.12½	20	1,105	5.30
40	1,277	6.10	21	1,069	5.20
19	1,335	6.10	20	1,021	5.20
17	1,389	6.10	20	1,036	5.15
51	1,309	6.10	26 stockers	873	5.10
54	1,287	6.05	15 feeders	922	5.00
17	1,417	6.05	15 stockers	825	4.85
41 stillers	1,278	6.00	14 stockers	662	4.15
18	1,236	6.00	14 stockers	730	4.50
18	1,241	5.95	24 stockers	638	4.35
19	1,171	5.95	23 stockers	642	4.35
18	1,240	5.90	22 cows	941	5.00
24	1,233	5.90	25 cows	959	4.85
21	1,238	5.90	27 cows	945	4.75
34	1,211	5.85	14 cows	935	4.65
22	1,118	5.85	19 cows	1,083	4.50
19	1,151	5.85	13 cows	909	4.45
21	1,278	5.80	22 cows	907	4.40
41	1,158	5.80	13 cows	951	4.35
17	1,177	5.80	17 cows	911	4.30
20	1,201	5.80	15 cows	873	4.20
16	1,174	5.80	17 cows	892	4.00
19	1,145	5.75	20 cows	869	3.95
18	1,090	5.75	26 dist. cows	963	3.80
17	1,122	5.70	15 cows	901	3.60
20	1,130	5.70	19 cows	810	3.50
28	1,140	5.75	13 heifers	655	3.90
17	1,188	5.70	49 dist. cows	1,008	3.60
20	1,080	5.70	69 Texas	956	4.75
21	952	5.50	23 Texas still	956	4.75
19	1,223	5.65	55 calves	113	6.50

HOGS—Trade opened in an active way, and did not lag until the supply of good hogs was exhausted. There was an advance early in the day of 5@10c, and the improvement was maintained to the finish, though the late feeling was rather less firm. The supply was comparatively light, being some 7,000 less than for the corresponding day last week, and fell short of the demand, which was active both on local and Eastern account. Poor to prime light weights sold at $5.40@5.95 (a few choice at $6.00) and inferior mixed to prime heavy at $5.50@6.15. No choice heavy lots were offered. A few of the right kind would have brought $6.25. There was some trading in skips and culls at $4.00@5.35. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	245	$6.15	48	199	$5.85	47	190	$5.60
58	270	6.12½	67	205	5.85	68	203	5.60
52	278	6.10	50	201	5.85	62	203	5.60
55	248	6.10	61	165	5.80	63	194	5.55
51	245	6.05	62	179	5.80	64	174	5.55
56	261	6.05	48	179	5.80	68	200	5.55
[illegible]								

SHEEP—The supply fell short of the demand. As a result prices were stronger. There was an advance in good to choice grades, while the decline of the day before in poor to fair lots was regained. There was a quick market at $4.75@6.50 for poor to choice wooled. Shorn sheep were salable at $3.50@5.50.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	95	$4.40	23	77	$5.75
148	73	4.62½	54	99	6.15
48	87	5.37½	738	121	6.37½
48	82	5.50	79	121	6.45
47	86	5.50	25 lambs, pr head		2.50

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,330 head; shipments, none; slow, easy for shipping grades, some sales a shade lower, within the range, but all butchering stock firm and wanted; export grades, $6.35@6.65; good to choice shipping, $5.80@6.25; common to medium, $5.25@5.75; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@5.75; grass do, $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, none; scarce, firm, and in urgent demand, especially for clipped inferior to fair wooled, $4.00@4.50; medium to good, $4.75@5.50; choice to extra, $5.50@6.25; clipped quick sales, 75c@$1.00 below wooled; Texans, $2.75@5.25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 900 head, mainly exportation and city trade slaughterers direct. Dressed beef barely steady: 9@10c for city.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,660 head, about one-fourth spring lambs; market easier; ¼c lower for ordinary to fair; clipped sheep, $5.00@6.75 per cwt; unshorn sheep, $7.25@8.25; unshorn yearlings, $5.75@8.50; clipped sheep, $5.00@7.50; clipped yearlings, $4.00@8.25 per head for spring lambs and 8@12c per lb.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,750 head; live hogs dull at $5.25@6.85 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 750 head; consigned through, 185 cars; market dull, drooping; no Eastern trade; only light local demand; sales, 12 cars; unchanged prices; yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 400 head; consigned through, 5 cars; market dull, heavy; prices easier, not quotably lower; 6 cars at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 805 head; consigned through, 79 cars; market dull, unchanged; no Eastern trade, only light local demand.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 6.—CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 57 head; shipments, 975 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 5,175 head; Philadelphias, $5.75@6.00; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50.

SHEEP—Market fair at 10@15c off on good, 25c off on common; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,200.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,959 head; steady; native steers, 1,229 to 1,481 lbs, $5.50@5.85. Others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; firmer; higher; lots 198 to 300 lbs, $5.30@5.50, mainly $5.40@5.60.

SHEEP—No receipts; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common and light, $4.75@5.80; packing and butchers', $5.10@5.90; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 2,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm; fair demand.

FLOUR—10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 9d@8s 2d; spring, 7s 5d@7s 8d; California, 7s 6d@7s 9d; club, 7s 11d@8s 5d. Corn, 5s 2½d for new and 5s 3½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 41s 6d.

Receipts of wheat last three days, 137,000 centals, 132,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—3 p. m.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Demand fair and market firm. Corn—Old Western mixed, 5s 3½d; do Western mixed, 5s 2½d.

Yarns and fabrics dull and rather weak.

LONDON, May 6.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s.

LINSEED-OIL—19s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 6.—PETROLEUM—18¼@18¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 6—12 m.—Wheat firmer. Corn firmer at 5s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Corn firm. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in fair demand. Pork, 73s. Lard, 41s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 44s. Tallow, 37s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Beef, 97s.

LONDON, May 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn firmer; held higher; 5s 3d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow. Corn firm. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat large. Corn nothing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—FLOUR, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS—Produce-Exchange operations in breadstuffs, provisions, etc., were wholly suspended today in accordance with the recent vote, and the members generally gave most of their time and attention to the formal ceremonies connected with the opening of the new exchange. Business in a private way was confined within exceptionally meagre limits and productive of no important alteration as to values, though the talk late in the day was of a bearish drift, partly in view of the local financial troubles and the depression advised of from the interior and by cable.

SUGARS—Raw very dull and barely steady on the basis of 5 5-16@5 7-16c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined as last quoted and very quiet.

FREIGHTS—In the way of charter contracts a moderate movement was again noted, but at very low quotations. Unusual dullness characterized the berth-freight interest, due in good part to the suspension of regular business at the old and formal ceremonies of inauguration at the new produce exchange. Contracts for grain reported were for Liverpool by steam. Bremen, hence, rye at 55 pfennigs. Small shipments of flour, provisions, etc., were also reported for the several prominent ports at unaltered figures, of which, for Antwerp, lard, a few hundred small packages, at 17s 6d.

NEW YORK, May 6.—COTTON—Dull; easier; futures steady; May, 11.58c; June, 11.64c; July, 11.77c; August, 11.88c; September, 11.53c; October, 11.09c; November, 10.85c; December, 10.84c; January, 11.00c; February, 11.09c.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; options more active, but 15 points lower, owing partly to the decline, but more especially to the failure of the Marine Bank, where many brokers had deposits; sales, 1,500 bags Rio No. 7 May, 8.60@8.50c; 2,500 do June, 8.60@8.55c; 12,000 do July, 8.65@8.55c; 16,250 do August, 8.65@8.55c; 9,250 do September, 8.70@8.60c; 3,500 do October, 8.75@8.65c; 2,500 do November, 8.80@8.70c; 3,750 do December, 8.85@8.75. Molasses lower; Cuba, 26@28c. Rice steady, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but steady; United, 85¾.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 68c; steamer yellow, 65@66c; No. 2 mixed, 64½@65c; steamer mixed, 63@64c; good no grade, 60@62c. Oats firm but quiet; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 44½@44¾c; No. 3 white, 43@44c; No. 1 mixed, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42c. At the call May No. 2 white oats sold at 44c and year at 28½c; sales, 15,000 bu.

FLOUR—Firm but quiet; superfine, $2.75@3.50; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $5.25@6.50; spring patents, $6.25@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Steady market with fair trade; extra prime, $15.00@15.50; old mess, $17.00; new mess, $18.00. Lard steady and moving fairly at 9@9¼c. Hams, 13½c. Live hogs, 6@6½c; dressed hogs, 7¾@8c. Beef quiet and unchanged; extra mess, $12.50; plate, $13.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet; steers, 9@10½c; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower, with downward tendency; fresh creameries, 23@27c; imitation, 17@20c; ladle, 15@18c; Western dairy, 16@20c; Northern, 20@23c.

FREIGHTS—Dull, with asking rates lower. To Liverpool—Grain, 1d; sack flour, 6s@8s 6d; provisions, 5s@10s; tobacco, 7s 6d. To London—Grain, 3½d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 17s 6d; tobacco, 15s. To Glasgow—Sack flour, 10s@11s 3d; provisions, 17s 6d; tobacco, 20s.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,517 brls, 5,435 sacks; corn, 16,150 bu; oats, 12,300 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 6.—FLOUR—Firm; high grades about 10@15c better.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, advanced, then declined, but still closed above yesterday, except for May; No. 2 red, $1.10@1.10½ cash; $1.10@1.11, closing $1.10 May; $1.12½@1.13¼, closing $1.12½ June; [illegible] July; 94½@96¼c, closing 94½c August; 93½@95c, closing 93¼c year; No. 3 red nominal. Corn higher but inactive; 51@51½c cash; 51@51½c May; 52@52¾c June; 53½@55c July, closing 53½c July; 40c year. Oats very slow; 34c cash; 33@33¼c May; 31¾c June. Rye quiet; 58c bid. Barley quiet at 60@85c.

LEAD—Firmer; $3.61.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.63.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.75.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Firm but very slow; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, ...

$1,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 154,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; $1.15 bid May; $1.12¾ bid June; 98½c July; 94c August; 92c year. Corn lower; 55¾c May; 51⅝@51½c June; 55¾c July. Oats lower; 34c June.

Duluth, Minn., May 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were a shade higher, but inactive. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.05½; May, $1.05½; No. 2 hard, June, $1.01; No. 1, June, $1.05½; in store, 2,400,897 bu.

Toledo, O., May 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red, cash, $1.02¾@1.03; May, $1.02¾; June, $1.03¾; July, $1.01½; August, $1.00; No. 2 soft, $1.08; No. 3 red, 95@96c. Corn firm and dull; high mixed, 62c; No. 2 cash, 57c; May, 56¼c; June, 56c; July, 57¾c; no grade, 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 2, cash or May, 34¾c; June, 35¼c.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white, $1.08; No. 2, $1.03; No. 2 red cash, $1.02¾@1.03; May, $1.01¾; June, $1.03; July, $1.00¾; August, 99c; No. 3 soft, $1.05@1.06; No. 3, 95c. Corn steady and firm; high mixed, 62c; No. 2 cash, 57c; May, 56¼c; June, 56¼c asked; July, 58c; rejected, 55½@56c; no grade, 51c. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 white, 37¼c; No. 2 cash and May, 34¾c; June, 35¼c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 Milwaukee, 94c; May, 94c; June, 95¾c; July, 97¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 54c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 34c; white, 37@38c. Rye easier; No. 1, 65¾c; No. 2, 61½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, cash, 71c; No. 3 spring extra, 61c.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.35 cash and May; $17.55 June. Lard—Prime steam, $8.45 cash and May; $8.60 June. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 11⅜@12¼c.
HOGS—Steady; $5.25@5.90.
BUTTER—Dull; choice creamery, 23@24c; fair to good, 20@22c; best dairy, 22@23c.
CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 14@14½c; flats, 14½@15c.
EGGS—Lower at 13@14c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 29,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 26,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 6.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, May, $1.05½@1.07; June, $1.07¼@1.08; July, $1.04¾; August, $1.02¾@1.03. Corn—Western lower; mixed, spot, 62c bid; May, 60¾@60¾c; June, 60@61c; July, 60¾@61¾c. Oats dull; Western white, 41@42c; mixed, 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.
PROVISIONS—About steady and quiet.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.
Other articles unchanged.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain at 2½@3d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 317,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 6.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat—Advanced ¼@½c, later advance lost; closed dull; No. 3 red elevator, 98½c; No. 1 Pennsylvania red, grain depot, $1.18; No. 2 red May, $1.06@1.08; June, $1.06@1.06¾; July, $1.05½@1.06; August, $1.03¾@1.04. Corn—Options neglected; car lots firm; No. 3 yellow, 60c; steamer yellow, 62c; sail mixed May, 60@61c; June, 60¾@61c; July, 61¾@61¾c; August, 62@63c. Oats—In good demand; No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; No. 2 white, 40¾@41c; later prices for fancy No. 2 white, 42@43c; No. 1 white, 41¾c.
EGGS—Firm and scarce; extras, 14¾@15¼c.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat 5,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 6.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, $1.05@1.07. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 57c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½@36¾c. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley in good demand, and firm; extra No. 3 fall, 80c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $17.50. Lard quiet; $8.25@8.30. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 6¾c; short ribs, 8¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¾c; short ribs, 9¾c; short clear, 9¾c.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 6.—Cotton—Leading months for future delivery lost .19@.11c. But when the President of the exchange announced that, after careful examination, it appeared that the deposits for margins made at the Marine National Bank since April 1 amounted to only $40,000, of which a large proportion had since been liquidated, and that the balance was well distributed among members, a better feeling set in and futures recovered .05@.08c. At the third call May sold at 11.60c and August at 11.82c. Futures, after large sales, closed steady, May to September .08@.06c lower than yesterday; October to February, .01@.02c lower.

Memphis, Tenn., May 6.—Cotton—Quiet at 11¼c; receipts, 203 bales; shipments, 430; stock, 27,095; sales, 250.

Galveston, Tex., May 6.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 4 bales; gross, 12; stock, 9,024.

New Orleans, La., May 6.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10¾c; net receipts, 380 bales; gross, 380; exports to Great Britain, 1,500; sales, 600; stock, 140,450.

St. Louis, Mo., May 6.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; middling, 11¼c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 300; shipments, 300; stock, 11,330.

New York, May 6.—Dry Goods—Exports of domestic cotton for last week, 4,712 pkgs; total for the year thus far 62,712, against 57,986 the same time in 1879, the largest quantity in any previous year.

Boston, Mass., May 6.—Wool—Dull; Michigan extra, 35@36c; pulled wools, 25@40c.

Bradford, Pa., May 6.—Petroleum—There was a regular break in crude today; total runs Monday, 53,364 brls; total shipments, 51,413; charters, 50,367 brls; clearances 10,694,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.02 and closed at 96½c; highest price, $1.02¾; lowest, 96c.

Oil City, Pa., May 6.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.02; highest, $1.02¾; lowest, 96½c; closed, 96¾c; sales, 18,873,000; clearances yesterday, 12,622,000; runs, 71,175; shipments, 49,695; charters, 50,170.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 6.—Petroleum—Excited, irregular, panicky; United opened at $1.02¾, declined to 96c, and closed at 96¾c.

Peoria, Ill., May 6.—Whisky—Steady at $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., May 6.—Whisky—Steady at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., May 6.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., May 6.—Turpentine—Firm at 29c.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

The Names of Inventors and Their Inventions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6—[Special.]—The following patents were issued today:

Anderson, Anton G., Chicago, Ill., bung; Annable, Edward B., Paw Paw, Mich., whiffletree; Ashurst, John L., Havana, Ill., grain-drill.

Bateman, Enoch, Rockford, Ill., guard for barber's shears; Bates, Edwin M., assignor of one-half to J. E. Roll, Springfield, Ill., car-coupling; Beach, Ralph H., Flint, Mich., forging-machine; Beebe, Lyman C., Villisca, assignor of one-half to B. Truman, Afton, Ia., gas generator and carburetor; Blocher, John, Franklin Grove, assignor of one-half to B. F. Shaw, Dixon, Ill., feed-guide for printing-presses; Bolton, James, Chicago, Ill., cabinet for sewing-machines; Brown, Stephen D., Farmington, Mich., potato-digger; Buchholz, Herman and W. Morris, Janesville, Wis., carriage top; Bush, Lewis Jr., assignor to American Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill., folding-chair.

Carver, James M., assignor of one-half to J. W. Boynton, Grand Rapids, Mich., condenser for steam and smoke; Claybourne, Colin W., Quincy, Ill., sickle-grinder; Crowell, Chauncy L., Peoria, Ill., holdback-hook; Curtis, Charles R. S., Quincy, Ill., fire-escape.

Dalby, William H., assignor of three-fourths to A. Medsker and C. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind., saw-guard; Day, Henry L., Minneapolis, Minn., ventilating flue-cap; Dorsett, Daniel H., Chicago, Ill., insulating material; Dorsey, John D., Greenville, Ill., vehicle spring; Dunbar, Warren, Minneapolis, Minn., track-clearer.

Foster, Mark W., Minneapolis, Minn., gate.

Gates, Alfred L. Surrey, Wis., clover-hulling attachment for thrashing-machines; Gilchrist, John D., Ishpeming, Mich., electric bell and annunciator.

Hara, Daniel, Iowa City, Ia., flooring; Hewitt, Charles B., Racine, Wis., assignor to Racine Cement & Pipe Company, of Wisconsin, mold for drain tiles; Hickman, Edwin W., Bay View, Wis., cooling shield for puddling furnaces; Hill, Peter P., Lee, Ill., assignor to Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, and I. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill., wire-barbing machine; Holden, John G. and J. E. Coe, Danville, Ill., car-track cleaner; Howard, Oliver F., Burlington, Ia., valve gear for steam-engines.

Jewell, Omar H., and W. M. Mathisen, Chicago, Ill., furnace-grate.

Kilbourn, Edward, Jamestown, Wis., tread-power.

Lancaster, John P., Goshen, Ind., car-coupling; Lawrence, Henry C., Chicago, Ill., preparing medical compounds; Lewis, Andrew, Naperville, Ill., spring and weight motor; Lewis, Warner, Stone Bluffs, Ind., tile-machine; Locke, Charles S., Joliet, Ill., check-rower for cornplanters; Louden, William, Fairfield, Ia., haystacker.

Mgoon, Charles H., Muskegon, Mich., feed water-heater; Marcus, Morris, and H. Aniss, Chicago, Ill., suspender end; McNeil, George, Chicago, Ill., lubricator.

Norton, Edwin, assignor to himself and O. W. Norton, Chicago, Ill., combined coffee canister and mill; Norton, Edwin, assignor to himself and O. W. Norton, Chicago, Ill., paint can.

Owen, Edward T., Madison, Wis., locking device for closets, boxes, etc.

Phillips, George, Tilford, Ill., screen frame; Puffer, Edwin R., Riverside, Ill., scale.

Restorff, Fritz, Chicago, Ill., joiners' clamp; Richards, Ernest R., Sheboygan, Wis., bottle holder; Roberts, James A., assignor of one-half to W. M. Dwight, Detroit, Mich., belt-fastener.

Sampson, Gen. W., Springfield, Ia., locking nut; Stafford, Frank W. and G. A. Henderson, Decatur, Ill., cuff holder; Stover, Daniel C., Freeport, Ill., wire-barbing machine.

Tilson, S. Miner, Rockland, Ind., churn-dasher.

Vail, Thomas C., Topeka, Kas., easel; Vanneman, William C., Richmond, Ind., roller-skate.

Walkup, Liberty, Rockford, Ill., paint-distributer; Wheatly, John D., Detroit, Mich., assignor of one-half to A. Heine, Silver Creek, N. Y., manufacturing flour; Wilcox, Edward M., Whitewater, Wis., and W. E. Botsford, Omaha, Neb., shelling and grinding machine; Williams, John S., Chicago, Ill., bellows; Willson, Henry, Chicago, Ill., card or ticket holder; Wright, Arthur S., Moline, Ill., chain-pump fixture.

Yeagley, Jacob B., Indianapolis, Ind., hydraulic ram.

Zimmerman, Samuel B., Hudson, Mich., car-coupling; Zellers, Theodore A., assignor to Ottawa Glass Company, Ottawa, Ill., flatting and annealing oven for glass.

A MOTHER'S DREAM SAVES HER CHILD.

Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*, May 3: About 1 o'clock Friday morning Dr. C. E. Stark was called to attend a girl who had had a tooth extracted the previous day, and who was suffering from an excessive hemorrhage as a consequence. The mother said that Thursday night she dreamed that she was holding her daughter in her lap, and that the child was dying. She awoke, went to the child's bed, and found her daughter in a critical condition. The Doctor was summoned and found the child almost pulseless. Her garments and coverings were soaked with blood, and he found it necessary to inject milk into her veins to stimulate the circulation. The Doctor is of the opinion that if the child's condition had been discovered an hour later she would have been beyond help. The warning dream of the mother proved most opportune.

THE COURTS.

Indictments Returned by the Federal Grand Jury—Miscellaneous Litigation.

Another Town Officer Wants a Mandamus.

John Rippet, a resident and taxpayer of the Town of Bremen, filed a petition yesterday in the Circuit Court against Henry Kaehler and Ernest Kott, Commissioners of Highways of the town, asking for a writ of mandamus. Rippet says he was elected Commissioner of Highways at the last election in April, has received his certificate and taken the usual oath, and applied to his fellow-Commissioners to recognize him as one of them and permit him to take part in their deliberations. This they refuse to allow, and he now files a petition for mandamus to compel them to accede to his request.

Offenders Against Uncle Sam.

The grand jury in the United States District Court, which has concluded its labors and been discharged by Judge Blodgett, had an unusually easy time, only returning eighteen indictments. The following is the list, with the exception of a few cases which were withheld until the defendants could be arrested:

Robert Riley, of Chicago, for sending letters through the mails advertising the Royal Havana Lottery.

John Lomasney and Dennis Smith, of Chicago, for counterfeiting silver dollars.

Donald C. Towne, of Chicago, a clerk in the Post-Office, charged with embezzling a letter containing $3.50 and two opera tickets.

Peter Cochems, of Chicago, for failing to keep proper Government books as a cigar manufacturer and for removing cigars without stamping them.

Samuel Maher, for counterfeiting silver dollars.

Anthony Lanan, a retail liquor merchant and dealer in manufactured tobacco, for failing to pay the Government tax.

William McGrath, of Chicago, charged with a similar offense.

August Denser, a cigar manufacturer, for failing to keep proper Government books and removing cigars without stamping the boxes.

Charles N. Clark, of Peoria, for counterfeiting 10, 25, and 50 cent pieces.

Braxton Miller, of Millersburg, Mercer County, for making a false claim for pension as private in Company I, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

P. R. Burrell, of Brookville, a retail liquor-dealer who neglected to pay the Government tax.

John C. Bode, of Chicago, a retail liquor-dealer and dealer in manufactured tobacco, for a similar offense.

Walter L. Roseberry, of Galesburg, for taking a letter that did not belong to him containing an article of value.

James Wilcox and Josephine Marré, of Chicago, for passing counterfeit money.

Items.

The jury in the case of C. W. Johnson against F. F. Cole and others gave the plaintiff a verdict for $850. This was a suit to recover $5,000 damages for levying on the furniture of plaintiff's boarding-house at No. 66 Sherman street under a chattel mortgage. The judgment was immediately satisfied.

Anna Krimbill asks the Probate Court to appoint a conservator for Margaret Krimbill, her mother, who is alleged to be distracted and to have real estate and personal property worth $2,000.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,985—Frank Clarke vs. B. H. McCormick et al. Asst., $4,000. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

18,986—William S. Mellen et al. vs. Moline Malleable Iron Works, C. F. Hemenway, S. W. Wheelock, S. T. Walker, Amaziah L. Carson, J. S. Keator, and Ben C. Keator. Bill to foreclose trust-deed and chattel mortgage for $20,000 on Block 9 in Pitts, Gilbert & Pitts' second addition to Moline and on the company's foundry. C. C. Linthicum and McDougall & Langworth, solrs.

18,987—St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co. vs. Emma Burbank and J. Q. Burbank. Bill to confirm title. R. B. Galusha and Trumbull, Washburn & Robbins, solrs.

18,988—John J. Holland vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Case, $15,000. Transcript of record from Circuit Court. O'Brien & Shissler, attys.

18,989—Elizabeth Smith et al. vs. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company. Transcript of record from Kankakee County. Case, $5,000. Snapp & Breckenridge, attys.

18,990—J. N. Chapple, Receiver, etc., vs. William Rickard, J. C. Beierlein, L. G. Duglas, and the First National Bank of Marseilles. Bill for accounting. E. F. Bull and Lester H. Strawn, solrs.

18,991—Same vs. Bird Bickford, A. H. Burley, Receiver, Marseilles Paper Company, and J. W. Howell. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for unknown amount for rent of water-power on Lot 9 in water block in the Marseilles Land & Water Power Company's Addition to Marseilles. Same solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Kerr vs. South Park Comrs.; order to pay clerk's costs, $250.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—856, National Furnace Co. vs. Moline Malleable Iron Works; on motion of certain defts. their answers to original bill to stand as answers to supp. bill and replications to stand, etc. and ref. to Bishop master to take proof, etc.—361, First Nat. Bank vs. Bass; ans. to original bill to stand to amd. bill and rep. to said ans. to stand.—Equitable Trust Co. vs. Stewart; dis. as to deft. A. P. Stewart and lv. to amd. bill.—O'Brien vs. Wilson; order apprvg. master's deed.

Law orders—319, Karr vs. Cin., I. & St. L. & C. R. R. Co.; jury waived, sub. to ct., evidence heard and taken under advisement.—355, Boyd Thomas, etc., vs. S. B. Davis; testimony to be returned to State Court. —153, 154, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 217; lv. to amd. narr. in 30 days and deft. ruled to plead to narr. as amd. in 20 days after being served with a copy of amendments filed.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,151—E. Van Valkenburg et al. vs. Schooner H. D. Moore. Libel $88. W. L. Mitchell, proctor.

Appellate Court.

Orders—1,685, Haas vs. Myers; appl. to Superior Court alld. and bond apprvd.—1,741, Moody vs. Peterson; appl. denied.—1,551, Union Iron & Steel Co. vs. Kelly; appl. alld. to Supreme Court in bond of $250, appl. not to act as supersedeas.—1,690, Tedens vs. Schumers; appl. bond apprvd.—1,755, Masters vs. Delaney; pet. of plff. filed and taken.—1,756, Messerve vs. Birmingham; same ord.—1,757, same vs. Clark; same order.—1,791, Taylor vs. Farmer; appl. bond apprvd.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,722—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Barnett Graff. Confession of judgment, $4,250. Moses & Newman, attys.

91,723—A. W. Rollins et al. vs. Barnett Graff and Isaac Abrahamson. Confession of judgment, $2,529.07. Same attys.

91,724—Marshall Field et al. vs. same. Confession of judgment, $989.07. Same attys.

91,725—Moses Harris, trustee, vs. same. Confession of judgment, $12,334.18. Same attys.

91,726—Same vs. same. Confession of judgment, $21,527. Same attys.

91,727—Philip Bernstein vs. same. Confession of judgment, $2,600. Same attys.

91,728—Henry Daley vs. same. Confession of judgment, $1,500. Same attys.

91,729—Joseph Gerstly vs. same. Confession of judgment, $2,600. Same attys.

91,730—Celia E. Ackerly vs. Albert W. Adcock. Asst., $400. Millard F. Riggle, atty.

91,731—Susanna P. Lees vs. J. Deters. Appeal.

91,732—William Loeb et al. vs. Henry H. Gage and Ashbel Gage. Bill to set aside tax deeds. Franklin P. Simons, solr.

91,733—Same vs. same. Bill to set aside tax deeds. Same solr.

91,734—Meyer Feuchtwonger vs. Henry H. Gage. Bill to set aside tax deeds. Same solr.

91,735—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. Samuel Flower. Case, $600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,736—Otto Zapel vs. John Schnell. Attacht., $103.12. E. E. Prussing, atty.

91,737—Frank E. Bigden vs. Thomas and Kate O'Connor. Asst., $1,000. John R. Parker, atty.

91,738—William Katz vs. Leon Klein. Asst., $800. Abbott & Johnson, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—91,704, Hancock vs. Monroe; extn. styd., lv. to pld. in 10 days, and judgt. to std.

Judgment—9,974, Herbert E. Willey vs. Adam S. Helfield; judgt., $3,823.82.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—12,158, Grimble vs. Erstein; dmr. to first and second plea confsd. by deft. and lv. to amd.—11,808, City vs. schooner Queen City; mo. attys. for Kelderhouse lv. to withd. and amd. exc.—11,938, Parker vs. Gardiner; judgt. set aside and lv. to pld. instr.—9,558, Corwith vs. Hyde Park; redocketed, plff. withd. first and second counts and dmr. ovld. as to third count, and lv. to pld. in 20 days.

Judgments—5,395, Adah Pierce vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company; judgt. $1,300 and appld.—12,036, Burnhard vs. Wenter; judgt. and appld.—11,112, Charles Johnson vs. Frank F. Cole, John Murphy, and William Turner; judgt. on verdict $850 and sat.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,682, Arndt vs. Gage; cause set for hg. on bill and ans.—326, Sullivan vs. Lasher; dis. n. c.—822, Cregier vs. Willets; lv. to amd. amdd. bill by chg. name Nellie to Ellen Cregier in 10 days.—874, Hottmeiser vs. Lotz; K. Young withd. appr. for defts., and F. Uleman sub.—499, Green vs. Green; ord. deft. pay $3 a wk. payable Tuesday, Apl. 29, '84, and each wk. thereafter.

Decree—297, Judson vs. Bowes; decree of sale and appld. to Appellate Court.

Divorce—1,085, August Bense vs. Wilhelmine Bense; decree of divorce for desertion.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—53, McCord vs. Brown; bill dis. n. c.—1,634, Westphal vs. Duensing; pled. on cal.—1,803, Vannatta vs. Tripp; appr. of deft. Tripp fld. and lv. to ans. in 30 days.—1,715, Eggleston vs. Hellman; time for Revr. to sell goods contd. to May 12.—1,199, Dodge vs. Wagner; dis. n. c.—1,561, Marks vs. Neumeyer; deflt. set aside and lv. to deft. to ans in 10 days.—1,674, McCarl vs. McCarl; dent.—245, Stebbins vs. Donner; bill and cross bill dis., each pty. to pay own costs.—1,600, Hoeple vs. Kile; dis. n. c.—1,323, Mott vs. Orcutt; lv. to take defts. appr. from files by lvg. cert. copy.—237, Stowell vs. Gooch; bill dis. and lv. to deft. to file sug. of das.

Decrees—875, Schlueter vs. Buchanan; decree.—578, Getty vs. O'Connor; same.—1,442, Wright vs. Mason; decree of sale.—699, Kennedy vs. Kennedy; decree estab. lien and sale.

Divorce—1,463, Henry Diamond vs. Martha Diamond; decree of divorce for drunkenness.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,297—Chicago & Summit Lime & Stone Company vs. H. C. Hansen. Asst., $500. Percy L. Shuman, atty.

48,298—Asbury Lowrey vs. Margaret Sheldon. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for premises No. 419 Park avenue. Young, Scott & Adams, attys.

48,299—Charles L. Anderson vs. John W. Waughop. Case, $1,000. August Marx, atty.

48,300—Theodore Kaiser vs. John Hendele and Kate Hendele. Confession of judgment, $196.50. Plaintiff pro se.

48,301—James Talcott vs. John M. Graves and Martha A. Graves. Asst., $600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

48,302—The B. P. Murphy Packing Company vs. A. E. Singer. Appeal.

48,303—John Edgell vs. Henry H. Gage. Bill to set aside tax-deeds. B. D. Magruder, solr.

48,304—Sarah Johnson vs. Louis Johnson. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Andrew Engenbacher, solr.

48,305—John Riffet vs. Ernest Rotland and Henry Koehler, Commissioners of Highways of Bremen Township. Petition for mandamus to compel defendants to admit petitioner as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Bremen. John Humphrey, solr.

48,306—The C. & L. Meyer & Sons Company vs. Annette Dreyer. Asst., $1,000. Percy L. Shuman, atty.

48,307—Asst., $1,500. Suppressed for service.

48,308—William J. Benjamin vs. Barnett Graff. Asst., $1,600. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

48,309—Thomas Wilson vs. Zach T. Hanchett. Replevin, $1,137.25. George H. Kettelle, atty.

48,310—Steel, Wedeles & Co. vs. B. Opocensky. Confession of judgment, $2,656. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

48,311—James Gilmartin vs. Graff, Abrahamson & Co. Attachment, $181. P. J. Ellert, atty.

48,312—Gaspar G. Schmidt vs. Philip Kroeck. Asst., $1,000. William Voecke, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—3,571, Cushing vs. Densbury; lv. to plff. to withd. bond.—3,871, Funderburg vs. Gray; sub. to ct. for trial.—3,480, Washburn, revr., vs. Stoeber; suit dis. p. c.—3,553, Kuntzman vs. Hardes; tried by court and taken under advst.

Verdicts—3,831, K. G. Schmidt Brewing Co. vs. Philip Kroeck; verdict for plff. $831, and mo. n. t. by deft.—3,767, Josephine Fischer vs. August Bock; verdict for plff. $50, and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—4,798, Burick vs. Lamparter; lv. to jury to seal verdict.—4,798, Dean vs. Walker; case contd.—4,830, Wright vs. Husten; contd.—4,822, Stefano, admr., vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.; psd. to be set hereafter.—4,784, Clarke vs. Mead; psd.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—3,633, Berven vs. McGinnis; dmr. to narr. ovld. and rule on deft. to pld. in two days.—1,250, County of Cook vs. Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.; stkn. from cal.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,553, Lackner vs. Webster; ref. to Windes to take proofs and rept.—5,142, Griffin vs. Griffin; rule to show cause by Sch. next why aty. and solr. fees shd. not be pd.—2,731, Hutsel vs. Hutsel; inj. mod.—1,850, Sharp vs. Sharp; dis. want eq. d. c.—1,844, Moore vs. Ferry; ref. to Walt to take proofs and rept.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—47,018, Fitzgibbons vs. Fitzgibbons; bill dis. c. c.—991, Stampofski vs. Stanley; mandate of Appellate Court fld. and case redocketed.

Decree—3,139, In re petn. William Sues and wife; decree of adoption.

County Court—New Suits.

4,814—George H. Leonard vs. W. G. Rainey. Asst., $1,000. Franklin Denison, atty.

4,815—People, use Thomas, John, Mary, James, and Michael Arteery, vs. John Arteery. Petition for support. I. L. Mills, State's atty.

4,816—Voluntary assignment of Barnett Graff and Isaac Abrahamson to Eli Frank, assignee.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,331, In re Henry C. Tillinghast and William H. Emory; ord. of Apl. 30 made absolute.—4,232, In re vol. assgt. Eddy & Harvey; ord. for discont. of predgs. and dischg. of assg. insl. 3 days.—3,598, In re vol. assgt. Chicago Steam-Cooked Feed Company; lv. to assg. to sell clm. vs. W. S. Minckler at private sale.—In re vol. assgt. Graff, Abramson & Co.; bond of assg. fixed at $5,000.—4,567, Fitzgerald vs. Ryan; lv. to seal verdict.

Judgment—4,531, South Branch Lumber Company vs. George G. Robinson and William L. Prettyman; judgt. on fdg. for plff. $5.12.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Christoph Klein; will proven and letters to Nicholas Kraus, ind. bond $10,000 apvd.—Est. Reinard Blum; will proven and letters to Wilhelmina C. Blum, ind. bond $5,400 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Guardianships—Est. Susan Hart, minor; letters to Josiah E. McClure, bond $500 apvd., lv. to grdn. to consent to ward's marriage, and excused from further duty.—Est. James Fanning et al., minors; letters to Alice Fanning, bond $1,200 and inv. apvd.

Administrations—Est. William M. Roberts; letters to collect to John M. Southworth, bond $500 apvd.—Est. Elizabeth A. Slocum; letters to John A. Slocum, bond $1,400 apvd.—Est. Hugh McGuire; letters to Ellen M. McGuire, bond $1,500 apvd.

Orders—Est. H. G. Angier; clm. of Jeane S. Saylor alld. for $484.—Est. John F. Hollis; ptnersp. inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Bridget Finnerty; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. John M. Schmitz; same.—Est. Paul Haefner; rept. of sale of real est. apd. and sale confd.—Est. Thomas Horsman; clm. of O. G. Gibbs alld. for $238.94.—Est. John M. Schmitz; citn. vs. Matthias Schmitz ret. May 12.—Est. Tiete M. Lavermore; clms. alld. M. W. Kerwin & Co. $283.15, Luther G. Bass $2, Sophia Dohla $108.06, C. D. Hews $5, F. Madlener $181.14, Frederick Speckman $23.20.—Est. Palmer S. Kellogg; inv., apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Adelbert Lingsweiler; pf. heirsp.—Est. John Werner; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Louise S. Richardson; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Daniel A. Stearns; citn. vs. Charles W. Chase and T. L. Gibson, ret. May 8.—Est. Ephraim W. Gibson; acct. apvd.—Est. Joseph D. Webster; supl. pf. heirsp. —Est. Simeon Lee; acct. apvd.—Est. William H. Gardner et al., minors; acct. current apvd.—Est. Julius Hahman et al., minors; wid. accts. apvd.—Est. Palmer V. Kellogg; ord. extr. who has resigned be excused from settling final acct. and be dischgd.—Est. Charles G. Cooley; supl. pf. heirsp.—Est. Albert J. Howell; first annl. acct. apvd.—Est. Jacob Cigrang; same.—Est. Frederick F. Elmendorf; lv. to extr. to sell certf. of memb. Chi. Bd. Trade at private sale.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; part of jurors sworn.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—422, John La Taylor, larceny; jury trial; arguments and instructions heard; verdict not guilty.—728, Joseph Murphy, larceny; part of evidence heard.—801, Michael Riley, murder; on hearing.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to May 13 for motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 115 and 136 to 167, inclusive. No. 107, Hennessy vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,424, 11,434, 11,440, 11,456, and 10,894. No. 11,386, Corbin vs. Morrill, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 34, and 1, 2, 3, and 4, on May calendar. No. 31, G. M. B. Ass'n vs. Rechter, on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 6, 10, 11, and 12. No. 7, Warren vs. Mack, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 221, 225, 226, 231, 232, 233, and 234. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—First call, calendar Nos. 101 to 150, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 4,778, 4,784, and all cases set for trial on first call from calendar Nos. 101 to 112, both inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,411, 3,500, 3,509, 3,548, and 3,577. No. 13, Jenkins vs. Pope, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. Motion for a Receiver in Glover vs. Couch on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 37, 45, 47, and 18. No. 16, Ross vs. Phillips, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 4,600, 4,614, 4,615, 4,626, 4,627, 4,631, and 4,636. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No. 801, Riley murder case on trial, and Nos. 805 and 1,118.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague murder case on hearing.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court convened today and rendered the following opinions:

George W. Stockwell et al. vs. ex rel. John W. Johnson; from Gibson; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Travelers' Insurance Company vs. Lucy A. Noland et al.; from Madison; reversed; Hammond, J.

Allen A. Milligan vs. ex rel. the Children's Home of Cincinnati, O.; from Delaware; affirmed; Howk, C. J.

Nancy A. Rutherford vs. Amos Davis; from Washington; reversed; Elliott, J.

Oliver S. Gilbert et al. vs. Allen Thomas; from Shelby; dismissed.

The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Wilbur C. Benton; from Jennings; dismissed by appellant.

W. W. Wollen vs. Peter Wire; from Wabash; certiorari granted.

James C. Pickets vs. John B. Coates; from Ohio; certiorari granted.

Benjamin F. Vail et al. vs. Enoch Rinehart; from Pulaski; certiorari ordered.

Illinois Supreme Court.

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—The May term of the Supreme Court, Southern Grand Division, convened in this city today at 2 p. m. Present Chief-Justice Sheldon and Justices Craig, Scott, Walker, Schofield, and Mulkey. Following were the day's proceedings:

Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company et al. vs. Board of Trade Telegraph Company; appeal from the County Court of St. Clair. Motion for continuance.

The Wiggins Ferry Company vs. The Board of Trade Telegraph Company; appeal from the County Court of St. Clair. Motion for continuance.

Samuel Ewing vs. Sandoval Coal & Mining Company; error to Marion. Motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

Catherine McGown et al. vs. William D. Sanders; error to Jackson. Motion for certiorari.

The East St. Louis Connecting Railway Company vs. The East St. Louis Union Railway Company; appeal from St. Clair County Court. Motion for continuance, and for extension of time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Corn-Planting in Illinois Delayed by Rain—Other Grain Doing Well.

HAVANA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—By far the heaviest rain of the season fell yesterday afternoon and night, stopping corn-planting effectually. The lightning was terrific and the thunder heavy.

GALENA, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—Small grain in this locality is coming up favorably, notwithstanding the fact that almost continuous rains have prevailed since planting time. Wet weather is preventing farmers from putting in corn, and but little work in this direction has been done so far. The ground hereabouts is drenched with water, rain having fallen in light and heavy showers almost incessantly for the last three days.

SHELDON, Ill., May 5.—The warm rains of the last few days have greatly benefited the winter wheat and grain throughout this section. The oats especially are showing up nicely, and as the acreage is almost 100 per cent in excess of last year Eastern Illinois presents an appearance of one vast field of green. Wheat looks well, and the click of the corn-planter is now heard. We never started a spring under more favorable auspices. There is not much wheat or corn of the old crop held by the farmers. The number of hogs on hand compares favorably with last year, with a great many more spring pigs.

A Good Outlook in Iowa.

GUTHRIE CENTRE, Ia., May 6.—[Special.]—Wheat and oats never gave greater promise of good crop than at the present time in this county. Two-thirds of the corn ground is plowed and considerable planting is done.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The following crop information has been received here:

Mitchell County—Sowing of small grains progressed admirably. All put in in good season and now coming up. Fruit prospects are excellent thus far. With favorable weather we will have a full average crop. Land has been in good condition for seeding. Corn-planting will commence by May 8. Weather very dry. Scarcely any rain since snow went off.

Dallas County—No winter wheat raised in this section. Small grains are coming up nicely and looking well. Weather during April was wet and rather backward, but warm and more favorable now. The prospect is good for a large crop of apples, and small fruits promise exceedingly well. Outlook is favorable for a big crop and we need it badly.

Keokuk County—Acreage of winter wheat is above an average, and it never looked better. Small grain all sown and coming forward nicely. Ground is in good condition and corn-planting will commence this week. There will be plenty of all kinds of fruit. Prospects for large crop never was better. The outlook is flattering and in all probability will have abundant crops.

Other States.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 6.—[Special.]—The condition of crops in this county is good. The weather has not been very favorable, but nearly all the seeding is done and corn-planting begun. On account of the failure of the crop in this region to mature last year there is difficulty in obtaining good seed-corn. The grass crop presents a good appearance. All kinds of fruit promises an abundant yield. Of strawberries and apples, the prospects are that the yield will be the largest ever grown in this county.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—The last week has been very favorable for wheat, grass, and fruit. Weather has been pleasant and rather cool for this time of year. Vegetation is progressing fairly well. Wheat on the whole is not as good as could be desired. Prospects for a fine apple crop are excellent. Corn-planting will not commence before next week or week after. Good seed-corn is very scarce and high, retailing at $3 per bushel shelled.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—The condition of crops in Ohio May 1 is reported to the State Statistical Agent as follows: The estimate of condition is based on returns from United States Department correspondents and by comparison with reports of the Ohio Department. The probable total bushels of wheat, with fair growing weather till harvest, is figured from the last five years' average. Wheat—Condition, 85 per cent; probable total bushels, 34,531,832. Rye—Condition, 92. Barley—Condition, 87. Meadows (mowing lands), 90. Spring pastures, 89. Spring plowing—Proportion already done, 64; proportion usually done May 1, 72. The proportion of spring plowing already done as reported by correspondents seems rather high considering the season.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mr. Tallmadge is in receipt today of information concerning the wheat crop in Dakota and Minnesota from official sources.

James Baynes, Statistical Agent of Dakota, says: "While seeding started earlier in this Territory it has dragged on account of unfavorable weather, low temperature, and frequent heavy rains obstructing the work. There has been very little expediting this spring. The seeding is not yet completed, though with present favorable weather soon will be. The early sown is up, and, barring its color, looks well. The ground is moist, and warm weather will tend to germinate the seed and quicken the growth of the plant. Indications point to an increase of acreage, the extent of which is not yet capable of being intelligently estimated."

H. H. Young, State Statistical Agent of Minnesota, says: "Reports from local correspondents for May 1 are all in. Wheat-sowing in this State is very nearly finished, and generally under favorable conditions. Much of the grain is up and growing finely. The acreage is increased about 3½ per cent over last year, making the aggregate area for the State this season 2,670,000 acres, against 2,576,000 acres in 1883. Spring work is being delayed somewhat by cold, rainy weather, but the season is much more forward than that of last year, or even of 1882."

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—Farmers in this locality are jubilant. The late rains came just in time. Spring work is well along. A part of the fruit crop will be good.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Large Expenditure and Small Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—[New York *Sun*.]—With the exception of $102,000 for salaries the largest appropriation for the so-called Department of Agriculture during the year was $80,000 for the "purchase and distribution of valuable seeds." On following this item up I find the seed was made up into 2,467,230 packages. Of these no less than 2,038,935 packages were handed over to Senators and members of Congress, leaving the odd 400,000 packages for the purposes of the department. In other words, about $66,000 of the $80,000 appropriated by Congress for this purpose was grabbed by the legislators who voted the money. Congressmen appear to have a predilection for vegetables, as 1,600,000 packages of seed were selected of this order. So far as the report shows the distribution of the seed in this form ends the matter, for I find no results recorded of any scientific experiments either of culture or manipulation. Of the remainder left by the members of Congress one-half was given to the "statistical 'correspondents,'" although $80,000 was also voted toward the expenses of the statistical division of the department.

This report announces the final collapse of the attempt to cultivate the tea-plant in the United States. The appropriation for the purpose is exhausted, and the surplus plants are scattered to the four points of the compass. About $25,000 have been expended in this enterprise, the commencement of which was a blunder and the end a fiasco. It is admitted that the culture of this plant is commercially unprofitable, that the climatic conditions are unfavorable for its growth, and that it can be produced in the United States only as a curiosity where profit is not considered.

The report of the veterinarian of the department represents the most important work of all the divisions dealing with the various diseases which are carrying off cattle, sheep, and swine by the million annually. In regard to the loss of cattle due to this cause the report is silent. Year after year all statistics on this subject are suppressed by the department. We are merely told that pleuro-pneumonia is ravaging live stock to such a degree as to earn for it the term "destructive plague," and that tuberculosis and other diseases which afflict cattle are doing their deadly work. Dr. Salmon confesses his ignorance of the proper use of disinfectants and the proper means of coping with these diseases, and calls for a special commission to undertake the work.

It appears that from 15 to 20 per cent of our sheep died during the year, this loss aggregating nearly 5,000,000 sheep per annum. Dr. H. J. Detmars, who has been paid to investigate this subject, reports that the trouble is due to the presence of worms of various kinds. He has applied many remedies without much success, and recommends farmers to avoid the disease as much as possible by purchasing from healthy flocks. But as to any really reliable preventive measures or cure the report evades the issue, Dr. Detmars saying: "It is not for me to say what shall be done, it is for the flockmasters themselves to act and decide, or to adopt such measures as will meet the object in view." Possibly the farmers are able to take this course without the advice of the Department of Agriculture.

The mortality among swine during the year was also great, nearly four million deaths having been recorded. No facts or figures are given on this head by the veterinarian, so we may assume that such a state of things causes no surprise.

The report of the statistician occupies a large part of the volume. The work performed appears hardly up to the standard one might expect when a special appropriation was given of $80,000 for this purpose, not to mention 203,334 packets of seeds given to the statistical correspondents. As I have already said, no statistics are given respecting the losses due to diseases among cattle. The same omission occurs in last year's report, and the reader is left to surmise whether a systematic suppression of facts in this direction is intended, or whether the department do not consider the matter worthy their attention. The last report giving such statistics mentioned $30,000,000 as the annual loss of cattle by disease; surely it is important to know if such a loss is on the increase or decrease, and it is difficult to understand why statistics are withheld.

There is one matter relating to the Department of Agriculture which calls for explanation. When the recent action of the German and French Governments in regard to the prohibition of American pork caused the Executive of the United States to make inquiry as to the number of hogs infected with trichinæ in this country, it might have been expected that the Department of Agriculture could have given the necessary information, or at once begun a series of investigations which would have provided the necessary statistics.

The department was apparently incapable to do the work, and it was found necessary to order a commission to investigate the matter.

And yet here was an old established department, with a regular organized staff employed to perform this very work—a chief executive officer, a microscopist, a veterinary surgeon, a statistician, and a chemist, with other officers enjoying a pay roll of over $100,000 a year, with liberal extra appropriations exceeding $350,000 more—making a total of $475,719.86. With all this talent and money Congress had to appoint a commission to find out the extent of trichinæ among hogs, and one looks in vain in the present report of their annual work for any statistics relating to diseases among cattle or a word on the oleomargarine question.

As figures speak more eloquently than words, I offer the following statistics in justification of my remarks:

Export of pork produce, 1881	$104,666,065
Export of pork produce, 1883	67,966,208
Decrease	$36,699,797

With a loss of nearly $37,000,000 on our pork products and total prohibition staring us in the face at the ports of two of the largest European countries, the least we could have expected from this expensive establishment was a thorough investigation into the condition of American hogs. M. J.

KILLED BY HIS EMPLOYER.

A Thrilling Fight Between a Negro and a Maryland Farmer—The Former Slain.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—[Special.]—George Jackson, colored, a farm-hand in the employ of Joseph Kirby, near Easton, Md., was killed this morning by his employer. Last night Jackson threatened and cursed Kirby on being reprimanded about some carelessness in work. The farmer being very weak from a recent illness, became alarmed and removed his wife for the night to a neighbor's house, afraid that the negro would with some of his companions make an attack in the night. Early this morning when the negro came to the house he met the farmer at the door. He had a pistol and club in his hand. Mr. Kirby asked him what the trouble was. With an oath the negro replied: "O, I am going to settle it now. Don't worry—I am going to kill you," and thereupon began firing. Mr. Kirby ran back in the house and got his gun. As he returned to the door the negro fired again, but missed. The farmer fired twice. None of the shots took effect in either man. Throwing down their firearms the two men then had a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. Jackson made at Kirby with his club. The farmer knocked the club from the negro's hand, and, securing it himself, struck the negro several blows over the head which killed him. Kirby was placed under arrest.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Mines in the Pittsburg District Shutting Down for the Season.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—This week will probably close up the coal trade on the Monongahela River. Joseph Walton & Co.'s mines, of the second pool, will shut down tomorrow, and the works of O'Neil & Co., which have been idle for several weeks on account of a reduction being offered to the miners, will not resume until the fall trade opens. The miners in the fourth pool are still on a strike and the operators are making no effort toward a settlement. In consequence of the general stoppage the towboats will be tied up in a few days and the crews discharged. Over 8,000 miners will be thrown out of employment.

Allcock's Porous Plasters
will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia if placed on the pit of the stomach, but the hydra-headed imitations will poison the blood and cause disease instead of curing it. Look out and be sure you get Allcock's.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS-MAN WITH $2,000 or more can have half interest in a manufacturing and mercantile business; article in constant use by every one over 12 years of age; staple in all dry goods, drug, book, notion, fancy, and country stores; exceeds in beauty and utility everything ever offerred of its kind; takes on sight; advertises itself rapidly; profits large after a big margin to the trade; can be patented in all countries; monopoly and permanency. References required and given. Personal interview; no agents. W. K., 2218 Indiana-av., 9 to 11 a. m. 6 to 9 p. m.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY IN EVERY respect, excellent location and trade, stock reduced to about $2,000. Special bargain. J. S. ROBINSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$2,500 buys lease and furniture of good-paying European hotel. $900 buys lease and furniture of 30-room hotel. $1,000 buys fine grocery store worth $2,000.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, about $6,000, doing a good established business, well located in Southern Wisconsin. For further particulars address "BARRY," care A. M. Daggett, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAgo real estate, fine stock of hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, all the latest styles, all clear, and first-class, and a great bargain at $3,200, besides fixtures; on South Side. By D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—
At a cash bargain, half or whole interest in a well-established wholesale and retail coffee and tea business, together with a small stock of groceries; good steam-engine and Burns coffee roaster and cooler—the only one in town; location in a live Western city of 25,000 population. For particulars address D 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTable little home; house, barn and five acres of land in the Village of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; price, $2,000; will exchange for stock of goods; house in good condition; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well of water. Send for photograph of place. Owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE and lot—Machine-shop for manufacture of small machinery; central location; good trade; will give a bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED DRUGstore, $1,200; good locality, good chance. No commission. Address direct, D 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CASH MEAT-MARKET; GOOD reason for selling. Address D 39, Tribune office.

FINE OPENING—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED furniture and storage stand, 358 West Madison-st., is for rent; has large basement for factory and living rooms; or will make fine grocery stand, being next to No. 1 market; rent low. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICELY-FURNISHED FLAT, with good tenants; possession given at once. 40 South Carpenter-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—SALOON; FIRST-CLASS; BUSIness centre, near City-Hall; $5,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE LEADING RESTAURANT of the booming city of Aurora, Ill., doing big business; elegantly fitted up; a good chance for somebody; price $800; reason for selling, sickness. For particulars call at 504 Fulton-st. V. KNOBLOCH.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE GROCERY, south of Twenty-second-st.; first-class in every respect; large order trade and customers. A No. 1; splendid trade; about $2,200 will invoice; good reason for selling given. Address D 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD BARBER-SHOP, 802 South Halsted-st.; selling out on account of leaving town.

GLENCOE LAKE SHORE SUMMER-HOTEL WHO WILL BUILD IT?
No better opening can be found and no handsomer site between Chicago and Milwaukee, and that site (consisting of nearly 5 acres immediately on the shore and 80 feet above Lake Michigan, for miles overlooking the great lake with its extensive marine; a beautiful ravine running through the centre of it, and directly opposite the Village Park) will be donated and a clear title given of the same to any good hotel man or company who will build a hotel costing not less than $25,000, the same to be commenced within 30 days and completed within 6 months. Such a hotel so near the great city of Chicago, and so beautifully situated, would at once command a very extensive and most excellent patronage. Call at Room 9 or 10, 41 South Clark-st. Parties at a distance send for map of Glencoe. Direct to C. E. BROWNE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FOUR ROOMS complete for housekeeping; all new. 2834 Calumet-av.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—
FOLDING PARLOR BEDS.
60 STYLES—The Empire, the Imperial Mantel, the Andrews-Burr, the Union, the Bynton, and other Folding Beds. Prices, $10, $15, $20, $25, $28, and up.
TAKE NOTICE.
Come and see the new
IMPERIAL PARLOR AND MANTEL BED.
Prices, $10 and up.
IT'S THE GREATEST SUCCESS.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY,
381 and 383 West Madison-st.
(Opposite Centre-av.)

WANTED—A FOLDING-BED, BUT LITTLE used. Address, with description and price and where to be seen, D 17, Tribune office.

WILL BUY GOOD REFRIGERATOR, REvolver, kitchen-stove, or base-burner, if very cheap. Address D 94, Tribune office.

1872. 1884.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE
OF
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Latest styles, superior quality, square dealing, prices lower than the lowest, easy payments or cash, to suit all. 25 to 40 per cent saved to you in buying from this stock.
TAKE NOTICE.
In Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, and Carpets we surpass all others in price and style.
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
383 West Madison-st.,
Opposite Centre-av.
Cash or Easy Payments.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER AND STEAM-HEATing apparatus, with about 1,300 feet piping. Examine at 2349 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to R. E. JENKINS, Room 23, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—POWER LATHE IN GOOD CONdition, with countershaft and chucks; also two carboys acid to dispose of cheap. T. H. A., 3549 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT TO check over and balance set of books. Address D 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GREYHOUND, 11 MONTHS old. Apply at 174 Bushnell-st.

Suitable adv'ts received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—HEIFER CALF. PROVE PROPerty and pay charges. 40 Laflin-st.

LOST—MAY 6, A WHITE TERRIER BITCH with blue ribbon around neck. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to GEO. KELLER, 133 Dearborn-av.

LOST—BRACELET, MOSS AGATE. LIBERal reward if returned to St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Room 21.

LOST—TWO FOX-TERRIERS, ONE WHITE, the other a puppy, marked black and tan; anyone returning them to the English Horse Exchange, 3246 South Park-av., will be well rewarded.

LOST—RUSSIAN LEATHER POCKETBOOK. Please return to Inter Ocean office and receive reward. E. P. STRONG.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHIC correspondent, or office work. Moderate salary and city references. J., 156 Washington-st., Room 16.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who can give best of references; rapid penman; quick at figures. C 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON BOARD OF Trade by a man (26) to fill any position. Best Board references. D 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman as clerk or salesman; advertiser is a good bookkeeper and correspondent. First-class references. D 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman with considerable experience in dry goods as clerk or salesman; wages low. First-class references. D 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of ability, with five years' general business experience, as private secretary or correspondent; expert shorthand and typewriter. D 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale house, in or out of Chicago; prefer grocery; am experienced in wholesale hats and also knit goods. First-class Boston and Chicago recommendations. Will begin on small salary. Address three days D 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RAPID, ACcurate, experienced short-hand and typewriter; rapid penman; well educated. D 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer, caligraph and typewriter operator. Address for several days D 92, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN a clothing house. Long experience and best of references. Address D 73, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL gardener and florist; will take charge of gentleman's place, and act as coachman if required. Address M. GANLY, Winnetka, Ill.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages and knows how to make himself useful. Good references. D 96, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE YOUNG man who has a business education; rapid writer. Address D 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at 117 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT housework and take care of children. 186 North-av., over tea store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. 104 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or second work in a small family. 546 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in private family; willing to help with all kinds of work. First-class references given. Call at 86 Locust-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for second work or take care of children in private family. 2657 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family or private boarding-house. Apply for two days at 125 Johnson-st., corner of Maxwell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person as cook, washer and ironer in a first-class family. Call at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook, boarding house preferred. City references given. 170 East Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL for general housework. Best references. 1498 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COOK AND second girl in private family. City references. 185 Townsend-st., in rear, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a middle-aged lady; no washing. Best of references. No objection to the country. Call for two days at 514 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls as cook and second girl in private family, city or country, with reference. Address D 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best references given. 369 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY GOOD one who understands the business. No. 306 South Clark-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person to take charge of an infant. Best of city references given. Call at 117 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN nurse girl; wages no object. Please call at MRS. E. BROWN'S, 733 Madison-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS domestics, nurses, maids, and governesses, with verbal references. Call on Miss W. C. CARPENTER, 1617 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BANK clerk. Address, with references, D 90, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND THOROUGH first-class bookkeeper with best of references. Address MORLEY BROTHERS, hardware dealers, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WELL POSTED and able to act as bill and shipping clerk in wholesale grocery business to go to Omaha; must be smart and correct at figures and of undoubted good habits. Address D 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, PRACTIcal grocery delivery clerks; must be thoroughly acquainted with the entire West and North Divisions. Do not call unless you have these qualifications. C. H. SLACK, 79 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—SHORTHAND correspondent. State wages expected. Address D 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK for retail store, who speaks and writes German; good salary. Apply to JOHN A. KING & CO., No. 51 Lake-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO carry a light sample article to sell on commission to the jobbing notion, sporting goods, and dry goods trade. Address THOMAS KANE & CO., 137 and 139 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO dispose of a valuable patent. Fully perfected and in large demand. Liberal inducements offered to right party. Full particulars given. Address D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PATENT right salesman; jobber preferred. Reference required. Big money to the right party. Call at No. 276 State-st., Room 50, from 1 to 5 p. m.

BOYS.

WANTED—GOOD BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS old, for office work. Apply at 108 Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND ENERGETic boy with good references. Apply at Room 35, 79 Dearborn-st. Not under 15 years old.

TRADES.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGers. EHLEN BROS., 597 North Wells-st.

WANTED—PRINTER—YOUNG MAN WHO has had 2 or 3 years' experience in job-room. L. H. WINSHIP & CO., 61 Washington-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD SAND AND LOAM molders. Apply at Room 408, No. 164 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO CUSTOM CUTTERS AT ARNHEIM, the Taylor, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE the State agency for this State for our company. We have four classes, and insure in Class A Master Masons; Class B, their wives, sisters, mothers, or daughters; Class C, Master Mason and wife, joint policy; Class D, accident class, for Master Masons only. We are the only Masonic company in the world who have these classes. Address, inclosing written references, W. A. MURRAY, Secretary and Manager National Masonic Co-operative Relief Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS FOR A new and popular book. Call or address O. L. BASKIN & CO., 52 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS FOREMAN to take charge of dock and lumber yard; must understand the business thoroughly. Address D 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—HILL'S LAUNDRY, 329 SOUTH State-st., a competent marker and bundler; young man or woman. Call for five days.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MALES OR FEMALES TO SELL our chart American Statesmen. Agents wanted in every town; can coin money. Call or address BABCOCK, FORT & CO., Room [illegible], [illegible] La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SOME GOOD RELIABLE ADvertising solicitors at once. Best medium in market. Good commissions and prompt payments. Come at once. Room [illegible] Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER WHO IS familiar with typewriting. State salary desired. Address D 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE, ENERGETIC CANvasser on a new advertising medium. Call at Room 36, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $40 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO FIRST-CLASS solicitors of city advertisements for an A 1 advertising medium. Only good men need apply. Address, immediately, D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT HAS AN ESTablished retail trade with milliners in the city to address D 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS TACT and good address for city business; a good opening for the right man. For particulars address D 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR KITCHEN. Apply at restaurant 38 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 2241 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family; none other need apply. Call in forenoon or after 6 p. m. at [illegible] Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be neat and first-class [illegible]. 170 Ashland-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress; also second girl, Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Call in the morning, 371 West Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERENCES required. Apply Wednesday morning at [illegible] Prairie-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. References required. Call Thursday. 2353 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL IN FAMILY OF THREE; no house-cleaning; good home for right party. Call at 163 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN FOR general housework; private family. [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1311 State-st.

WANTED—AT 1727 WABASH-AV., A GIRL for general housework in a family of [illegible]. Must be a good cook and laundress. References required.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family on Michigan-av. Address, giving references, D 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 3728 Langley-av.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON—A GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing for a family of five. Wages $4. Best of references required. Address 627 Chicago-av., Evanston.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 3825 Langley-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; one experienced. 3736 Lake-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, ALSO an experienced millinery saleslady. [illegible] Madison-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—SKIRT AND WAIST MAKERS; none but experienced need apply. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. and 5 and 6 p. m. MANDEL BROS., [illegible]

NURSES.

WANTED—AT 3737 LANGLEY-AV.—A reliable Protestant nurse girl to take full charge of child 6 months old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A SALESLADY OF SOME EXperience for a dry-goods store at [illegible]. Address, stating when an interview may be had, [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 LAKE PARK-PLACE, MICHIGAN-AV.—Two newly-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Excellent board.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—HOUSE THORoughly refurnished; large and small rooms [illegible].

74½ EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Pleasant rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable. House quiet and respectable.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed room to rent, with board, for two.

1219 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove, suitable for three gentlemen, with board.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, newly papered and painted, with good board.

1245 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND STORY front, with first-class board; day boarders taken.

1340 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and back parlor with board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD WITH elegant front alcoves and other rooms; everything first-class.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st.—Two handsome furnished rooms with the best of board at moderate terms.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties [illegible].

1919 CALUMET-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms and board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms, with board; also single room.

2222 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT EAST front room or suite, together with other desirable rooms, with good board; modern conveniences. References.

3138 FOREST-AV.—PLEASANT AND DEsirable rooms, with first-class board.

MICHIGAN-AV.—JEWISH COUPLE OR SINgle gents can find board and room. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—East front alcove room; also second-story back room; also back parlor; hot and cold water in all rooms; handsomely furnished; table [illegible] one; will take a few day boarders.

61 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, newly-furnished front parlor.

146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A HANDSOME room, with board, in private family, one [illegible] from State-st.; nice location. References.

487 WEST LAKE-ST.—TO RENT—FURnished rooms with board.

NORTH SIDE.

159 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, single and double room.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE FURNISHED alcove room, also back room, with board.

190 EUGENIE-ST.—TO RENT—FINE ALcove room fronting on Lincoln Park, with board.

265 EAST INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—WELL FURNISHED room with board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADison—Pleasant rooms, neatly furnished, $1 per day. Also very desirable rooms, at [illegible] Adams-st., near Madison, by the day or week.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at [illegible] special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME COMFORTS ARE BEST OBTAINED by consulting our classified directory of 1,000 rooms; no charge. Room 71, 163 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR GENT and wife in private family; 30 minutes' ride on [illegible] C. R. R. Address D 93, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, and three furnished rooms, which must be first-class, in suburbs; or would rent a furnished house having modern conveniences within 30 minutes' ride from Court-House. Give special terms and full particulars. Z 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family, South Side; must be pleasant locality. Reference given and required. D [illegible], Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—STEVE: [illegible] dress you without an address [illegible] been away.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR F[illegible] in double-breasted frock, [illegible] suits, custom made; these suits [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS [illegible] cessfully removed at 1439 [illegible] MEDICI. The art taught. [illegible]

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN [illegible] and vest (custom-made) in [illegible] worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A [illegible] tom-made suit—sack or [illegible] worsted), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR [illegible] spring overcoat, in all shades, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A [illegible] made pants, worth $5. Misfit [illegible] 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

PERSONAL—$[illegible] SATIN-LINED [illegible] and worsted suits, custom-made [illegible] if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A [illegible] made pants, ordered for [illegible] lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

PERSONAL—$18 WILL [illegible] size custom-made suits [illegible] inches and were made for double [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., [illegible] Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A [illegible] ed Prince Albert coat and [illegible] sleeve-lining (imported goods) [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 185 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM [illegible] hair-line worsted, for $6 [illegible] 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

PERSONAL—$17.50 WI[illegible] ported Oxford mixed cork[illegible] (silk-lined), custom made for [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 185 Dearborn-st., [illegible] Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CL[illegible] Our agents throughout the [illegible] sending new styles in black [illegible] all the leading tailors. Misfit [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

PERSONAL—FINE CAS[illegible] custom-made, at $12.50; [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 185 Dearborn-st., [illegible] Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR [illegible] coat in dark brown (all [illegible]) ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing [illegible] st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR [illegible] spring overcoat, satin lined [illegible] ported, and certainly would [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., [illegible] Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK [illegible] ton cataway coat and vest [illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlor, 185 Dearborn-st., [illegible] Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR [illegible] worsted suits, custom-made [illegible] or wine-color, ordered for $[illegible] lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite [illegible].

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUS[illegible] in plain and fancy cassim[illegible] Misfit Clothing Parlors, 185 [illegible] tional Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR [illegible] Prince Albert suit, custom [illegible] colors, imported goods; must [illegible] ciated; ordered for $60. Misfit [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

PERSONAL—$23.50 FOR [illegible] coat, imported goods, silk [illegible] sleeve lining, custom made, [illegible] lors, 185 Dearborn-st., First National [illegible].

PERSONAL—$17.50—YO[illegible] tom-made spring overcoat [illegible] cassimere, full silk roll, made [illegible] Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite [illegible].

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM [illegible] $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors [illegible] First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUY[illegible] coat (full silk roll) in [illegible] tom made, and worth $35. [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

PERSONAL—$7.50 BU[illegible] wool spring overcoat, [illegible] made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing [illegible] born-st., First National Bank [illegible].

PERSONAL—$12 FOR [illegible] cassimere suit (five styles) [illegible] ors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing [illegible] st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR [illegible] all-wool suit, single or [illegible] $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR A [illegible] ton spring overcoat, [illegible] $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A [illegible] cassimere spring suit (so[illegible] for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM [illegible] $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] site Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A [illegible] wool cassimere suit, [illegible] ferent styles; worth $25. [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF M[illegible] watches, diamonds, jewelry [illegible] NELLY & CO., Money Loan [illegible] between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LO[illegible] and pianos, without [illegible] also on good securities. [illegible]

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 [illegible] on furniture, pianos, m[illegible] tels, borrowers retaining pos[illegible] dealings strictly honorable. [illegible] information by calling on W. [illegible] st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LO[illegible] furniture without remo[illegible] and 113 East Madison-st., Ro[illegible].

A PRIVATE PARTY W[illegible] upwards on any good se[illegible] No delay. Notes bought. [illegible]

A PRIVATE PARTY [illegible] rate, without commission [illegible] collaterals, chattels, wareho[illegible] security. Room 73 Calumet B[illegible].

ANY AMOUNTS TO L[illegible] without removal, piano[illegible] lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

ANY AMOUNT ($25 TO [illegible] furniture, pianos, etc. [illegible] licity, at low rates. 152 Dear[illegible].

AT FIFTH NATIONAL [illegible] South Clark-st.—Money [illegible] of value. N. B.—All pledges [illegible] renewed or redeemed at [illegible] lished 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIA[illegible] Watches, etc., at low [illegible] 120 Randolph-st., Rooms [illegible].

LOANS ON LIFE POL[illegible] —Send stamp. Bee-H[illegible] claims purchased. Loans [illegible] good collateral.

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] delay; building loan[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] property in sums to [illegible] Inquire at Union Trust Co[illegible].

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] real estate in amount[illegible] H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 [illegible].

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] sions at lowest curre[illegible] proved real estate in sum[illegible] PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, [illegible].

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] on real estate. H. W[illegible] 9 Howland Block, Monroe [illegible].

WANTED—$15,000 [illegible] commission; on [illegible] erty. TOMLISON, 15 Met[illegible].

WE LOAN MONEY [illegible] rate at lowest rates. [illegible] East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE F[illegible] as partner in an old [illegible] $12,000 capital; the increa[illegible] more than one man to [illegible] D 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED [illegible] importing business; [illegible] $10,000; good office man [illegible] making investment. Add[illegible].

PARTNER WANTED [illegible] business; established [illegible] 170 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED [illegible] to buy interest of reti[illegible] in successful operation. A[illegible].

STORE & OFFICES.

BANK, STORE, AN[illegible] and fixtures. D. M. [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 F[illegible] black-walnut office [illegible] TENDENT, 90 La Salle-st. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] for each county in the [illegible] money-making business [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] Sells at sight. Send [illegible] HARRIS, General Agent [illegible].

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—STEVE: HOW CAN I ADdress you without an address. You know I have been away. A.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCcessfully removed at 1459 Wabash-av. Mrs. DE MEDICI. The art taught. Oxzyn balm by the pound.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 BUTton cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlor, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL— $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALLwool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $10 AND upwards on any good security at reasonable rates. No delay. Notes bought. 170 Madison-st., Room 11.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security, Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT ($25 TO $2,000) LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT —Send stamp. Bee-Hive and other failed bank claims purchased. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, NO delay; building loans made. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit at low rate of interest. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—$15,000 AT 8 PER CENT; $150 commission; on $40,000 improved Iowa property. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL EState at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 131 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY as partner in an old-established business with $12,000 capital; the increase of business necessitates more than one man to represent the firm. Address D 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS importing business: a gentleman with $10,000 to $15,000; good office man can find a good, safe, moneymaking investment. Address D 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—OFFICE business; established. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 178 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN STEAM HEATING to buy interest of retiring partner; business now in successful operation. Address M 68, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—20 FEET OF HANDSOME black-walnut office railing. Address SUPERINTENDENT, 90 La Salle-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—(MALE OR FEMALE) for each county in the United States, for a new money-making business. Address E. F. BROWN, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
1938 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement; 18 rooms.
2208 Calumet-av., 2-story frame—brick basement.
3159 Vernon-av., two-story frame; 11 rooms.
3151 South Park-av., two-story and basement brick.
469 and 468 Thirtieth-st., frame, 6 rooms.
25 Twenty-fifth-st., brick, near the lake.
237 Thirty-seventh-st., brick; 9 rooms.
Corner Fifty-first-st. and Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NORTHWEST corner of Lake-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., nice frame house on 50-foot lot. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Room 25, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3646 VINCENNES-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3205 Prairie-av., $60 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—3417 INDIANA-AV., with brick basement; 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, water closet, etc. Inquire at 3352 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—1337 MICHIGAN-AV.—14-ROOM house, all modern improvements; good barn; 30 feet front. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, ALL OR PART, 3-story and basement, 1728 Indiana-av.; also to rent or for sale, some furniture therein; pay in board.

TO RENT—3239 MICHIGAN-AV.—IMMEDIate possession; house has 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, cellar, laundry, and all improvements; newly papered and painted throughout; low to good tenant. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed house, 957 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot water; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1145 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—3360 FOREST-AV.—2-STORY, 11-room house; is being put in perfect order; rent, $45. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY FINEly-furnished house north of Twenty-second-st., to small private family; $3,000. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2419 SOUTH PARK, 2-STORY and basement stone-front, in splendid order.
2339 Wabash-av., 15-room house.
724 Bowen-av., 10-room brick.
2627 Indiana-av., 5-room brick cottage.
735 Carroll-av., 5-room cottage.
A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 15 UNTIL SEPT. 15 —A handsomely-furnished 9-room house; dining-room on parlor floor; everything first-class; house on avenue near Twenty-second-st. WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
WEST SIDE.
482 Hubbard-st., frame, 5 rooms.
480 Hubbard-st., frame, 6 rooms, near Ashland-av.
665 West Jackson-st., 3-story and basement brick.
146 Warren-av., 2-story frame, 11 rooms.
195 South Wood-st., 3-story and basement, 9 rooms.
69 North Western-av., cottage near Lake-st.
106 De Kalb-st., 2-story and basement brick.
725 West Washington-st., brick, 9 rooms.
561 West Superior-st., 2-story frame, 15 rooms.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
129 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class repair; only $35.
356 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25.
These are very desirable rents.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 8 and 10 Fillmore-st., to be put in good order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
725 West Washington-st., 10-room stone-front; $55.
182 Park-av., 10-room frame and brick; all modern; $45.
430 Warren-av., 10-room frame, with barn corner Oakley; $45.
And a fine lot of other houses on West Side.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment stone-front residence, with barn, No. 99 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE—HOUSE.
404 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $35 a month.

TO RENT—CHOICE 10-ROOM OCTAGON brick, 257 Oakley-av.; put in first-class shape, $35; or will sell, $500 down, $40 to $50 per month; rare chance for salaried man to secure a home. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT, cellar, No. 103 and 105 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE SIX ROOMS—32 HARvard-st.; $14 per month. C. W. NICHOLES, 208 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—724 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY and basement, new, 11 rooms. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE HOUSE.
184 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FINE 13-ROOM BRICK HOUSE No. 238 La Salle-av.; completely furnished for room-renting and boarding; best location for business in city; will be put in nice condition for incoming tenant; rent low to satisfactory party; prefer selling furniture to new tenant at a good bargain, and will make terms of payment easy. E. R. BOWEN, 170 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—SPECIAL NOTICE — THOSE three new elegant houses, Nos. 823, 825, and 827 Larrabee-st., near Fullerton-av., two blocks from Clark-st. cars, are now ready for occupancy and will be rented to A1 tenants at very low rates; go and see them; it will pay. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—169 AND 173 BISSELL-ST., TWO-story and basement pressed-brick dwellings, containing about 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, at $35 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.
291 and 293 Oak-st., 3-story and basements.
695 and 697 North Clark-st., 3-story and basements.
402 La Salle-st.—Brick, furnished.

TO RENT—229, 231, 233 CHESTNUT-ST.—8-room brick houses; bath, etc.; small brick barn; $45 each. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—THE 2 NEW BRICK HOUSES on Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FIRST-CLASS 10-room house, furniture and modern improvements, at $50 per month. 96 Walton-place.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
SUBURBAN.
Moreland, first story, 4 rooms.
Forty-seventh-st. and Lake-st.—Brick flats of 3 and 4 rooms.
Independence place—Brick cottage, 4 rooms.
Ridgeland, between Austin and Oak Park—Large two-story frame, large grounds, and barn.
La Grange—Nine-room frame house and barn also two new eight-room houses near depot.
Evanston—Two-story frame; bath, gas, etc.
South Evanston—Two-story frame, near depot.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NINE-ROOM house, $35.
South Evanston houses, $25, $20, and $15.
Rogers Park, 7-room house, $20.
Park Ridge, 7-room house, $10.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW, FURNISHED if desired, a comfortable residence; outhouses and large grounds at low rent, to a good party. Apply 238 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—IN HINSDALE—AN EXCELlent eight-room house; one half acre of ground; splendid well and cistern, and an abundance of small fruit; within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. L. C. RUTH, Room 71, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE AT RAVENSwood, large ground, $15. N. N. CRONHOLM, Room 211, No. 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROGERS PARK—A DESIRABLE house, only $18 per month. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1344 FORTIETH-ST., 10-ROOM brick, $45; No. 9 Langley-terrace, stone-front, $40; No. 4329 Bellevue, $35; also furnished house near Oakland, $45. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—AUSTIN, CONVENIENT TO depot, house and barn, $12; flats for $10. J. H. HULBURD, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—COTTAGES; HIGHLAND PARK, new, 10 rooms; choice locations. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—ON SMALL MONTHly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 90 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
91 Elm-st., third story, seven rooms.
233 Ohio-st., third flat, 6 rooms.
126 La Salle-av., basement and first story, elegantly furnished.
460 Dearborn-av., two flats, 8 and 5 rooms.
776 Larrabee-av., first story and basement.

TO RENT—291 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park—First flat, seven rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, east front, good location. Ring upper bell.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY FURNISHED flat on Cass-st. for six months to good tenant; hardwood floors, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout, and janitor service. Address C 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS in suites of seven rooms in the new brick and stone building, "Geneva," 49 and 51 Rush-st., just completed; steam heat, gas fixtures, janitor's services, etc. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 845 NORTH Clark-st., 7 rooms, $25. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED flat of 7 rooms on second floor, 218 Illinois-st.; reasonable rent to good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 29, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—271 EAST HURON-ST., VERY desirable second-floor 7-room flat, with gas-fixtures, screens, and all improvements. C. A. WINSHIP, 176 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT 7-ROOM APARTments, 347 Elm-st. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for gentlemen; ten minutes' ride from Madison-st. 349 Elm-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—178 EAST OHIO-ST., FLAT OF 6 rooms; separate entrance from other flats. A. T. GALT, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST., 7-ROOM FLAT, all modern improvements. Apply to A. C. WEAVER, 184 Monroe-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM flat at 347 Elm-st. HUGH T. BIRCH, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM CORNER flat, south exposure, in finest apartment building on North Side, near business, elegantly papered, steam heat, grates, wood mantels, bath, laundry, janitor, etc., unfurnished, or will sell portion or all of furniture. Address or call at Room 10, 126 State-st.

TO RENT — FIRST AND SECOND STORY flats, 178 Cass-st.; all conveniences; low rent to good tenants; sunniest flats in the city. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLATS, 356 OHIO-ST.; new and modern; janitor service; separate entrances; second flat $65, third flat $60; no such flats for the money on the North Side. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM FLAT, SOUTHwest corner of Walton-place and North State-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT 6-ROOM flat, grained, tinted; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st.; 20 minutes by steam and 30 by cable cars from Van Buren-st.; $24. Also a very pleasantly situated flat, with all modern conveniences, at 43 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., at $23.50. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
45 and 47 Third-av., two suites of rooms.
200 Butterfield-st., flat of 5 rooms.
3450 and 3452 Indiana-av., new flats, 4 rooms each.
3454 Indiana-av., two flats of 6 rooms.

TO RENT—FLATS IN A1 CONDITION. 3525 Wabash-av.; rent reasonable. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1428 MICHIGAN AV.—8-ROOM flat; furnace, bath-room, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ARTHUR Block, 2129 and 2131 Wabash-av., opposite Southern Hotel; fine location; strictly first-class. To examine apply to MRS. STILES, at the building, who will show rooms and give prices, or to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 366½ WAbash-av.; also flat of 4 rooms, $25, Eldridge-court, in complete order. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 8 ROOMS, AND also house of 12 rooms on Wabash-av. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 314 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 8 ROOMS, heated; all conveniences; janitress; no extras. No. 15 East Van Buren-st. Apply first floor.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR TO ADULTS, partly furnished for housekeeping, on Forest-av., for $25. Call at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—FLATS—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., new bricks, 6 rooms, $20 and $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FLATS—3612 STATE-st.; $14, $15, and $16. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—WEST SIDE.
224 Rundell-place, good basement.
297 West Randolph-st., third story, 5 rooms.
299 West Randolph-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story.
291 West Randolph-st., second story, 5 rooms.
46 Hubbard-st., first story, 6 rooms.
311 West Madison-st., stone-front, suites of rooms.
522 West Madison-st., 4 rooms, third story.
852 West Lake-st., second story, 4 rooms.
274 South Leavitt-st., first floor and ½ of basement.
487 and 489 West Van Buren-st., flats of 6 rooms on first, second, and third floors.
Winchester-av. flats of 5 and 6 rooms.
751 West Madison-st., second-story, frame.
994 and 998 West Madison-st., flats of 7 rooms each.
251 Walnut-st., first-story, 4 rooms.
992 West Lake-st., third story, 6 rooms.

TO RENT—
BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO.,
149 Madison-st.
122 De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18.
126 De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 7 rooms, in fine order; only $30.
132 De Kalb-st., first story and basement, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; very cheap, at $30.
1173 Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $18.
478 Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $25.

TO RENT—FLATS—
352 West Jackson-st., a fine 7-room flat; $37.50.
308 West Monroe-st., 10-room flat; $50.
667 West Washington-st., 8-room lower flat; modern improvements, $37.50, and a large lot of other flats, 3 to 6 rooms each, $10 to $40 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—UPPER FRONT FIVE-ROOM flat 1019 West Madison-st.; bath and closet; $21 per month. Inquire in rear flat, or at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—984 WEST MADISONst., suites of five rooms each on second and third floors; light, clean, and very desirable; possession at once; no children. Apply at Suite 4, or to B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR Jackson, 7 rooms, all conveniences, $35. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FLAT—SUITE NO. 3, SOUTHwest corner West Washington and Green-sts., 6 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, etc.; will sell all or part of the furniture; no roomers; $35. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT—7 ROOMS, $35—494 WEST Adams-st., near Jefferson Park.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—THREE NICE FLATS, WITH A barn, in Lake View, brick, just finished; five minutes' walk from Clark-st. cars. SCHRADER BROS., 89 and 91 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms (one alcove), one small room furnished or unfurnished; day board convenient. References. 3121 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT LARGE rooms, en suite or single, in the Giles Bro. & Co. Building, 266 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman, private family. 2808 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, everything new, and very pleasant, with private family; reasonable terms to one or two gentlemen. 1634 Wabash-av., second flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 3021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS. 1330 Michigan-av.; with or without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; DAY-board next house; all modern improvement in house. 3756 Forest-av. W. T. DICKSON.

TO RENT—337 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT furnished room in private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, also two handsome parlors, unfurnished. 1821 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS at 1328 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished; alcove and bath; also other rooms cheap. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FINISHED, LARGE ALcove, east front room, at 1535 Michigan-av., with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOME APARTMENTS, ELegantly furnished, to one or two gentlemen; private family. 2655 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—350 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE furnished front room to one or two permanent gents. Location best in the city.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 AND upwards, single, double, and suites; first-class; lake front, near P. O., 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, nicely furnished, for nice people. 377 Wabash-av., first flat.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room for one or two gentlemen. 11 East Congress-st., four doors from Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, BEING PART OF flat No. 1919 West Madison-st. Rent, $21 per month. Inquire at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—536 CARROLL-AV.—ROOMS FOR housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two gentlemen desiring a pleasant room in a private family can find it at 536 Congress-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3 OR 4 FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms; modern improvements. References required. 702 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, TO YOUNG couple or small family. 193 South Paulina-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED large front room; reasonable price. 309 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, fine location. No housekeeping. 742 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—WANTED — A YOUNG LADY roommate. No. 138 South Sangamon-st., city.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen. Terms reasonable. 158 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences. 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—324 EAST INDIANA-ST., WANTED lady room-rate; also single room to rent to lady, with references.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, VERY DESIRAble parlor suite; also one other nice front room; delightfully located on North Side, near Water-Works; corner; south exposure; steam heat, elegantly papered, bath, etc; to permanent parties with references and ability to pay for first-class accommodations. D 180, Tribune office.

TO RENT—296 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF CASS, two nicely furnished rooms. References exchanged.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, on bath room floor in private residence, on La Salle-av., near Chicago. Address D 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—IF THOSE THAT ARE IN want of desirable rooms will call at Room 3 Tribune Building they will save time, and time is money. Information free.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT HIGHLAND PARK; meals if desired; low rates. HAWKINS, 156 Lake.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH SIDE—STORE.
319 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.
SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.
135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $20 to $40 per month; or will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.
91 AND 93 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $20 and $25; also on the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into large hall for societies.
172 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $45 per month.
91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $25.
WEST SIDE STORES.
WEST HARRISON-ST.—Centre-av., suitable for drygoods store; $35 a month.
383 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Store and basement; $40.50; rooms can be had above.
VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—Inside store, $50.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.
Fifth-av., 203, brick building, with elevator.
Fifth-av., 163 and 165, fourth floor, 40x80 feet.
Wabash-av., 1547, brick store, near Sixteenth-st.
State-st., 202, fine light offices.
218 State-st., offices on second floor.
133 and 135 State-st., fourth and fifth floors, 40x70.
82 Sixteenth-st., small brick store.
2065 Archer-av., store and basement.
3312 State-st., store and basement.
3450 and 3452 Indiana-av., new store, near Thirty-fifth-st.
WEST SIDE.
507 West Madison-st., large brick store.
West Madison-st., 903, brick store and basement.
West Madison-st., 1031, brick store, 22x80 feet.
West Van Buren-st., 133 and 135, handsome new stores, with basement.
West Van Buren-st., 781, store and basement.
205½ South Desplaines-st., frame store.
85 and 85 Blue Island-av.; will be changed into one store and rented to good tenant for term of years.
299 West Randolph-st., store and basement.
798 West Madison-st., store, with rooms and barn.
892 West Lake-st., corner Leavitt-st.; brick.
851 West Lake-st., good frame store.
482 Centre-av., brick building, near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 111 SOUTH HALsted-st.; good location for sample room. Inquire Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 12, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 92 AND 94 FRANKLINst., a large, light double store and basement with three very light upper floors suitable for any manufacturing purposes; power can be had; will rent separate or together. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORES—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., new bricks, with light, dry basements. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—2869 ARCHER-AV.—STORE AND basement. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND FLAT 734½ South Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—STORE 111 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. for sample-room or beer-garden. Inquire at Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IRON-FRONT STORE AND basement 979 West Madison-st.; good repair. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—
In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.
In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.
In City National Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st. —Several fine offices.
In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.— Several fine offices. Apply to
HIGGINS & FURBER,
157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE OFFICE OR desk room in First National Bank Building. Suite 613.

TO RENT—44 CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR for office or light manufacturing. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE OR OFFICE hours for regular physician. Inquire of A. F. COWAN, druggist corner Clark and Division-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM. INQUIRE at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES with vault and water. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. W. R. CONDICT, Room 12.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED LOFT on River-st.; desk-room if desired. MANN BROS., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—91 SOUTH CLARK-ST., OPposite Court-House, second, third, and fourth floors, 20x80 feet each; well lighted for office, etc. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 72 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT, part of a choice room, good light, elevator; rent low; a good place. Apply on premises to RUSSELL & WHITNEY, 225 Monroe-st., Farwell Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HALL ROOM. 79 North State-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, 25X40, SUITAble for light manufacturing, in rear of 2313 Wabash-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK BARN, THREE stalls, water, gas, room for men, No. 126 Dearborn-av. Apply only to BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT — NICELY FURnished house, with stable, in town between Lake Forest and Evanston, from May 15 to Oct. 1. Address J. T. HOWE, Kenosha, Wis.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED flat or house of 6 to 8 rooms for family of adults; must be in good locality within 15 minutes' ride from Tribune office; terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—40 SUITES OF ROOMS for light housekeeping at room 3 Tribune Building, room-renting agency and boarding directory.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENtleman one or two unfurnished rooms in private family on the North Side, south of North-av., east of Wells-st. The best of reference given. Address C 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FACTORY with power, suitable for cotton-cloth weaving; light on all sides essential. GREER & CO., 85 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND wife two unfurnished front rooms, connecting if possible, with gas and hot and cold water, on South Side, east of State-st. Address D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 TO 14 rooms, south of Chicago-av. or north of Twenty-second-st. D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE rooms for housekeeping in a good neighborhood on the North Side, by man and wife without children. Address D 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, a small room with closet, North Side, between Indiana and Superior-sts. preferred. D 45, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, convenient to Palmer House two large, handsomely-furnished bedrooms, with bath, for two N. Y. gentlemen, from July 6, for one week. Address, giving location of rooms and house, with terms, D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE IN PLEASant locality on South Side, with not less than 10 rooms. D 46, Tribune office.

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1 Gilbert	$ 30
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1 Kimball	150
1 Gerald	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Steinway	200
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3 New York Piano Co.	$135
2 Kimball	150
1 Hale Co.	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	225
1 Geo. Steck Grand	300

ORGANS.
$25, $30, $40, $50, and $60, on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
Upright and Square Pianos, Good as New, $75 to $300 Each.
$10 Down, $5 Monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st.

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HAINES PIANOS,
MATHUSHEK PIANOS,
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ESTEY ORGANS.
We also have in stock several hundred
STORY & CAMP ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

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BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
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IN THE WORLD.
CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.
Cash or monthly payments.
Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.
HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY,
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OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN AS part pay for new pianos; balance can be paid by small installments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS— PIANOS. PIANOS.
EASY PAYMENTS. SQUARE DEALING.
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.
Every Instrument Warranted as Represented.
ADAM SCHAAF,
Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

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BAINE'S 20 LESSON COURSE.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION
At your own home or place of business if desired. Reference to pupils holding good positions.
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TEAMS WANTED—50—ADAMS AND LA Salle-sts. Long job and big pay. Wm. Kinsella.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND HORSE FOR my delivery wagon. JAS. P. DALTON, 51 State-st.

WANTED—A TWO-WHEEL CART FOR park driving, suitable for lady or gentleman. Address A. H. M., 155 Jackson-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 50c and $1. Call or write.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities; also some well-located docks. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—I NEED MONEY AND will sell my home, 2-story and basement octagon front brick; all conveniences; new furnaces, gas fixtures, screens, etc., and whole premises in elegant order. Buyers answer. No agents. Z 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STORES ON SOUTH WATER-ST., including a corner 50 feet, 4-story and basement; yearly rental, $6,500. Stores North Clark and West Madison-sts., and Wabash-av. and State-st. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
HAVE SPECIAL BARGAINS
TO OFFER
THIS WEEK.
Don't fail to call at once and see our list.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, Room 42.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
INDIANA-AV.—Near 23d-st., 25 feet; $115.
PRAIRIE-AV.—East front, 34th-st., 50 feet; $90.
CALUMET-AV.—East front, 31st-st., 50 feet; $105.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—S. of 33d-st., e. f., 50 ft.; $105.
WABASH-AV.—East front, 38th-st.; $60.
FOREST-AV.—East front, 34th-st., 40 feet; $95.
INDIANA-AV.—Near 29th-st., 25 to 100 feet; $300.
PRAIRIE-AV.—36th and 37th-sts.; $75.
INDIANA-AV.—36th and 37th-sts.; $80.
I have a large list of South Side property; several good houses from $3,000 to $10,000.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., rapidly improving; a safe investment, and can be made to pay large interest with a moderate outlay; belongs to a non-resident; is offered at a low price on very easy terms of payment. For particulars call today or write to H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A MARBLEfront house, north of Fourteenth-st., with barn, at a bargain. C. B. SAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 50-foot lot, with two-story frame house. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Room 25, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT, 25x180 feet, east front, north of Thirty-seventh-st., at a great sacrifice. Must be sold immediately. Call today (or write) for particulars. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., JUST NORTH OF Harrison-st., 50 feet front. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SOUTHEAST CORner of Twenty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., stone front house with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; billiard, coal, and store rooms in basement. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st.:
Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; $7,500.
Loomis-st., 2-story and cellar stone-front house, 11 rooms; all in good order; $7,000.
Marshfield-av., 10-room brick; $4,500.
Harrison-st., 2-story brick in flats; rents $50; $4,500.
Leavitt-st., new 2-story and cellar bricks; rents $53; $5,000.
Throop-st., 2-story frame on brick basement; rent $45; $4,000; corner.
Lot on Monroe-st., east of Leavitt, south front, 25, 26, or 50x230; $110.
Lot on Adams-st., 25x155; $50.
Lot on Adams-st., near Honore, 25x125; $120.
Lot on Harrison-st., near Oakley-av., 25x125; $45.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST.
$13,000—Near Ann, 2-story brick.
8,000—Near Page, 2-story frame.
7,000—3-story frame, 24x125, near Honore.
7,000—3-story frame, near Seeley-av., 25x125.
9,000—50x125, with 2 cottages, near Leavitt.
8,500—2-story brick, nearly new, near Campbell-av.
4,000—3-story frame, near California-av.
Several large pieces, $40,000 to $80,000; good investments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—231 CAMPBELL-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick house; 10 rooms; built by owner for a home; modern improvements; this is a rare chance to buy a good, well-built home at a big bargain. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST JACKSON-ST., 50X 180 feet on south side of street, about half way between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., at $140 per foot. 40x100 on north side of street between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts., at $200 per foot. Principals only need apply, no agents. KENNY & HARTIGAN, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
The premises No. 46 Park-av., corner Paulina-st., late residence of S. H. Thompson, Esq. The house is of brick, large, and elegantly fitted; has all modern improvements. The barn is a large 2-story brick. Lot 120x131 feet.
Price $25,000, on easy terms if required.
FRED L. FAKE,
94 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOCATED ON West Side, a block of 30 lots; half of them fronting on a business street; they will be sold at a great bargain. Address P. O. Box 536.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE AND 30-FOOT lot, 847 Fulton-st., cheap. R. M. OUTHET, 163 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—100 TO 200 FEET FRONT, CORner Desplaines and Sebor-sts.; a good location for flats, as it is near large manufacturing establishments. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
The prettiest block on the West Side, is the northwest corner of Loomis and Jackson-sts., just being completed. This is one of the finest locations on the West Side, and any one desirous of securing an elegant home at a big bargain should see them at once and get our price and terms.

FOR SALE—200 TO 300 FEET FRONT ON Harrison-st., east of Halsted; desirable for business buildings and family flats. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON DESPLAINES, near Harrison; suitable for a manufactory or a large barn for a teaming company. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—100 TO 300 FEET FRONT, CENtrally located on West Side and desirable for flats for working people. A big bargain can be had. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — HANDSOMEST, cheapest, and best pressed brick and stone sixroom cottage in the market, half block from Ogden-av. cars; new and in perfect order; must be sold; terms to suit. Call on or address OWNER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—
Ten lots on Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.
Ten lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. M. CLARKE, 85 WASHington-st., Room 4:
532 PARK-AV.—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms; possession at once; very cheap at $4,000

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BRO. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: Two-story stone-front on Leavitt-st., arranged in two flats of six and seven rooms, separate entrance, all modern improvements, corner lot which gives outside light to every room; very desirable; owner must sell; call at once and secure a big bargain.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—24 LOTS on California-av., north of Douglas Park. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR marble-front house, 892 West Congress-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements; $5,000; $1,000 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at 6 per cent. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 60 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—A STONEfront, surrounded by first-class improvements; 12 rooms; arranged for two families; in first-class repair; will rent for $600; the best investment in Chicago; price only $4,500; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—72X125 N. E. CORNER OF LARrabee-st. and Grant-place, with the house on it, a bargain. DAVID WILLIAMS, 227 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST OF STATE AND SOUTH of Erie-st.—3-story and basement stone-front residence, 9 rooms; this is a perfect little gem of a house; has all the modern improvements, plate-glass windows, furnace, stone steps and sidewalk, and is a south front; 1883 taxes (including special) all paid; perfect title; abstract; easy terms, and the price is only $8,000—a bargain. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.: A choice list of manufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Some bargains. See our list before buying.

FOR SALE — 386 LA SALLE-AV.—HOUSE and lot. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 8, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, containing 170 acres, lying north of and immediately fronting Downer's Grove Station on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; high rolling land, with fine forest trees, excellent water (including a mineral spring), large house, three barns, a large carriage-house with stables, fine large orchard, and garden with small fruit.
The constantly-increasing demand for houses and building lots makes this the most desirable property in the market for suburban homes and fancy stock raising.
One-fourth of this property can be sold in lots for enough to pay the cost of the whole property, and is now offered at the exceedingly low price of $250 per acre.
After June 1 the owner reserves the right to advance the price; terms easy.
Address P. O. Box 193, Downer's Grove, Ill., or A. EMIGH, Room 18, No. 89 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., cor Forty-second-st.; 10 lots on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES—NEW 6-room cottage, large lot, $1,800; monthly payments. 9-room 2-story stylish house just finished; marble mantels, 50-foot lot, $2,800. Boulevard lots; monthly payments. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FERNWOOD—LOTS 2 BLOCKS from depot, only $60 and $70; terms easy; good bargain; can double your money. THOS. A. HILL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—70 SUBURBAN LOTS, South Chicago. Owner has no time to handle them; engaged in other business. D 65, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES— Easy payments—$200 buys beautiful lot (heart of Jefferson, 30 feet above lake), 4 miles from Chicago; 3 minutes' walk to 2 depots; 50 trains daily; cheap fares; population 3,000; high schools, churches, hotels, stores, macadamized streets; the beautiful trees on Milwaukee-av. make it one entire park; terms $20 down, $10 monthly; we assist parties to build; property shown free daily, Sunday at 3 p. m. CHAS. MILLER & CO., Room 21 Times Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, and 8 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, 50X150, CORner Cottage Grove and Clinton-av., or Forty-second-st., cheap for a few days. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—$350 DOWN SEcures a handsome Queen Anne 9-room house with 50-foot lot, 6826 Wentworth-av., complete plumbing and sewerage, mantel bay, 3 rooms below, cellar, furnace and gas fixtures if desired, 1 year's railroad pass furnished, balance on monthly payments, plans and photographs here. Buy now while property is cheap. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ONE BLOCK WEST OF Humboldt Park (a bargain), on North-av. Owner, S. HAMPTON, Moreland, or at Mr. Harwood's, on the ground.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, northwest corner Halsted and Sixty-seventh-sts., two blocks of depot. A big bargain. D. J. HUBBARD, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars, $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON CORNER AT Normal School, near depot; $15 per foot; sewer and water in street; can double your money. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—4 LOTS on the southeast corner of Wentworth-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; they are choice lots, and only short time until the street-cars are extended on Wentworth-av. to Sixty-third-st. Will sell single lot if desired; part cash, balance time. Call at once for a bargain. Gas, water, and sewerage. C. M. WELLS & CO., 102 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH LOT at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Price $1,700; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 3, 41 South Clark-st.
Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 9, Township 16, Range 5, Adams County, Wisconsin, for $40. WAKELEY, Room 23, 51 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE BUSIness property in Chicago from $40,000 to $250,000; prefer improved; would buy good vacant corner; will pay all cash. Address, for one week, Z 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND 2 OR 3 ACRES of land near Chicago for poultry. D 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOT ON WEST VAN Buren-st. Will pay all cash. Address, for three days, Z 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ENGLEWOOD—A DESIRable house for vacant lots; will give a bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE — GOOD PAYING IMproved property for lots in a good location on South or West Side. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

160-ACRE FARM IN KANSAS TO TRADE for merchandise or livery stock. C. B. PRICE, Gardner, Ill.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

5,000 BOOKS FOR SALE—GREAT BARgains; old books and magazines bought. MILLER, No. 2 Arcade-court.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 99 years, without revaluation, 80x180. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT to lady on Madison-st. car, near Lincoln-st., about 11:30 a. m. Friday last will confer a favor by notifying A. M. LEWIS, 184 Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ANCIENT RARE COINS BOUGHT AND sold. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKESFORD & CO., 91 and 95 West Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE—$50-COURSE OF SHORThand for $10. Address W 72, Tribune office.

CARLSON & HULTGRAN, PATTERN AND model makers. Patterns of all kinds—machinery, architectural, and ornamental. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204-206 South Clinton-st.

DR. N. A. BURR—OFFICE IN THE DORE Block, northwest corner Madison and State-sts. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

EUROPE—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER, knowing thoroughly Central Europe, Italy, and Egypt, wishes to conduct a family or small party; moderate remuneration. D 76, Tribune office.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS—CUTTING, fitting, and draping; all kinds of dressmaking; terms moderate. Please call for MISS D., 135 Centre-av.

GRANITE PAVING SUPPLIED IN ANY amount. Correspondence solicited. A. G. SENEY, Sioux Fall, Dak.; P. O. Box 19.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 659 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A ROOMmate in a pleasant house on the North Side. Call this evening at 223 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND copper soda fountains at 73 and 74 Wabash-av. LORD, OWEN & CO.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND NO. 4 TYPEwriter, cheap for cash. Call at Room 48 Portland Block.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15, beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool, Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat, in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $48. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLEbreasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOMmade suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

A Democratic Estimate of His Character and His Services in the Senate.

Not a Civil-Service Reformer—Jay Gould's Lawyer—His Large Fortune.

New York *World* (Dem.): In the Vice-Presidential chair of the Senate sits a venerable-looking man, who, although only 56 years of age, wears the look of a sage of 70. His large head looks like a model of a saint of olden times. So striking is the resemblance that he is known as St. Jerome Edmunds. His broad, classic brow, his rigidly austere features, shaded by a patriarchal beard and grizzly mustache suggest a type of unbending austerity, a model of even supernatural virtues. His cold manners, his iron self-control indicate an utter absence of human passion. His keen intellect and clear vision for the faults of others lead one to think that he himself must be the one man of all others against whom criticism must fall harmless.

His imposing outward appearance and his Puritan manners have lifted the Vermont Senator to the apex of the pedestal of the impossible, where he has been long worshiped by the good men of politics, the men who will not take men as we find them in this wicked world, but who insist upon having saints chosen to rule over them.

Is George F. Edmunds a saint?

It is doubtful.

When the Senate met in December Anthony's health would not permit his being elected to the place. Senator Edmunds had said that his duty to the sick members of his family would not permit him to hold on to such a confining place. There arose quite a contest among the Senators as to who should be selected. The matter dragged on for a few weeks. Then Mrs. Edmunds went away with her invalid daughter to Nassau for the winter. At once the Vermont Senator signified his willingness to hold on to the place to accommodate. This ended the fight at once. The Senate is eminently conservative. It is not given to doing sensational things. To displace Edmunds after he had signified his willingness to remain would have been equivalent to a vote of a lack of confidence for which there was no reason. So Edmunds was continued.

But he did not resign his place as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Gen. Logan was next to him and entitled to the place, if Edmunds had stepped down and out. But Edmunds did not go, although his remaining left him in possession of two of the largest rooms of the Senate and a double staff of secretaries and messengers. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee he has at his personal disposition:

George F. Bradstreet, Vermont, clerk and private secretary, a personal appointment; salary, $2,200.

J. T. Gaskin, Rhode Island, messenger; salary, $1,440.

As Acting Vice-President he has a very large private room at his personal disposal and the following personal staff:

George W. Seaver, Vermont, private secretary, $2,103.40.

Henry Read, Illinois, manager, $1,440.

This double staff of assistants are alone responsible to Edmunds, who, with his pay of $5,000 a year, has almost as great a power personally upon the rather restricted patronage of the Senate as any one Senator could well have. The Senators all understand the situation and grumble among themselves, but the Senate is very much like a club. The members are free enough in talking amongst themselves, but die hard in taking the public into their confidence upon the subject of their grievances.

HIS NEPOTISM.

Edmunds has no near relatives of his own, and so has not been in the way of making himself liable to the charge of nepotism, but for the four relatives he has on his wife's side he has been untiring in securing them places where they can be supported at Government expense. His brother-in-law, Marsh, he held in the position of Minister to Rome for nearly twenty years, long after Marsh, by validism, was unable to attend to a single one of the duties of his office. For the last ten years of his service before Marsh died he was a public charge, returning absolutely no service for the money paid him. He lived outside of Rome and never came near the legation. Nearly all the duties of the position devolving upon the Secretary of Legation. During the last ten years of his career Marsh received as salary $160,000, without being called upon to expend over one-fifth of that sum for his living expenses. Several Presidents became seriously embarrassed because they would not face Edmunds and supplant the brother-in-law with a live minister, at once a foe. The safe step in that direction by promising the post to William E. Chandler; but, not daring to fulfill his promise, incurred the mortal enmity of the disappointed Chandler.

In Washington Edmunds has a brother-in-law by the name of Capt. Wyllis Lyman, of the Fifth Infantry, who is the Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home. He has an elegant cottage handsomely furnished upon one of the most lovely sites about Washington. He has also with the place handsome pay to keep up the house and live well. His table is supplied from the farm, which is worked by soldiers. The duties of the position do not require six hours of time during the day.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

One other instance of civil-service reform as understood by the Vermont Senator should be given.

This concerns the discharge of the telegraph operator who has charge of the Government wire at the Senate end of the Capitol. The operator was a wounded Union soldier, a man in the neighborhood of 45 years of age, with a family dependent upon him. He has given universal satisfaction. He is sober and attentive to his duties. One morning Senator Edmunds came to the Capitol at the unusual hour of 9 o'clock. He wanted to send a dispatch upon his arrival, but not finding the operator in his seat he determined to punish him. The operator did not arrive until 10 o'clock, as it is very rare that Senators are at the Capitol at even that hour. Instead of reprimanding the man and giving him one more chance, Edmunds summarily disbarged him.

The man was very popular among the Senators. Fifty-six of them signed a petition asking Edmunds to give the man one more chance. This was grimly refused. Yet it must have been a pretty good kind of a man who could interest a large majority of the Senate in his behalf.

One might have thought that Edmunds, who holds his own place at the will of a majority of the Senate, would have respected this petition. Not he. True to his iron-willed idea of looking at everything from the standpoint of his own personal pleasure, the wishes of the fifty-six Senators were as rudely ignored as if they had been foreigners.

This is a small incident one may say, but in ruthless unforgiving selfishness it is as illustrative of character as anything that could be cited.

There is nothing about the performance of Senatorial duties to inspire the employés with a right sense of discretion. Even so good a man as Edmunds is often overbearing at times has been absent for weeks from his duties. Judged by his standard as applied to the poor telegraph operator, he should have been discharged long ago. I wonder if fifty-six Senators would petition for his restoration.

There was never so much absence of any civil service at the Senate end of the Capitol and for such dependency upon an absolute one-man power as now. The chief engineer of the Senate wing of the Capitol, Hayden, a very competent man, was discharged one day without a word of warning upon the sole plea that his appointment had been made by Bright, the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms, and presumably Hayden was a Democrat. A poor broken old man who used to do an assistant's duty in the elevator was made engineer, although he is so incompetent all of the work has to be done by subordinates.

REASONS AS JAY GOULD'S LAWYER.

But it is not as a civil-service reformer that the Edmunds admirers can find much comfort in studying him.

They thickly delight in picturing him as the one humanitarian man of modern political times. In their imagination they find Edmunds poor, unmasking, devoted to the cause of the people, and an uncompromising foe to monopoly and corporation.

Edmunds never such a reputation built upon a basis of less fact.

Edmunds is a very rich man. He came to the Senate comparatively poor, and now he is supposed one of the millionaires of the Senate. He must be worth at least a million of dollars. For a number of years his income from his law practice has been at least $50,000. By many his income is estimated as high as $75,000.

Joseph Leiter Poland, member of Congress from Vermont, said in a public interview last year that Edmunds' income from his law practice was at least $50,000 per annum.

Jay Gould, although born in Delaware county, New York, spent much of his early life in Vermont. His first railroad exploits were made in his native State. Gould went into the Rutland Washington Road, and with it and two other local roads made in the end the Rensselaer and Saratoga consolidations. Edmunds was counsel for Gould at the time and took his pay in stocks. This property ultimately netted Edmunds something over $150,000.

The personal relations begun at that time have continued ever since. This has been classed as a slander of Edmunds, that he is Jay Gould's friend and attorney. Why should it be a slander? They are both from the same State, and began business together, making the first marked step in life almost together. They both have a great respect for each other's ability, and what is more natural than Mr. Gould retaining his old friend Edmunds in all of his great legal fights? It is safe to say that Gould never takes any serious legal step without the advice of the Vermont Senator. Edmunds has appeared for him as the attorney of record in any number of cases in the Supreme Court. Edmunds was his chief counsel representing the Missouri Pacific consolidation struggle in the Supreme Court, where he has often appeared for the Union Pacific. He is today the attorney of record in the celebrated tax case of the Central Pacific Railroad against the State of California. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of Mr. Edmunds' fees from his legal practice comes from corporation clients.

He is the regular attorney of the Vermont Central Railroad, receiving from that corporation $5,000 a year for any possible advice they may feel inclined to ask from him.

He is relied upon by the cable companies for protection, for which he is paid from time to time $5,000 to $10,000.

The Western Union corporation is almost the only great corporation which has never employed Mr. Edmunds. It is a significant fact that the postal telegraph scheme, adverse to the Western Union interests or not, as the case may be, was introduced by Senator Edmunds. It might be said that his old friend Jay Gould has too large an interest in Western Union to neglect its management by not employing the special counsel of his other properties to look after Western Union. But Jay Gould moves as no other man does. Some of his best friends in the Senate openly attack him, and at times make drives at some of his special properties without abating one jot of their pleasant relations.

Edmunds' friendly and business relations with Gould are well known in Washington. Certainly nothing but the most marked intimacy could have warranted the Vermont Senator's telegraphing to Gould at Havana to ask him for the use of his yacht Atalanta to bring his wife and daughter from Nassau to Florida.

No one would think of charging this cold-blooded Senator with being coarsely corrupt. No lobbyist would dare to approach him. Yet no member of the Senate is so intimately associated with the corporations of the country as he. One might ask where he finds the time to attend to his enormous private practice. The work of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is most onerous, while the duties of presiding officer of the Senate keep him occupied during the day.

The cynical Matt Carpenter used to say with brutal frankness that he found that his position upon the Senate Judiciary Committee had the effect of increasing the fees of his private practice fully 75 per cent.

The great corporations that have cases in the Supreme Court prefer to employ as attorneys the members of this influential committee, who are often called to argue the points of a law drafted by themselves. In any dispute over the meaning of a phrase, to whom would the members of the Supreme Court listen so naturally as to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, an eminent legal luminary, who has himself refused the honor of a seat upon the Supreme Court bench?

The greatest objection upon the part of Edmunds' associates to him does not arise from his ruthless, selfish individuality and his aristocratic ignorance of what politicians are pleased to call the wants of the common classes. They do not care if he has no sympathies and is absorbed in heaping up a great fortune, because such traits as are mentioned above are common enough in the Senate.

But what they do object to him is in his appearing to be nearly everything that he is not. In the first place, he lives the life of a man of moderate means, although few Senators have an income equal to his. He lives in a small house, plainly furnished, and rarely if ever entertains. Sickness in his family during the last few years would excuse this if Edmunds had ever been hospitable. His habits are so careful in the spending of money as to almost lay him liable to the charge of being penurious.

This would not awaken so much comment if the Senator's habits were not of the most social kind. In the Senate nearly every member drinks. The two political consultation-rooms are merely decorous barrooms. The Vermont Senator drinks openly with his fellow-Senators as freely as any of them, while he has outside the reputation of being one of the most zealous of Puritans, a rigid temperance apostle. If any one were to say in Vermont that Edmunds drinks he would probably be mobbed. But I do not mean to say that Mr. Edmunds will ever make any exhibition of himself in this direction. He is simply one of the steady drinkers of the Senate, one of the class of men who occasionally are said to break down from the "overwork" of public life.

Overwork of a public man is more applicable to his stomach than his brains.

It is a mistaken policy to try to make a man out too good. Edmunds' habit of taking a social glass with a friend is one that would rather gain than lose him votes.

Summing him up Edmunds will be found by the impartial to be a rigid partisan, an unscrupulous advocate of machine methods, a man devoted by hundreds of business interests to the leading corporations of the country, and who has acquired a great fortune since entering public life. His ability no one questions, although with all this ability he is regarded as a very narrow man. He is not frank in his methods, but inclines to indirection in accomplishing his desires. He says he does not want the Presidential nomination, but those who know him and the influences back of him regard him as one of the most powerful candidates of the day.

He has now the backing of the corporation element in the country, and will in the end have the entire strength of the Administration.

WATCHING A SUSPECTED VESSEL.

MOBILE, Ala., May 6.—[Special.]—The revenue-marine has had a close watch upon the steamer Dictator, which sailed this afternoon for Tampa, and it is stated that the cutter Forward is cruising to overhaul the steamer. The vessel has been running in the cattle trade between Tampa and Key West, and was recently repaired in New York. She came here because her condensers worked badly, and while repairing Capt. McKay, the master and owner, found he could turn a penny by carrying a cargo of produced, lumber, etc. He received more freight than he could stow from leading merchants. Before leaving the vessel was thoroughly inspected by the revenue officers and nothing suspicious found. It was thought she might go to Tampa, unload, and, being supplied with plenty of coal and stores, take filibusters on at some point along the western coast and proceed to Cuba. The Captain says, however, he will return here inside of two weeks for a cargo of corn and lumber, which will pay better than running around with revolutionists.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

CAIRO, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—Further particulars of the partial wreck of the Illinois Central passenger-train at Duck Hill, near Grenada, Miss., Sunday morning, arrived today. A rail was removed and placed across the track, and bound with a log chain, and locked across a trestle twenty feet high. The same crew and train having been wrecked at the identical spot early last month, the engineer was prudently running less than ten miles an hour when the crash came. The locomotive cannot be repaired. A white tramp stealing a ride on the coupling between the tender and baggage-car had his legs cut off and will die. Others were more or less bruised. The company have offered a reward of $2,500 for the capture of the miscreants. One white and three colored men are under surveillance. It is supposed the obstructions were placed in revenge for stock killed by trains.

THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange adopted a resolution favoring a single session of the exchange daily from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., and decided to confer with other exchanges on the subject. The Directors also decided to submit to a vote of the exchange the question whether they shall submit to the demand of the Chicago Board of Trade that market quotations received from the latter shall not be given to bucket-shops in this city. A vote will be taken Tuesday.

A CHURCH CATASTROPHE.

MCKINNEY, Tex., May 6.—During a largely-attended meeting at the Methodist Church (colored) last night the foundations gave away, and the church was thrown violently to the ground. The lights were extinguished and two large explosions, scattering burning oil over the congregation. Two colored women were fatally burned. Several others were badly burned. A panic prevailed, and the entire town turned out. Recent rains had undermined the foundations.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RUSH STREET BRIDGE.

THE SUBSTRUCTURE TO BE READY BY JUNE 30—JAMS ON STATE STREET.

The Rush street bridge was broken last fall, and the delay in building a new one has flung an enormous amount of traffic upon State street bridge. The latter structure, as is well known, is in a rickety condition, and, although teams are supposed to cross it at no faster a pace than a walk, yet so great is the rush of freight traffic going to the railroads that vehicles must hurry in order to make room for others. When a heavily-laden team passes over the bridge and viaduct it makes the whole structure shake from stem to stern; and any foot passenger who happens to be on the bridge at the time cannot but be impressed with the belief that the whole thing is on the point of tumbling to the ground or into the water.

The city authorities know perfectly well that all the heavy teaming—all that which goes to the Northwestern freight-depots and much of that coming from the Illinois Central and Michigan Central freight-depots—would be thrown upon State street bridge. But, with that knowledge staring them in the face, no one seems to have taken the slightest pains to hurry up the work so as to have the new bridge in readiness for the time when the season of navigation opened and when the great pressure would come upon State street. Although there were in the Council last year four Aldermen—two from the First Ward and two from the Eighteenth—who were directly and immediately interested in the rapid reconstruction of Rush street bridge, because it involved not only their own personal interests, but those of the constituents whom they represented, they allowed the Council to dawdle and poke along, and permitted the city authorities to remain inactive until weeks and months had passed by. Finally, when an order was passed providing for the erection of a new double-track bridge at Rush street no pains were taken by anybody to hurry on the work. One would imagine that, in view of the importance of the early completion of the new structure, the city authorities would have done what a railroad company would have done under similar circumstances. It was necessary to put in a new centre pier and new approaches. If the Illinois Central Railroad Company had felt the necessity of building in haste a bridge across the Chicago River it would have worked its men in double or triple shifts. It would have gotten a little engine down on the water's edge, have started an electric light, and have worked its men at least twenty out of the twenty-four hours of the day. Later on, perhaps, it would not have worked such long hours, but at least would have kept its men busy from sunrise until sunset. Instead of doing things after this fashion the city authorities dawdled and poked idly along, never showing up a spurring on the contractors until now, it appears, the centre pier will not be ready for the bridge before the end of next month, and the bridge itself will not be ready before that time. The Aldermen from the wards have been equally negligent, although one of them, who represents the First Ward, is in the teaming business himself, and apparently ought to be the very first and foremost man to agitate the subject and spur on everybody to have the bridge pushed through.

Not only have the city authorities dawdled, but they appear to have gotten themselves in a position where they cannot now make very much headway. They made the contract with the bridge man so late that it is doubtful if he can have his bridge here before the end of next month. Still, they ought to see if he cannot expedite his work so as to shorten it up two or three weeks, for every day which is gained in getting the Rush street bridge up is one day the less of danger to life, and limb, and property at State street.

A reporter asked Commissioner Cregier why night gangs of men were not employed and why twenty hours instead of ten hours a day were not utilized.

"The substructure," said the Commissioner, "will be finished by June 30, and that is as soon as the superstructure will come from the East, where it is being built. The contractors will have to pay a penalty of $50 a day for every day after that date in case the work be not finished."

Ald. Dixon, in whose ward the bridge is, obtained for the reporter the following information: The contract for the substructure, that is, centre pier and abutments, was let to Fitz-Simons & Connell, the books showing that the work was to be completed May 1. It is proposed to open bids for the piles tomorrow. The contract for the superstructure has not yet been let. Rust & Collidge are to have the superstructure in place between June 20 and June 30. The Alderman also said that there was some talk of putting up at once a half-bridge for foot-passengers with a ferry.

City Engineer Artingstall was asked way the substructure was not completed May 1, according to the contract. He explained that the papers merely obliged the contractors to get out of the way of navigation by May 1, and this they had done. Their work, he said, would be brought to completion June 30. The labor was being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the abutments would certainly be finished as soon as the superstructure was ready. He admitted that Commissioner Cregier was thinking of building a half-bridge, but such a scheme was not advisable on account of the number of tugs that daily passed the point in question. The plan would probably be given up.

Notwithstanding the explanations of the city officials, the few Aldermen who were interested in the construction of the bridge were of the opinion that the work could be carried on much more expeditiously than is done at present. Those acquainted with the condition of State street bridge believe that that structure is likely to give way unless relieved before the heavy fall traffic sets in. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, there was a great jam on State street, extending several blocks north and south of the bridge.

DARKNESS PROFOUND.

IT BROODS OVER THE COUNCIL IN MAKING LIGHTING CONTRACTS—THE LATEST SCHEME.

THE TRIBUNE has already had occasion to show up the fraud in awarding the contract for lighting the West Side to the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, by which the city will lose $50,000. Another mistake is evidently about to be made in giving to the Illinois Street Gas Company the contract for lighting portions of the city with other material than gas. There is said to be a trick in the proposition of this company that will bear close scrutiny. Commissioner Cregier is reported to be in favor of letting the contract to the concern mentioned on the ground that it is the lowest bidder, and it is believed that enough votes have been promised in the Council to carry the thing through. Whether the Aldermen are misled as to the facts or willingly give the matter their support as a part of a job cannot be ascertained, but at all events a little examination of the details will do no harm.

About the middle of last month the Council passed an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids for lighting the streets with other material than gas. Nine days, however, elapsed without the advertisements having been made. The Council then directed the Commissioner to award the contract to the Illinois Street Gas Company at the old rate. This was done by a vote of 22. Subsequently Mayor Harrison was told that the Sun Vapor Light & Stove Company, of Canton, would take the contract at much lower figures. The Mayor was impressed with the idea, and stated that it would not be necessary for him to veto the action of the Council, as it was illegal anyway, it requiring a two-thirds vote to expend a sum of money exceeding $500. He accordingly ignored the action of the Council and ordered Cregier to advertise for bids, which was done. These bids have been received and are now pending before the Council. Although Commissioner Cregier claims that the Illinois Company's bid is the lowest, as it has been artfully arranged, a little examination shows that the contract should be awarded to the other company.

The Illinois Street Gas Company's bid, which is the same as last year, is $16.50 per year for lighting and maintaining each lamp. No bid is made for erecting new lamp-posts, and it is claimed that the additional ones ordered by the Council for this year will be erected free of charge. This is where the catch comes in, as all of the lamp-posts for this year have been ordered.

The Sun Vapor Light & Stove Company's bid is $14 per year for lighting and maintaining each lamp, 75 cents for removing each lamp, $9 each for erecting iron lamp-posts and lamps, and $6.25 each for erecting wooden lamp-posts and lamps.

The Commissioner is said to claim that the Illinois Company is the lowest because nothing is asked for erecting additional lamps, but that has already been explained. The number of oil lamps now in use, with those ordered, is 2,166. The cost of maintaining these under the Illinois Company's contract would be $35,685, and under the Canton Company's contract $45,504, a difference of $7,584 in favor of the latter. Assuming that the Commissioner's figures are correct and that additional lamps will be erected, the Canton Company would still be ahead. For example, say that 1,000 additional lamps will be ordered by the Council. The cost of maintaining all would then be $66,885 for the Illinois Company and $50,904 for the Canton Company, leaving $9,084 in favor of the latter. The Illinois Company states that it will charge nothing for erecting these additional 1,000 lamps. The Canton Company would ask $6.25 each, which would make $6,250. Deducting this amount from the sum of $9,984 in favor of the Canton Company, explained above, it would still leave a balance of $3,734 in its favor. But there will be no additional lamps erected to amount to anything. Under the contract of last year there are still 900 to be put up by the Illinois Company at $7.95 each. This contract will of course hold good, whether the old company gets the work or not.

KILLING A BRAKEMAN.

MICHAEL RILEY, A TRAMP, CHARGED WITH KILLING TT WITH A STONE.

The trial of Michael Riley was commenced yesterday before Judge Williamson. He was jointly indicted with Richard Haley for the murder of Zachariah Brown, a brakeman of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Nov. 20 last. At the time of the murder Brown was a brakeman on a freight-train. The defendants were tramps and attempted to steal a ride. They were ordered off by deceased, and in revenge, it is alleged, Riley hurled a stone at his head, which knocked him down, and he fell between the cars, receiving injuries from which he died six hours later. Haley was made codefendant because he was in the company of Riley. It was shown, however, that he did not throw any missiles and he was accepted as a witness for the State.

Riley is 22 years of age. He has an ugly face, a low forehead, dark eyes, black hair, and a beardless face. He is defended by ex-Judge J. M. Longenecker and Mr. Frederick Mitchell. Assistant State's-Attorney Anthony, assisted by A. S. Trude, who appears for the railroad company, conduct the prosecution. Mr. Anthony in examining the jury asked them if they believed in hanging as a punishment for murder, and if they would hesitate to impose the death penalty. With few exceptions the candidates answered that they would try the case according to the law and the evidence. The following were sworn as jurors:

George W. Pendleton, No. 15 Flournoy street; S. H. Wheeler, No. 813 Huron street; George G. Bailey, Oak Park; Charles J. Barnard, Austin; John H. Weir, Emerald avenue and Forty-third street; Ira P. Brown, No. 126 Cass street; G. B. Nellegar, No. 619 West Monroe street; James Hall, No. 301 North Irving avenue; D. B. Hartley, No. 184 Indiana street; Robert H. Ewing, No. 940 West Van Buren street; F. Korf, No. 1047 West Monroe street; and E. A. Beach, No. 43 Bryant avenue.

Mr. Trude in his opening statement gave a brief history of the crime.

Riley and Haley were arrested by Pinkerton detectives. The latter was called to the stand to testify. He said that he was from Pittsburg, Pa., and 17 years old. July, 1883, he left his home and roamed about until he reached Dryden, Mich., where he met Riley. They worked together there on a gravel-train, and left about the middle of August.

"Where did you go to?" Haley was asked.

"On a tramp. We begged our grub and beat trains. We reached Chicago Nov. 20. We wanted to make our way to St. Louis, and got on a train at the Fort Wayne depot, which took us as far as the packing-houses. From there we walked over on the Chicago & Alton track."

He gave an account of the affair, and positively stated that he saw Riley throw the stone at Brown. The other witnesses will be examined today. It is not yet known what the plea of the defense will be.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

THE VALIDITY OF THE TOWN OF LAKE ELECTIONS SUSTAINED.

An able opinion was rendered yesterday by Judge Tuley in the case of the People ex rel. Peter Cloutier against the Trustees of the Town of Lake, involving the validity of the recent election for town officers. This was a law case, a petition for mandamus to compel the Trustees to call another election, and was heard by Judge Tuley by agreement.

Cloutier claimed the April election was void because it was not held the second Tuesday in April, the day prescribed by the town charter. The town officers on the other hand claimed it was valid because held in accordance with the general law of the State providing that town elections shall all be held the same day—the first Tuesday of April. The town charter was granted in 1867, and provided for the election of town officers the second Tuesday in April. The present law on township organization, the Judge said, was passed in 1874, and provided that annual town meetings should all be held the first Tuesday of April of each year. The question, then, was whether the Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, and Town Clerk were charter officers or town officers under the Township Organization law, or, in other words, to what law the charter of the town as amended in 1869 or the general Township Organization law, did they owe their existence; by what law were they created. The special charter made no provision for the election of a Supervisor, Assessor, or Collector, but simply established officers of the town who held their office under the Township Organization law, but did provide for the election of the two other Trustees in the same manner as other town officers of the town were elected. Clearly, then, the election of town officers was governed by the Township Organization law. The act of 1869 provided for the town election to be held the second Tuesday in April, but was void to that extent by the later act of 1874. The election of the Supervisor, Collector, and Assessor the first Tuesday of April, therefore, was valid, they being officers under the Township Organization law, but the election of School Trustee on that day was invalid, as he was a creature of the charter, and should have been elected the second Tuesday in April. He was an officer de facto, and a mandamus to call a new election would not be awarded until he had been ousted on proceedings in quo warranto.

In conclusion the judge strongly advised the electors of the town to organize under the General Incorporation law for cities and villages, as the charter was far too narrow and inadequate for a town showing 6,000 voters.

LOCAL POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic City Central Committee met in the club-room of Palmer House last evening and the committee for 1883-'84 adjourned sine die. The new committee organized by electing the following officers: President, Rensselaer Stone, of the Fourth Ward; Vice-President, Capt. J. H. Farrell, of the Sixteenth Ward; Secretary, Joseph C. Mackin, of the First Ward; Treasurer, John O'Callaghan, of the Thirteenth Ward; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Cloonan, of the Sixth Ward. The primaries for the special Aldermanic election in the Ninth Ward were fixed for Friday next from 5 until 7 p. m. at the usual place.

THE FIFTH WARD FRAUD.

The South End Republican Club of the Fifth Ward met at No. 3909 Halsted street last night. Thomas Ryan spoke of the frauds at the recent election by which Burke had held his seat in the Council. Next fall, he said, the Democrats were liable to find that their old stronghold had revolted against their fraudulent practices. Several speeches in the same tenor followed. The club now numbers fifty members.

HAS THE BIG-HEAD.

THE LARGEST HAT EVER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ad D. Noelcck, an employé of the Franz Falk Brewing Company, is having a hat made by Martin Losby, a hatter at No. 209 West Indiana street, which it is believed would fit few men in the United States, the size being eight and one-half. In constructing it a special block had to be made, and the machines used in pressing ordinary hats into shape could not be used. Mr. Losby said that Mr. Noelcck's head had been growing, and that he had made two hats for him before, one being seven and seven-eighths and the other eight. "I believe he has the largest head in the United States," said Mr. Losby. A journeyman at work said: "Yes, it's the biggest I ever saw, and I've worked steady at the trade for thirty-five years. The next largest I ever saw belonged to a man in Iowa, who wore an eight and one-quarter hat." The hat is a black Derby.

SURPLICED CHORISTERS.

AN EX-MEMBER OF ST. JAMES QUARTET SPEAKS IN REFERENCE TO THE NEW METHODS.

In connection with the feeling in St. James' Episcopal Church over the recent introduction of ceremonials of a ritualistic tendency, as related in detail in yesterday's TRIBUNE, an interesting account of the trouble was received by a reporter yesterday in a conversation with Mr. S. F. Miller, the tenor singer of the superseded quartet.

"I have already got a better-paying situation in a West Side church than I had in St. James'," said Mr. Miller, "and I believe I can speak impartially on the subject. You may take it for an assured fact that Dr. Vibbert is forcing a boy choir on an unwilling congregation, and I know that in the opinion of many prominent members of the church the new services will be replaced by the old form within six months. The vestrymen and leaders in the church are, as you know, unwilling to talk to reporters, but I know just how they feel, and the large majority of them are decidedly opposed to the changes. This refers to the old and wealthy members of the church only. If a vote were taken possibly a majority of the congregation would support Dr. Vibbert.

"The leanings of the vestry was toward a boy choir, but as there was considerable doubt whether such could be successfully established the vestry instructed the Music Committee and rector to keep the quartet engaged lest the new plan should be a disappointment. The first Sunday in April Mr. T. S. Cunningham, Chairman of the Music Committee, engaged the choir for a year from May 1, when the former contract terminated. Some days later the vestry ordered this contract canceled. As this was shortly before Easter, and just when all the churches were making their choral arrangements for the year, this action of the vestry was a gross injustice to the choir, and prevented some of them getting excellent situations which they had been offered and had refused.

"I want also to say that Dr. Vibbert's treatment of the quartet was uniformly harsh—to put it mildly. Every Sunday he sent us written instructions and indulged in much disagreeable criticism; he sent us manuscript music to sing on sight, and altogether his aim seemed to be to make the choir out a sorry figure before the congregation, probably with the object of getting his pet scheme of a surpliced boy choir through the more easily. He treated us as though we were his hired help and knew nothing of our business.

"For Vibbert is aiming for notoriety, otherwise he would not have gone to such lengths in face of the opposition he must know exists. You may depend that the end is not yet."

SENDING "REGRETS."

THE FASHIONABLE WAY OF DOING IT—SOCIETY STATIONERY.

A correspondent signing himself "Six Years in the Black Hills" writes to ask the latest form of a reply of regrets to a party invitation, and wants to know whether the regret should be addressed to all the parties whose names appear on the invitation. A TRIBUNE reporter submitted these questions to a well-known society stationer yesterday afternoon, and he said:

"Regrets are sent on a small sheet of paper. The bevel-edged cards are not used at all now, and paper is being substituted. Everything is made as plain as possible in the way of society stationery."

"Are not the folded cards used by some?"

"No, cards are not used at all. And the regret should be addressed to the party who issues the invitation. It would be absurd to address to all of the parties."

"Anything new in fashionable stationery?"

"Nothing particularly new. I have just ordered my fall stock for weddings, etc., and I have a medium-weight paper in everything. Cards and heavy paper will not be used, and wedding invitations will be engraved in a plain English script on this medium-weight paper."

"How about visiting cards?"

"For men they will be small, light, and plain. The cards for women will be larger, as they contain the lady's number and the usual receiving days. This plain style is much the neatest, and gaudy monograms are not used at all. The medium-weight paper saves a good deal in postage. That may be a practical way of looking at it, but I tell you it's quite an item when many invitations are sent by mail."

"Will the announcement wedding-cards be used?"

"O yes, and they will be quite popular. You see, they enable parties to remember all of their friends without inviting them all to attend the ceremony. No one need be made to feel slighted, you see."

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO RE-ESTABLISH THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS.

Some of the Aldermen have a plan on foot for the purpose of deposing Mr. Cregier, the Commissioner of Public Works, who, it is claimed, has found disfavor in the eyes of the ward representatives. The intention is to introduce at an early date—perhaps next Monday—an ordinance restoring the old system of a Board of Public Works, which was abolished a few years ago. In case the attempt should prove successful Mr. Cregier will lose his place, and three members be appointed in his stead. The Aldermen who are back of the scheme magnanimously state that Cregier will be retained as Chief City Engineer. At present there is no such position, the present incumbent simply being Acting Engineer. The Alderman who unfolded the plan yesterday said that the Commissioner had rendered himself displeased by being impartial and connecting himself with a City-Hall ring which controlled the patronage. The statement was made that nepotism prevailed to an alarming extent and that Cregier and the Controller played into each other's hands and made the appointments to suit their own convenience. The Alderman said that no one but a friend of the Mayor, the Controller, or the Commissioner could secure employment, and that the ring was used simply to further the ends of these men. The scheme, he said, had been in process of formation for some time, and it was the intention to break up the combination. He claimed that a majority of the Aldermen would vote for the appointment of a Board of Public Works, and he believed enough votes could be obtained to carry the extravagant and wasteful scheme over a veto of the Mayor.

THE LIQUOR MEN.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY TWO ORGANIZATIONS.

The Chicago Liquor Dealers' Protective Association held its annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers: President, John S. Cook; Vice-President, P. Dolan; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, P. M. Hansborough; Financial Secretary, W. F. Fitzgerald; Treasurer, Charles Denehy; Finance Committee, M. C. McDonald, William Spence, George Koester, James Heaney, Charles King, and W. F. Fitzgerald. The association has a membership of 225.

The South Side Saloonkeepers' Association met and elected the following officers: President, August Mette; Vice-President, John Yunger; Financial Secretary, Gustave Eberlein; Recording Secretary, George L. Ritzbaupt; Treasurer, John Weber; Judicial Committee, Jerry O'Leary, B. Baum, Nicholas Kremer, Matthew Luecker, and M. Mulcahy.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

WM. H. DALE, Druggist, Clark & Madison & 75 State. A. ARKED, Druggist, cor. Madison St. & Fifth Ave., Central Retail Agents.

PRIZE of £660 GOLD MEDAL.

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QUINA LAROCHE

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anæmia, Scrofulous Affections, &c.

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RUPTURE CURED.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Rententive Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 100 pounds or more. My age is 42 years.

L. S. HODGE, Residence 149 West Jackson-st.

Aug. 25, 1882.
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